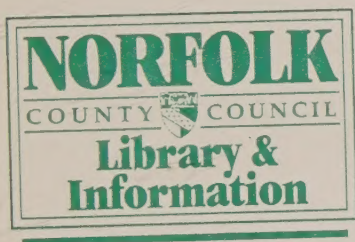




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PAXTON'S BOTANICAL DICTIONARY

COMPRISING THE
NAMES, HISTORY, AND CULTURE OF ALL PLANTS
KNOWN IN BRITAIN;

With a full Explanation of Technical Terms.

NEW EDITION

INCLUDING ALL THE NEW PLANTS UP TO THE PRESENT YEAR.

REVISED AND CORRECTED

BY SAMUEL HEREMAN,

SECRETARY FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS TO THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.



LONDON:
BRADBURY, EVANS, & CO., BOUVERIE STREET, E.C.

1868.

PAZTOM

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY

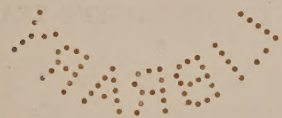
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HORROR



PREFACE.

THE Editor of the present edition wishes to add to what is stated in the original Preface as to the objects, purpose, and usefulness of the BOTANICAL DICTIONARY, that the rapid and extensive sale of all former issues has confirmed the opinion expressed by the originator of the work, that his little volume just met the wants and wishes of the botanical and horticultural world.

It was on this account that the late Sir Joseph Paxton contemplated the publication of a revised edition, and although prevented by illness from completing his intention, he was yet able to plan and arrange the whole, and to examine the earlier portion of the printed matter, as it issued from the press; and before his death, to entrust the completion of the work to the present writer, who, for nearly forty years, had laboured under his direction in most of his literary undertakings.

The alterations and additions to the present edition are numerous and important; to the abbreviations is added another column, denoting the average height to which the species attain in their native countries, and under ordinary cultivation.

The names of the natural orders throughout the work have undergone an entire revision; and such alterations have been made as appeared consonant with the present advanced state of botanical knowledge: in this respect, the arrangement of Dr. Lindley, in his Vegetable Kingdom, has been principally followed, as being perhaps better known than any other in this country; and certainly appreciated, if not adopted, in every land where botany is cultivated and esteemed.



The form of accentuation has also been changed and rendered as simple as possible, the sounds being indicated by a single mark instead of the long and short accents of the former editions. The grave accent (̀) shows that the vowel over which it is placed should be sounded long, as *Fàgus*, *Jambòsa*; and the acute accent (́) that the sound should be short, as *Hólcus*, *Játrophá*; in some instances, however, the classical accentuation has been made to yield to the popular pronunciation, of which an instance or two may be quoted. *Lycopódium* (*classical*), *Lycopòdium* (*popular*); *Chenopódium* (*classical*) *Chenopòdium* (*popular*). The grave accent (̀), then, indicates that the vowel over which it is placed is to be sounded by itself, while the acute accent (́) denotes that the vowel is to be sounded in conjunction with the following consonant.

The Editor has to acknowledge the courtesy of those botanists who have kindly furnished him with information on various points, and especially he would mention the valuable assistance rendered by Dr. Masters, who kindly undertook to look over the proof-sheets before they finally went to press.

In conclusion, the Editor hopes that the present edition of the BOTANICAL DICTIONARY will be as favourably received by the public as any of the preceding issues; great care having been bestowed upon its revision, and much new and useful matter added, including the names of several thousands of new plants, which have been introduced into this country during the last twenty years.

CHATSWORTH,
May, 1868.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

WHEN an author offers to the public a work, the greater part of the information contained in which is already available in detached fragments or other forms, his first duty is to exhibit the propriety of its publication ; and prove, beyond question, that he has been instigated to his task by no unworthy desire of fame, but by a distinct and certified persuasion of its demand and utility.

Happily, in the present case, we are enabled to court scrutiny into our motives, being fully prepared to explain and justify them. During the numerous interviews enjoyed by us with the leading patrons of floriculture, the want of a pocket companion, such as that now furnished, has ever been especially and forcibly urged. There are, it is true, Catalogues, Encyclopædias, Lexicons, and Cultural Directories, all highly valuable in their respective spheres, and essential adjuncts to a gardener's or amateur's library : but they are too elaborate, verbose, technical, or uninteresting, to be readily and thoroughly appropriated ; the expense, also, of several is necessarily enormous, and beyond the means of the great majority of those who thirst after botanical and floricultural literature ; and no single one, much less a set, embracing all the subjects of this Dictionary, is conveniently portable, or can ever be carried, without discomfort, beyond the porch of the proprietor's domicile.

Comprehensive compendiums, in which scientific and popular details are abridged, combined, and thus brought within the pecuniary reach as well as easy examination of those whose income and time are subjected to many other more pressing exactions, are highly commendable if attentively and clearly arranged ; but their usefulness is in proportion to the precision and accuracy of the manner in which they are compiled.

THE POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY, then, has been prepared solely as an instant resource and standard of consultation ; and for this purpose will be found invaluable to the professors and lovers of horticulture, in all its branches and of every grade. Within its columns is compressed all the most important information relative to admired plants which its small size and avowed design would admit. With this in his pocket, the possessor or cultivator of plants may perambulate his own garden, visit those of his friends or public establishments, and attend floricultural exhibitions, in the full assurance that if any particular object engage his attention, he may at once derive every fact of interest respecting both it and its congeners which is yet known in this country, and form an idea of the facility or difficulty, and consequent expense, attending its conservation. Such is, cursorily, the prime purport of this publication, and the aim of its author. To supersede the necessity for

attaching the meaning of every specific appellation, and at the same time to afford the most ample means for acquiring a knowledge of all the phrases peculiar to the science, a voluminous glossary has been incorporated ; wherein, in addition to the more abstruse Latin terms, a number of ordinary words that are used botanically in a peculiar sense are fully explained.

One inestimable quality of a popular synopsis of any sort, is the discreet abridgment of uninteresting matter, and detailed record of merely the most attractive particulars. On the judicious selection and proper apportionment of desirable intelligence, the value of a summary entirely rests. In this respect we have much to claim for the volume to which the present address is prefixed. On account of the extreme scarcity, or non-existence in Britain, of many plants, considerable perplexity has been experienced in assigning to each species its due share of honour. For this reason, if a few plants are unjustly elevated, and others improperly debased, some little allowance may fairly be expected. Those indigenous species which are ranked with the ornamental sorts, are not to be regarded as worthless because of their commonness, but may be cultivated with advantage in the more secluded and sylvan flower borders.

To take a general glance at the arrangement and composition of this DICTIONARY, it will be better to show more lucidly the intent and application of each separate point, and afterwards advert to the abbreviations. Compactness and facile portability being the primary and principal elements of the design, condensation of the letter-press was an inevitable result. On this score, however, we have just grounds for eulogising our printers, as nothing can be more beautiful or perfect than the mechanical execution of the work ; while the objection that might attach to the minuteness of the type, is completely removed by its exceeding clearness.

Under the head of each genus, besides the authority for its name, its origin, and position, both in the Linnæan and Natural System, a concise outline is given of its most striking members, with adequate instructions for their cultivation, and observations on their particular medicinal or useful properties. In conformity to the principle of giving prominence to only the most interesting subjects, the worthless genera are passed over with a slight statement of their insignificance ; and to prevent repetition, reference is occasionally made to other genera for directions on treatment, when the habits of both closely correspond. For all the suggestions on culture, we hold ourselves, for the most part, responsible ; the notes in those instances where we have no personal cognizance being extracted from the best authors, with the usual acknowledgments. Immediately succeeding the above-named sketches, a list of specific synonymes is furnished, with figures of allusion affixed to each, and similar ones to the species they represent, by which the observer may instantly perceive what names are applied to the same plant, that in the last or descriptive text being always the most authentic.

In the enumeration of genera and species, we are indebted chiefly to Mr. Geo. Don's *General System of Gardening and Botany*, Dr. Lindley's *Introduction to the Natural System*, and Mr. Loudon's *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, comparing these with all other catalogues extant,—of which Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus* is the principal and best,—and adopting such readings as are most obviously correct. We rely greatly on our own rigid research into these matters, having been engaged

in it for several years, but still more so on a careful revision of both MSS. and printed proofs, undertaken by Dr. Lindley in the most disinterested and kind manner. Nevertheless, such is the typographical diminutiveness, that we cannot imagine but some errors have eluded us. Should it reach another edition, we shall have great pleasure in effecting any emendations which our correspondents or friends may discover and communicate. It will be manifest that two distinct courses have been followed with regard to the ornamental and trivial species. Possessing nothing to recommend them to notice, or to render the enrolment of their habits, native country, &c., at all desirable, we have arranged the latter in aggregated groups; after their more interesting allies where these exist, and directly following the general remarks on those genera which comprise no ornamental species. On the description of each meritorious plant included in the columns opposite its appellation, we shall descant more largely, when considering the abbreviations.

Respecting the number of scientific terms herein explained, we may be allowed to say that no other popular glossary contains such a copious collection. Their explication is in exact accordance with the views of the most learned botanists, merely being reduced to dimensions which best comport with simplicity and conciseness.

Considering the immense field which this volume occupies, the accentuation of generic, specific, and all purely botanical names that are not Anglicised, must be regarded as a highly valuable characteristic. By the extreme perspicuity of the marks employed, their full and universal adaptation, and the fact that they were all supplied by the first botanist in England, (Dr. Lindley,) the botanic student or other assiduous examiner will here meet with a fund of accurate instruction in this particular, to which only the most laboured and extremely expensive publication can at all pretend.

It might be assumed that the signs used are sufficiently common to require no comment; but, for the benefit of the less informed, we shall just show the manner in which they apply. In the first place, the vowel in each word over which the primary accent occurs, sustains all the *emphasis* of the syllabic pronunciation, independently of the real nature of the sign. Further, the employment of the long quantity (ˉ) or the short quantity (˘) simply denotes that the vowel above which they are placed is to be sounded long and broadly, or short and abruptly. To vary our expression, the short vowel is perpetually pronounced in conjunction with the next consonant, and the long one has its own distinct and final sound, as if the letter were doubled, but the voice rested on each. In all cases when the last syllable but one is marked long (ˉ), the accent falls on that syllable; and when the last syllable but one is marked short (˘), the accent falls on the last syllable but two. Thus *Romānūs* would be accented *Romānus*, and *trīcōlōr* would be accented *trīcolor*, although the *i* on which the accent is placed is short. It is extremely important to bear this in mind.

To reduce the work to the smallest practicable size, it has been found requisite to abridge the language conveying many of the details, and that this may be rightly comprehended, we shall now enter on its elucidation. First, the numerical figures which follow the recognised specific names in the general list, and such as precede the synonyms, have, as before hinted, a direct connection with each other,

establishing the identity. Thus, in page 1, under the genus *ACACIA*, the synonyme "1. *A. acicularis*" is but another appellation for "*A. Brownei* 1," in the ensuing text; "2. *Mimosa tortuosa*," is synonymous with "*A. Burmanniana* 2;" and so on, in like manner, throughout the whole. Next, the authorities for the generic names are very often shortened, and a list of all those, with the country in which they rose to celebrity, will be subjoined. Again, the descriptive peculiarities of species are classed in seven columns, in which the colours of the flowers,—the month during which they commonly blossom,—their habitude, whether as concerns the temperature they receive, their duration, or general nature,—their native climate, and the year in which they were first introduced to Britain,—are all duly registered. Where either or several of these circumstances are omitted, it is to be inferred that they have not been accurately ascertained. In the case of *Epiphytes*, *Palms*, and *Grasses*, they are simply noted as such, since their habits are universally the same. All other trifling particulars are regularly and efficiently interpreted in the catalogue of abbreviations.

Having thus specified the objects, classification, and utility of the work, we have only to commend it to the kind indulgence of the public, convinced that, whatever may be its failings—and in such an extensive compilation some defects must naturally be anticipated—they are neither glaring, momentous, nor, notwithstanding the smallness of the type, equal to those of any similar production. To the gardener, and all who cultivate or delight in acquainting themselves with plants, either for enrichment or amusement; but emphatically to such persons as wish to study the nature and history of vegetation in the garden, where alone they can hope these features to be permanently impressed on the memory, the *BOTANICAL POCKET DICTIONARY* has claims which nothing at present existing or likely to be issued can supplant or diminish.

JOSEPH PAXTON.

CHATSWORTH,

July, 1840.

AUTHORITIES FOR GENERIC TITLES.

- Abel.* A traveller in China, and author of a work on Chinese plants.
- Ach.* for *Acharius.* A Swedish botanist and student of Lichens.
- Adams, F.* A Russian botanist and traveller in Siberia.
- Adanson.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Afzelius.* A professor in Sweden, and traveller in Sierra Leone.
- Agardh.* A Swedish professor, bishop, and writer on Algaceous plants.
- Aiton.* The former manager of the Royal Kew Gardens.
- Albertini.* Author of some dissertations on Fungi.
- Allioni.* A botanist of Italy.
- Ammann.* A Russian botanist.
- Anderson.* A London writer on Pæonies.
- Andr. for Andrews.* An eminent English botanical artist.
- Andrz-jowski.* A Russian botanist.
- And. for Arduini.* An Italian botanist.
- Aublét.* A Frenchman who travelled in Guiana.
- Balbis.* A French professor of botany.
- Bancroft.* A physician resident in Jamaica.
- Banks.* A celebrated English traveller and promoter of science.
- Bartl. for Bartling.* A botanist of Göttingen.
- Barton.* Once a professor at Philadelphia.
- Bat. for Batard.* A writer on the botany of France.
- Batsch.* A writer on Fungi.
- Bauhin, Caspar.* A German botanist of the sixteenth century.
- Baumgarten.* A botanist of Transylvania.
- Beauvois for Patissot de Beauvois.* A French botanist and traveller in Africa.
- Bell. for Bellardi.* An Italian botanist.
- Benth. for Bentham.* An English botanist, and formerly secretary to the London Horticultural Society.
- Bergius.* A Swede, and writer on Cape plants.
- Berkeley.* An English clergyman and writer on Fungi.
- Bernhardi.* A botanist of Italy.
- Bertoloni.* A writer on Italian plants.
- Besser.* A professor in Russia.
- Bieberstein.* A Russian botanist, and writer upon the plants of Caucasus.
- Rivona.* A Sicilian botanist.
- Blume.* A Dutch botanist and traveller in Java.
- Boerhaave.* A Dutch botanist and physician.
- Böhmér.* A German writer on botany.
- Boiss. for Boissier.* A Swiss botanist.
- Bojer.* A botanist of the Mauritius.
- Botton.* An English writer on Fungi.
- Bonpland.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Borkhausen.* An examiner of the plants of Hesse Darmstadt.
- Bory for Bory de St. Vincent.* A French botanist and traveller.
- Bose.* A French botanist.
- Bot. Mag. for Botanical Magazine.* A periodical commenced by Curtis, and afterwards conducted by Sir William Hooker, and at present by Dr. Hooker.
- Bot. Reg. for Botanical Register.* A botanical monthly periodical, commenced by Ker, and afterwards conducted by Dr. Lindley.
- Bot. Rep. for Botanical Repository.* A botanical periodical, formerly conducted by Andrews and others.
- Bouch. for Boucher.* A writer on the French Flora.
- Bridel.* A German author on Mosses.
- Brignoli.* A botanist of Verona.
- Brongniart.* A botanist of France.
- Bradey.* An old English writer on Fungi.
- Brotero.* A Portuguese botanist.
- Brouss. for Broussonet.* A French botanist.
- Browne, Patrick.* An Irish botanist and writer on the plants of Jamaica.
- Brown, R.* An English botanist and traveller in New Holland.
- Bulliard.* A Frenchman, and investigator of Fungi.
- Burmamn.* A Dutch writer on botany, and patron of Linnaeus.
- Cesalp. for Cesalpini.* An Italian botanist.
- Carmichael.* A Scotch botanist.
- Cassini, H.* A French writer on Composite plants.
- Cavanilles.* A botanist at Madrid.
- Chamisso.* A German traveller and botanist.
- Choisy.* A botanist of Switzerland.
- Clus. for Clusius.* An old French botanist.
- Colebrook.* An English writer on the Flora of India.
- Colladon, J. F.* A botanist of Geneva.
- Commelin.* A botanist of Holland.
- Commerson.* A French traveller and botanist.
- Corda.* A German botanist.
- Correa for Correa de Serra.* A Portuguese botanist, diplomatist, and writer on botanical subjects.
- Coutler.* An Irish physician and traveller in Mexico.
- Cranz.* An Austrian botanist.
- Cunn. A. for A. Cunningham.* A British collector for the Kew Gardens.
- Cusson.* A Swiss observer of Umbelliferae.
- Cyrilli.* An Italian botanist.
- Dec. for Decandolle.* Father, son, and grandson, eminent botanists, of Geneva.
- Delile.* A French professor and traveller.
- Desfon. for Desfontaines.* A French traveller and botanist in Algiers.
- Desmazières.* A botanist of France.
- Desvaux.* A French botanist.
- Dickson.* An English examiner of Cryptogamia.
- Dillenius.* A German writer on botany, especially Mosses, settled in England and was gardener to Sherard, at Eltham.
- Dillwyn.* An English investigator of Conservee.
- Ditmarr.* A botanist of Holland.
- Dombey.* A French traveller in S. America.
- Don, D.* Formerly librarian to the Linnaean Society and botanist.
- Don, G.* An English botanist and traveller.
- Douglas.* A collector of plants in North America for the Horticultural Society of London.
- Dryander.* A Swedish botanist, and long librarian to Sir Joseph Banks.
- Dufr. for Dufresne.* A French writer on Valerians.
- Duh. for Duhamel.* A French physiological botanist.
- Dumont for Dumont Courset.* A French gardening author.
- Dunal.* A French botanist.
- Duroi.* A German writer upon plants.
- Duval.* A French professor of botany.
- E. Botany for English Botany.* A periodical containing coloured figures of British plants by Sowerby, Sir J. E. Smith, and others.
- Ehrhart.* A botanist of Germany.
- Elliot.* An American botanist who wrote on the plants of Carolina.
- Ellis.* An English writer on marine plants.
- Endlicher.* A German botanist.
- Espér.* A German writer on Fungi.
- Etlinger.* A German writer on Salvia.
- Fenzl.* An Austrian botanist.
- Feuillé.* A French Jesuit who wrote on the plants of Chili.

AUTHORITIES FOR GENERIC TITLES.

- Fischer.* A Russian botanist, and director of the Botanical Garden, St. Petersburg.
- Flora Peru.* for *Flora Peruviana*. A work on the plants of Chili and Peru by Ruiz and Pavon, two Spanish botanists.
- Flugge.* A German writer on Grasses.
- Forskahl.* A Danish naturalist who travelled in Arabia.
- Forster.* A traveller in the South Pacific Ocean.
- Fougeroux,* for *Fougeroux de Bondaroux*. A French botanist of the last century.
- Fries.* A writer on Fungi in Sweden.
- Frœlich.* A German writer upon Gentiana.
- Funck.* A German Cryptogamic botanist.
- Gartner.* A German writer on the structure of fruit and seeds.
- Gaudich.* for *Gaudichaud*. A French botanist and voyager.
- Gill.* for *Gillies*. A Scotch botanist.
- Gingins.* A French botanist.
- Gmelin.* A Russian botanist and traveller in Siberia.
- Græffer.* An English writer on Herbaceous plants.
- Graham, Dr.* Formerly regius Professor of Botany at Edinburgh.
- Greville.* An English author on Cryptogamic botany.
- Gronovius.* A Dutch botanist.
- Haller.* A botanist and physician of Switzerland.
- Hamilton.* A Scotch botanist and Indian traveller, sometimes called Buchanan.
- Harvey.* A writer on Cryptogamic and Cape plants.
- Harworth.* An English writer on succulent plants.
- Hedwig.* A German writer on Cryptogamic plants.
- Henslow.* A Professor of botany at Cambridge.
- Heister.* A German botanist.
- Herbert.* An English writer on Amaryllidaceous plants.
- Hilaire, A. de St.* A French botanist and traveller in Brazil.
- Hill.* An English botanical writer.
- Hoffmann.* A German botanical author.
- Holmskiöld.* A Danish botanist.
- Hooker.* Father and son, distinguished English botanists.
- Hornemann.* A Danish botanist.
- Hort. Kew.* for *Hortus Kewensis*. A catalogue of the plants in the Royal Kew Gardens.
- Host.* An Austrian botanical writer.
- Hudson.* An investigator of British plants.
- Humboldt and Bonpland.* Botanists and travellers in America, &c.
- Jack.* An English writer on the plants of the Indian Archipelago.
- Jackson.* An English botanist.
- Jacq.* for *Jacquin*. An Austrian botanist.
- Jussieu.* A French systematical botanist.
- Kämpfer.* A traveller in Japan.
- Kalm.* A Swedish pupil of Linnæus who travelled in N. America.
- Kaulfuss.* A German writer upon Ferns.
- Ker.* A describer of plants in Bot. Reg.
- Kitaibel.* A Hungarian botanist.
- Knobles and Westcott.* Editors of the Floral Cabinet.
- Koch.* A professor of botany at Erlangen.
- Koenig.* A German naturalist who travelled in the East Indies.
- Kunth.* A Prussian botanist who assisted in the arrangement and publication of the plants found in America by Humboldt and Bonpland.
- Kunze.* A German writer upon minute Cryptogamic plants.
- Labillar.* for *Labillardiere*. A French botanist, and traveller in Syria, New Holland, &c.
- Lagasca.* A botanist of Spain.
- La Llave.* A Mexican botanist.
- Lamarck.* A French naturalist who wrote largely upon botany about the end of the eighteenth century.
- Lambert, A. B.* An English patron of botany.
- Lamorous.* A French writer upon marine plants.
- La Peyrouse.* A French writer on the plants of the Pyrenees.
- Laxmann.* A German botanical writer.
- Ledebour.* A botanist and traveller.
- Lehmann.* A German botanist, and formerly director of the Botanical Garden of Hamburg.
- L'Herit.* for *L'Héritier*. A French botanist.
- Lindley.* Late Professor of botany in University College, London.
- Link.* A botanist of Prussia.
- Linn.* for *Linnæus*. The great Swedish naturalist.
- Lex.* for *Lexarza*. A Mexican botanist.
- Loddiges.* Celebrated nurserymen.
- Lœsel.* An old Prussian botanist.
- Lœffling.* A Swedish traveller and botanist.
- Loiseleur Deslongchamps.* A French botanist.
- Loureiro.* A Portuguese monk who wrote on the plants of Cochinchina.
- Lyngbye.* A Danish writer on submarine Cryptogamic plants.
- Marcgraav.* One of the early naturalists who explored Brazil.
- Martius.* A Bavarian naturalist and traveller in Brazil.
- Mayer.* Several German botanists.
- Medicus.* A German botanist.
- Merat.* A French writer on the flowers of Paris.
- Meyer.* A botanist of Germany.
- Mich.* for *Michaux*. A French botanist who wrote on the plants of North America.
- Micheli.* A Florentine microscopical botanist.
- Mikan.* A German author on the Brazilian Flora.
- Miller.* One of the ablest scientific English garden botanists.
- Mirbel.* A French physiological botanist.
- Moench.* A German systematical botanist.
- Mohring.* A writer on Cryptogamia in Germany.
- Molina.* An Italian naturalist who wrote upon the flowers of Chili.
- Mougeot.* A Cryptogamic botanist.
- Mullenberg.* A North American botanist.
- Murray.* A German botanist.
- Mutis.* A Spanish botanist and correspondent of Linnæus.
- Necker.* A German botanical writer.
- Nees.* A German botanist and professor.
- Noronha.* A Spanish botanist who visited the Philippines.
- Nuttall.* An American traveller and botanist.
- Ortega.* A botanist of Spain.
- Oth.* A French botanical writer.
- Palisot de Beauvois.* A French botanist and traveller in Africa.
- Panzer.* A German botanist.
- Pavon.* One of the authors of the Spanish Flora Peruviana.
- Pax.* for *Sir J. Paxton*. A great lover and promoter of botany.
- Pers.* for *Persoon*. A French botanist.
- Pliny.* An ancient naturalist.
- Plumier.* A French botanist and traveller in the West Indies.
- Pohl.* A botanist of Germany who travelled in Brazil.
- Poitau.* A French artist and botanist.
- Pöppig and Endlicher.* German botanists, the former a traveller in South America.
- Presl.* A German systematical botanist.
- Pursh.* A Prussian gardener who wrote a Flora of North America.
- Raddi.* An Italian Cryptogamic botanist.
- Rafn.* for *Rafinesque*. A North American botanical writer.
- Ramond.* A French botanist who wrote concerning the flowers of the Pyrenees.
- Reich.* for *Reichardt*. A German botanist.
- Reichenbach.* A botanist of Germany.
- Reinwardt.* A botanist of Frankfurt.
- Rets.* A German botanist who wrote on the flowers of Scandinavia.
- Rheede.* A Dutch gentleman under whose orders the Hortus Malabaricus was published.
- Rich.* for *Richard*. A French botanist and traveller in Demerara.
- Rivinus.* A German botanist.
- Robil.* for *Robillard*. A French botanist.

ABBREVIATIONS.

xi

<i>Rochel</i> .	Superintendent of the garden at Pesth.	<i>Sonnerat</i> .	A French traveller in the East Indies.
<i>Rolander</i> .	A botanist of Sweden.	<i>Spach</i> .	A French botanist, writer in the <i>Annales des Sciences Naturelles</i> .
<i>Römer and Schultes</i> .	German botanists, and editors of the <i>Systema Vegetabilium</i> of Linnæus.	<i>Sparmann</i> .	A Swedish traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Roscoe</i> .	An English botanical author.	<i>Sprengel</i> .	A German botanist and antiquary.
<i>Roth</i> .	A German writer on botany.	<i>Stackhouse</i> .	An English writer on marine plants.
<i>Rothbôl</i> .	A Danish botanist.	<i>Sternberg</i> .	A noble botanist of Germany.
<i>Rox. for Roxburgh</i> .	A botanist of India, formerly in charge of the botanic garden, Calcutta.	<i>Steven</i> .	A Russian botanist.
<i>Royen</i> .	A Dutch botanist.	<i>St. Hilaire</i> .	A French botanist.
<i>Royle</i> .	An Indian Botanist.	<i>Swartz</i> .	A Swedish botanist who visited the West Indies, and published an account of the native plants.
<i>Rudge</i> .	An English botanical amateur.	<i>Sweet</i> .	An English garden botanist.
<i>Rudolph</i> .	A German botanist.	<i>Thouars for Du Petit Thouars</i> .	A French physiologist and traveller in Madagascar.
<i>Ruiz and Pavon</i> .	Authors of <i>Flora Peruviana</i> .	<i>Thun. for Thunberg</i> .	A Swedish botanist and traveller.
<i>Rumphius</i> .	A botanist, author of the <i>Herbarium Amboinense</i> .	<i>Tode</i> .	A German author on Fungi.
<i>Salis. for Salisbury</i> .	An English botanist.	<i>Tournefort</i> .	An ancient French traveller and botanist.
<i>Salm Dyck for the Prince of Salm Dyck</i> .	An illustrious German amateur.	<i>Trentepohl</i> .	A botanist of Germany.
<i>Savi</i> .	A botanist of Italy.	<i>Trinius</i> .	A Russian writer on Gramineæ.
<i>Schlechr.</i>	A German writer on grasses.	<i>Turpin</i> .	A French botanist and draughtsman.
<i>Schlecht. for Schlechtendahl</i> .	A German botanist.	<i>Turra</i> .	A botanist of Italy.
<i>Schmidt</i> .	A Bohemian botanist.	<i>Vahl</i> .	A Danish botanical author.
<i>Schousb. for Schousboe</i> .	A Danish consul at Tangiers, author of a work on Morocco plants.	<i>Vaillant</i> .	A French traveller and botanist.
<i>Schrader</i> .	A German botanist.	<i>Vandell</i> .	A botanist of Portugal who wrote on the plants of Brazil.
<i>Schrank</i> .	A Bavarian botanist.	<i>Vauch. for Vaucher</i> .	A Swiss writer on Convolvæ.
<i>Schreber</i> .	A botanist of Germany.	<i>Vellozo</i> .	A Brazilian botanist.
<i>Schultz</i> .	A German botanist.	<i>Ventenat</i> .	A French garden botanist.
<i>Schumacher</i> .	A Danish botanist, who described many Sierra Leone plants.	<i>Villars</i> .	A botanist of France who wrote on the plants of Dauphiny.
<i>Scopoli</i> .	A botanist of Italy who wrote on the flowers of Carniola.	<i>Wahlenberg</i> .	A German botanist.
<i>Seringe</i> .	A French botanist.	<i>Wallich</i> .	Formerly Superintendent of the Calcutta botanic garden.
<i>Sibthorp</i> .	An English traveller in Greece, and botanist.	<i>Walter</i> .	A writer on the plants of Carolina.
<i>Sims</i> .	An English garden botanist.	<i>Weber</i> .	A German Cryptogamic botanist.
<i>Smith, Sir J. E.</i>	An English botanist, founder of the Linnean Society.	<i>Wendland</i> .	A German garden botanist.
<i>Solander</i> .	A botanist of Sweden who sailed round the world with Banks and Cook.	<i>Willd. for Willdenow</i> .	A Prussian botanical writer.
		<i>Zea</i> .	A botanist of Spain.
		<i>Zuccarini</i> .	A distinguished botanist.

ABBREVIATIONS.

FIRST COLUMN.

COLOURS OF THE FLOWERS.

<i>Apetal</i> .	destitute of conspicuous petals.
<i>bh.</i>	bluish.
<i>bl.</i>	blood-coloured.
<i>blk.</i>	black or blackish.
<i>blu.</i>	blue or bluish.
<i>brk. cl.</i>	brick red.
<i>br. brn.</i>	brown.
<i>brnsh.</i>	brownish.
<i>br. brt.</i>	bright.
<i>car.</i>	carmine-coloured.
<i>crim.</i>	crimson.
<i>dk. drk.</i>	dark.
<i>gn. gr. grn.</i>	green.
<i>grnsh. gsh.</i>	greenish.
<i>lgt. lt.</i>	light.
<i>li. lil.</i>	lilac-coloured.
<i>or. oran.</i>	orange-coloured.
<i>pa.</i>	pale.
<i>pnk.</i>	pink.
<i>pksh.</i>	pinkish.
<i>pur.</i>	purple.
<i>pursh. purpsh.</i>	purplish.
<i>rich p.</i>	rich purple.
<i>rdsh.</i>	reddish.
<i>ro.</i>	rose-coloured.
<i>saff.</i>	saffron-coloured.

<i>salm.</i>	salmon-coloured.
<i>scar. scr.</i>	scarlet.
<i>spot.</i>	spotted.
<i>strip.</i>	striped.
<i>varieg.</i>	variegated.
<i>vermil.</i>	vermilion-coloured.
<i>vio.</i>	violet-coloured.
<i>wh. w. whtsh.</i>	white or whitish.
<i>yel.</i>	yellow.
<i>yelsh. ysh.</i>	yellowish.

SECOND COLUMN.

PERIOD OF FLOWERING.

1.	January.
2.	February.
3.	March.
4.	April.
5.	May.
6.	June.
7.	July.
8.	August.
9.	September.
10.	October.
11.	November.
12.	December.

ABBREVIATIONS.

THIRD COLUMN.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED.

F.	Frame plant.
G.	Greenhouse plant.
H.	Hardy plant.
S.	Stove plant.

FOURTH COLUMN.

HABITUDE.

Aq.	Aquatic.
Bl.	Bulbous.
Cl.	Climbing.
Cr.	Creeping.
De.	Deciduous.
Epi. Epiphy.	Epiphyte.
Ev.	Evergreen.
Fv.	Fusiform-rooted.
Her.	Herbaceous.
Ter.	Terrestrial.
Tr.	Trailing.
Tu.	Tuberous-rooted.
Tw.	Twining.

FIFTH COLUMN.

HABIT AND DURATION.

A.	Annual.
B.	Biennial.
Bl.	Bulbous plant.
Cl.	Climber.
Cr.	Creeper.
P.	Perennial.
S.	Shrub.
T.	Tree.
Tr.	Trailing plant.
Tu.	Tuberous-rooted plant.

SIXTH COLUMN.

HEIGHT IN FEET.

$\frac{1}{16}$ indicates	1 inch.
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	1½ inches.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 inches.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 inches.
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	4 inches.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 inches.
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	9 inches.
1 "	foot and upwards.
flea "	floating.

SEVENTH COLUMN.

NATIVE COUNTRY.

Adriat. Is.	Adriatic Islands.
Alp. Eur.	European Alps.
Amer. hyb.	American hybrid.
A. Minor.	Asia Minor.
Apenn.	Apennines.
Archipel.	Grecian Archipelago.
Asiatic G.	Asiatic Gulf.
Austral.	Australia.
Baff. B.	Baffin's Bay.
Barba.	Barbary.
B. Ayres	Buenos Ayres.
Californ.	California.
Cappadoc.	Cappadocia.
Carthag.	Carthage.
Casp. Sea	Caspian Sea.

Casp. Sho.	Caspian Shores.
Carpa. Mo.	Carpathian Mountains.
C. G. H.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cherson.	Chersonesus.
Coromand	Coromandel.
Cordill	Cordilleras.
E. Ind.	East Indies.
Eng. hyb.	English hybrid.
Falk. Is.	Falkland Islands.
Ft. Vancou.	Fort Vancouver.
Guayaq.	Guayaquil.
Huds. B.	Hudson's Bay.
I. France	Isle of France.
I. Skye	Isle of Skye.
Kamtsch.	Kamtschatka.
K. Geo.'s Sd.	King George's Sound.
Louisia.	Louisiana.
Madagas.	Madagascar.
Magell.	Magellan.
Maran.	Maranha.
Martiniqu.	Martinique.
Mediterr.	Mediterranean Islands.
Montpel.	Montpelier.
Moreton B.	Moreton Bay.
Mosambi.	Mosambique.
M. Video	Monte Video.
N. Africa	North Africa.
N. Amer.	North America.
N. Caledon.	New Caledonia.
N. Eur.	North Europe.
Newfoundl.	Newfoundland.
N. Grenada	New Grenada.
N. Hol.	New Holland.
N. Patag.	North Patagonia.
N. Spain	New Spain.
N. S. W.	New South Wales.
N. Zeal.	New Zealand.
Organ Mts.	Organ Mountains.
Pennsylv.	Pennsylvania.
Philadel.	Philadelphia.
Rio Jan.	Rio Janeiro.
S. Amer.	South America.
San. Cruz.	Santa Cruz.
Scandin.	Scandinavia.
S. Austral.	South Australia.
S. Carol.	South Carolina.
S. Eur.	South Europe.
S. France	South France.
S. Leone	Sierra Leone.
St. Domin.	St. Domingo.
St. Vinc.	St. Vincent.
S. Sea Is.	South Sea Islands.
Switz.	Switzerland.
Sw. River, Swan R.	Swan River.
Tranqueb.	Tranquebar.
Valpar.	Valparaiso.
V. D. L. or V. Die I.	Van Diemen's Land.
W. Ind.	West Indies.
W. Ind. Is.	West India Islands.

EIGHTH COLUMN.

YEAR OF INTRODUCTION OF EXOTICS, AND LOCALITIES OF NATIVE SPECIES.

Co. fie.	Corn fields.
Dry pl.	Dry places.
Dit.	Ditches.
Gard.	Gardens.
Hea.	Heaths.
Hed.	Hedges.
Mar.	Marshes.
Mea.	Meadows.
Mts.	Mountains.
Past.	Pastures.
Roa. si.	Road-sides.
Rubb.	Rubbish.
Sea sh.	Sea-shore.
Sha. pl.	Shady places.
Thick.	Thickets.
Wast.	Waste places.

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

ABE

ACA

ABELE TREE. See *Pópulus álba*.
ABELIA, *Brown*. Named in honour of Dr. C. Abel, physician to the Embassy to China under Lord Amherst. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. Pretty flowering shrubs, desirable as greenhouse plants or for turning into the flower borders during summer. They merely require the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants, and are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vesàlea floribunda*, *V. hirta*; 2, *Abèlia serrata*.
floribunda 1. Red 3, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1842
rupèstris . . . Ro. wht. 9, G. Ev. S. 3 China . 1844
triflora . . . Pa. red w. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1847
uniflora 2 . . Pale red 3, G. Ev. S. 3 China . 1844

ABIES. See *Pinus*.
ABILDGAÀRDIA, *Vahl*. After Professor Abildgaard, of Copenhagen. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Worthless dwarf species of grass-like plants; increased by division, and grown in any common soil.
monostachya . . . Apetal 6, Grass ½ N. Holl. 1819
tristachya . . . Apetal 6, Grass ½ N. Holl. 1824

ABORTION, imperfect or untimely development.
ABRÔMA, *Linn.* From *a*, privative, and *broma*, food; unfit to be eaten. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Handsome free-flowering species of easy culture, delighting in a compost of loam and peat. Propagated with ease from seeds or cuttings. The bark of *A. angusta* furnishes a very tough fibrous tissue, suited for manufacturing into cordage.
angusta . . . Pur. 8, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1770
fastuosa . . . Pur. 8, S. Ev. T. 10 N. S. W. . 1800

ABRÔNIA, *Jussieu*. From *abros*, delicate; referring to the involucrem. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. Handsome trailing plants, multiplied by division, and grown in sandy peat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tricrátus admirabilis*.
mellifera . . . Wht. 7, H. De. Tr. ¼ California 1826
umbellata 1 . . Red 4, H. Ev. Tr. ½ California 1823

ABRUPT, blunt, broken off.
ABRUPTLY-PINNATE. Pinnate leaves, terminating without an odd leaflet.
ÀBRUS, *Linn.* From *abros*, soft; in allusion to

the delicacy of the leaves. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This pretty climbing species (Wild Liquorice) must have a strong heat to enable it to flower well. It delights in loam and peat, and is propagated readily from cuttings, in sand, under a glass. The roots have the property of the liquorice of the shops, while the seeds, if eaten in any quantity, produce violent headache.

precatòrius . Pa. pur. 4, S. De. Cl. 12 W. Ind. . 1680

ABSINTHIUM. See *Artemisia*.

ABSUS. See *Cássia Absus*.

ABÛTA, *Aublet*. From *Abouta* or *Abuta*, its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. An ornamental evergreen climber. Loam and peat; and increased by division. From the branches of this plant a drink is made by the natives of Cayenne, and used by them against obstructions of the liver.
rufescens . . . Grn. yel. 4, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Guiana . 1820

ABÛTILON, *Mench.* Ancient name of a plant analogous to the marsh-mallow. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs of the easiest culture, and of considerable beauty. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sida Bedfordiana*; 2, *S. globiflora*; 3, *S. graveolens*, *hirta*, *tomentosa*; 4, *S. integerrima*; 5, *S. pulchella*; 6, *S. picta*; 7, *S. venosa*; 8, *S. vitifolia*.

Bedfordianum 1 Y. red 11, S. Ev. S. 14 Brazil . 1838
esculentum . . . Purple 9, S. Ev. S. 8 Brazil .
globiflorum 2 . . Cream 11, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius 1825
graveolens 3 . . Yel. or. 8, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1842
insigne . . . W. crm. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Gren. 1851
integerrimum 4 Yellow 5, S. Ev. S. 14 N. Gren.
peoniaeflorum . . . Rose 1, G. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1843
pulchellum 5 . . White 9, G. De. S. 8 N. S. W. 1821
rufinerve . . . Straw 8, G. Ev. S. 6 Rio . 1845
striatum 6 . . . Oran. all. G. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1837
venosum 7 . . . Or. red 7, G. Ev. S. 10
vitifolium 8 . . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Chili . 1837

See *Sida*.

Garden Varieties: *Alba*, *Alphonse Karr*, *Be-ranger*, *Arago*, *De Cauchy*, *Huc de Malakoff*, *Manetti*, *Regelii*, *Van Houttei*, &c.

ACÀCIA, *Necker*. From *ac*, a point, or *akazo*, to sharpen; many of the species having thorns or prickles. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*,

Suborder Mimoseae. Very ornamental plants, of neat growth and elegant foliage. All grow well in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings taken off at a joint, root freely in sand under a glass; portions of the strong roots planted in soil, in heat, leaving the points out, produce young plants; but the best plants are obtained from seed. The hardy species require to be slightly protected in severe weather. The bark of some species contains the tanning principle in a great degree, particularly *A. arábica*; the bark of which is largely used in tanning leather, and is in India regarded as a powerful tonic. Gums are yielded in considerable quantities by some species; and in India an intoxicating principle is obtained from other species. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. acicularis*; 2, *Mimosa tortuosa*; 3, *A. strigosa*; 4, *M. Giraffe*; 5, *A. prostrata*; 6, *A. viscosa*; 7, *A. stolonifera*; 8, *M. marginata*; 9, *A. floribunda*; 10, *A. linearis*; 11, *A. mollissima*; 12, *A. impressa*; 13, *M. nigricans*; 14, *A. ambigua*; 15, *M. verticillata*; 16, *M. verticillata*; 17, *A. taxifolia*; 18, *A. setigera*; 19, *A. obtusifolia*; 20, *A. uncinata*; 21, *A. xanthophylla*; 22, *A. Smilacifolia*; 23, *A. undulata*; 24, *A. trigona*. See *Prosopis*, *Darlingtonia*, *Gagnebina*, *Inga*, and *Lagonychium*.

abetina . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1823
acanthocarpa . . .	Pa. red	4, S. Ev.	S. 10 N. Spain.	1822
acantholoba . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	S. 20 S. Amer.	1823
acapulcoensis . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	S. 20 Acapulco	1825
acicularis . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1796
aculeaticarpa . . .	Red	5, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Spain.	1822
acutissima . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	
affinis . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1822
albata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1803
albicans . . .	Wht.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	
amara . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 30 E. Indies.	1816
amona . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1820
anceps . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1820
angulata . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 20 N. Holl.	1820
angustifolia . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 20 N. S. W.	1816
arctica . . .	Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 E. Ind.	1820
arbores . . .	Pink	4, S. Ev.	T. 40 Jamaica.	1768
arenosa . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	S. 10 Caraccas.	1816
argyrophylla . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1842
armata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1803
Arrophilla . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 20 Nepal.	1818
asparagoides . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1818
aspera . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
astringens . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1823
Bancroftiana . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	T. 20 Jamaica.	
Barthieria . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. Swan R.	
biflora . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1803
binervata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1824
bispinosa . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. Swan R.	
bivenosa . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1824
bombycina . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1824
brachyacantha . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	T. 15 S. Amer.	1824
brachyloba . . .	Wht.	6, G. Her.	P. 2 N. Amer.	1803
brasiliensis . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 30 Brazil.	1825
brevifolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1820
brevipes . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1810
Brownii . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1796
Brunonis . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
Burmanniiana . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 6 Ceylon.	1818
buxifolia . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
cassia . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	T. 15 E. Ind.	1773
cafra . . .	Y. wh.	4, G. Ev.	T. 12 C. G. H.	1800
calamifolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1823
canaliculata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
caracasana . . .	Pur.	3, S. Ev.	S. 12 Caraccas.	1817
cassiodora . . .	Wht.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20	1820
Catechu . . .	Pa. y.	3, S. Ev.	T. 40 E. Ind.	1790
celestifolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1847
centrophylla . . .	Wht.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20 Jamaica.	1818

Ceratonia . . .	Wht.	3, S. Ev.	S. 10 S. Amer.	1800
chrysostachys . . .	Yel.	3, S. Ev.	T. 15 Mauritius	1824
Chúndra . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Ind.	1789
ciliaris . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 4 S. Amer.	1822
ciliata 3 . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1803
cinerascens . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1824
coccinea . . .	Red	G. Ev.	S.	
cochlearis . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1818
concinna . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	S. 20 E. Ind.	1823
Concordiana . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	1818
conferta . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
contorta . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 20 Brazil.	1825
copallina . . .	Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 20	1825
cordifolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	
coriacea . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1825
cornigera . . .	Pa. y.	4, S. Ev.	T. 15 S. Amer.	1692
coronillaefolia . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	T. 10 N. Africa.	1817
Courantiana . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 20 Canaries.	1818
crassica . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
crassiuscula . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1824
cultrata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 15 N. Holl.	1820
cultriformis . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1844
excelsa . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 G. Carpen.	1863
media . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 G. Carpen.	1863
minima . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 G. Carpen.	1863
variegata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 G. Carpen.	1863
cuneata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1837
Cunninghami . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1823
cyanophylla . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 13 Swan R.	1838
Cyclops . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
Cygnorum . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 3 Swan R.	1850
Daviesiaefolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1817
dealbata . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
decipiens . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1803
premorsora . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1830
decurrens . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1790
delibrata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1820
deltoides . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
dentifera . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1839
dependens . . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 6 V. D. L.	1819
detinens . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1828
diffusa 5 . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 2 N. S. W.	1814
Dillwyniaefolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1822
diptera . . .	Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 S. Amer.	1818
erioptera . . .	Yel.	9, G. Ev.	S. 10 Swan R.	1840
discolor . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. S. W.	1784
divaricata . . .	Wht.	4, G. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1827
dodonaeifolia 6 . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1818
dolabriformis . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1814
doratoxylon . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 20 N. Holl.	1823
Douglasii . . .	Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
Drummondii . . .	Yel.	G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1859
dumosa . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 E. Ind.	1818
eburnea . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Ind.	1792
echinula . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
edulis . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 E. Ind.	1820
eglandulosa . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
elata . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	T. 60 E. Ind.	1820
elephantorrhiza . . .	Wht.	5, G. Ev.	T. C. G. H.	1818
elongata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
emarginata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1824
ericarpa . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	
esculenta . . .	Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 N. Spain.	1825
Esterházia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
excelsa . . .	Yel.	C. Ev.	S.	
falcata . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1790
falciformis . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1818
Farnesiana . . .	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	T. 15 St. Domin.	1656
ferruginea . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 15 E. Ind.	1818
filiacea . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 Mexico.	1825
flexuosa . . .	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 6 Cumana.	1824
floribunda . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1796
formosa . . .	Wht.	5, S. Ev.	S. 10 Mexico.	1825
frondosa . . .	Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 30 E. Ind.	1816
fruticosa . . .	Yel.	S. Ev.	S. 4 E. Ind.	1820
fusca . . .	Yel.	S. Ev.	T. 15	1824
genistaefolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	1825
Giraffe . . .	Yel.	S. Ev.	T. 40 C. G. H.	1816
glandulosa . . .	Wht.	G. Ev.	S. 2 N. Amer.	1806
glauca . . .	Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 5 America.	1690
glaucescens . . .	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	1790
glomerata . . .	Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
grandiflora . . .	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1769
grandis . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1850
grata . . .	Yel.	S. Ev.	S. 10 Brazil.	1820
graveolens . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 15 N. Holl.	1820

guayaquilensis	S. Ev.	S. 10	Guyaquil	1818
guianensis	. Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 40 Cayenne	1803
Guilandina	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 Cayenne	1820
gummifera	. Wht.	5, G. Ev.	T. 80 Guineae	1823
hamatokydon	. Y. wh.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 C. G. H.	1816
hastulata	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
hebeccephala	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1817
hebecclada 7	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 40 C. G. H.	1816
heterocantha	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 10 C. G. H.	1816
heterocolla	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
heteromalla	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1818
heterophylla	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1824
lispidissima	. Wht.	4, G. Ev.	S. 4 Jamaica	1800
hispidula	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 2 N. S. W.	1794
hosericea	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 20 N. Holl.	1820
homomalla	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1822
horrida	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 6 Africa	1823
Houstonia	. Pur.	9, S. Ev.	S. 10 Vera Cruz	1729
Hugeli	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S.	
humifusa	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 20 N. Holl.	1820
hybrida	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 Hybrid	1822
impressa	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1824
fudica	. Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1800
intermedia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1818
intertexta 19	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
Intsia	. Y. wh.	4, S. Ev.	T. 12 E. Ind.	1778
ixiophylla	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	1844
Jacaranda	. Pink	4, S. Ev.	T. 20 S. Amer.	1825
Julibrissin	. Wht.	8, H. De.	T. 20 Levant	1745
julifolia	. Wht.	5, S. Ev.	S. 3 Jamaica	1793
juniperina	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1790
Kalkora	. S. Ev.	T. 45	E. Ind.	1818
kermestina	. Pur.	S. De.	S.	
Lambertiana	. Pur.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 Mexico	1818
lamifera	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
latifolia	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
latistiqua	. Pink	5, S. Ev.	S. 10 W. Ind.	1777
latrodonum	. Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 E. Ind.	1824
laurifolia	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 4 Tanna	1775
Lawsonia	. G. Ev.	S.	N. S. W.	
Lebbek	. Pink	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 Egypt	1823
lentiscifolia	. S. Ev.	T. 20	Mexico	1824
leptocarpa	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 6 N. Holl.	1817
leptocarpa	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1821
leptoneura	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1846
leptophylla	. S. Ev.	T. 20	S. Amer.	1824
leucoccephala	. Wht.	7, S. Ev.	S. 5 S. Amer.	1823
leucophlea	. Pa. y.	6, S. Ev.	T. 12 E. Ind.	1812
leucophylla	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1822
ligulata	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	1818
linearis	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	1820
lineata	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
linifolia	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	1790
litakuncensis	. G. Ev.	S. 6	Litakun	1816
lomatoarpa 8	. Pa. y.	4, S. Ev.	S. 30 E. Ind.	1824
longifolia 9	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. S. W.	1792
magnifica	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 10 Hybrid	
longissima 10	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 4 N. S. W.	1819
pendula	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 Hybrid	
lophantha	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1803
Néwmanni	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 Hybrid	
speciosa	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 Hybrid	
lophanthoides	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 20 Jamaica	1820
lucida	. S. Ev.	T. 40	E. Ind.	1820
lunata	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 2 V. D. L.	1810
macracanthoides	. Yel.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20 Jamaica	1820
macradenia	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1847
macrophylla	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
Mangium	. Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1820
marginata 24	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. S. W.	1803
maroccana	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 Morocco	1823
Moisneri	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
melanoxydon	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 8 V. Die. L.	1818
microphylla	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 10 Caraccas	1826
miriobotrya	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S.	
modesta	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1845
molis 11	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1810
monacantha	. Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 20 Brazil	1818
mucronata	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1818
mucronulata	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
multinervia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1824
myrtifolia	. Pa. y.	3, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	1789
nervosa	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
neurocarpa	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1820
nigricans	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1803

obtusata	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1824
obtusifolia	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1823
odoratissima	. Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 40 E. Ind.	1790
pendula	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	
oleifolia 20	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
oligophylla	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	
oncinocephala	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 7 Swan R.	1847
ornithophora	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
ovata	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
oxycedrus 17	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
paniculata	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 15 Brazil	
papuliformis	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
paradoxa 23	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	
pátula	. S. Ev.	T. 20	S. Amer.	1818
pedunculata	. Yel.	S. Ev.	T. 30 E. Ind.	1822
pendula	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. Holl.	1824
pennata	. Yel.	4, S. Ev.	T. 12 E. Ind.	1773
penninervis 12	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
pentadenia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1830
peregrina	. Wht.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8 S. Amer.	1780
personioides	. G. Ev.	S.	N. Holl.	
peruviana	. S. Ev.	T. 6	Peru	1820
petiolaris	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
pilosa	. Wht.	6, S. Ev.	T. 30 Jamaica	1800
platyphylla	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1820
platyptera	. Oran.	3, G. Ev.	S. 3 Swan R.	1840
plectocarpa	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
plumosa	. Yel.	5, S. De.	Cl. 20	
podalyriaefolia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
polygalaeifolia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
polyphylla	. Wht.	5, S. Ev.	S. 20 N. Holl.	1824
portoricensis	. Wht.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6 W. Ind.	1824
prinsans	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	Cl. 40	
prismatica	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6	1818
procera	. Pa. y.	6, S. Ev.	T. 60 E. Ind.	1816
prominens	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
prostrata	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 8 V. D. L.	1847
pubescens	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. S. W.	1790
pugioniformis	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1818
pulchella	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1803
magna	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	
pulcherrima	. Wht.	6, S. Ev.	S. 20 Brazil	1823
pyrifolia	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1824
quadrangularis	. Wht.	3, S. Ev.	S. 4	1825
quadrilateralis	. Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1820
reticulata	. Wht.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 C. G. H.	1816
rhodacantha	. Yel.	S. Ev.	T. 20	
Riceana 18	. Yel.	3, G. De.	S. 4 V. D. L.	1835
Richardsoni	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1822
rigens	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 5 N. Holl.	1824
robusta	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S. 6 C. G. H.	1816
Rohriana 13	. Wht.	4, S. Ev.	T. 30 S. Amer.	1823
Rossii	. S. Ev.	T. 40		1822
rotundifolia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 Swan R.	1840
rubida	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 8 N. Holl.	1823
ruscifolia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 12 N. Holl.	1824
rutecifolia	. Yel.	3, S. Ev.	S. 4	1810
saligna	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 N. Holl.	1818
sapindoides	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	T. 20 Moreton B.	1830
sarmentosa	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 Ceylon	1820
scandens	. Pur.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 India	1780
scleroxylon	. Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 W. Ind.	1822
semicordata	. S. Ev.	T. 40	E. Ind.	1820
Sénégal	. Wht.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20 Africa	1823
sericata	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1820
Serissa	. S. Ev.	T. 20	E. Ind.	1822
setigera	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 8 V. D. L.	1847
Simsii	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. N. Holl.	1819
sinuata	. Yel.	G. Ev.	S.	
smilacifolia	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 2 Swan R.	1850
Smithiana	. S. Ev.	T. 45	E. Ind.	1820
Sophora	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 10 V. D. L.	1805
speciosa	. Pur.	8, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1742
spectabilis	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1837
excelsa	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 Hybrid	
Spinii	. Red y.	6, S. Ev.	T. 8	
squamata	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. Holl.	1836
stenophylla	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. N. S. W.	1818
stipulata	. Wht.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20 Bengal	1800
stricta	. Yel.	3, G. Ev.	S. 2 N. S. W.	1790
strombulifera	. G. Ev.	S.	8 Peru	1825
suaveolens 14	. Yel.	4, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. S. W.	1790
subulata	. Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4 N. Holl.	1824
sulcata	. Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2 N. Holl.	1803
Súndra	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Ind.	1789
tamarindifolia	. Wht.	7, S. Ev.	S. 24 W. Ind.	1774

taxifolia . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1823
tetragöna . . .	Whit.	6, H. Ev. S.	25 Caraccas.	1820
tomentösa . . .	Whit.	3, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind.	1816
tortuösa . . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica.	1824
trapezoides . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1810
trichödes . . .	Pa. y.	4, S. Ev. S.	10 Peru . .	1818
trigonocarpa . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	8 N. Holl.	1824
trinerivata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1820
tristis	Yel.	3, G. Ev. S.	18 N. Holl.	1828
umbellata . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1819
umbrösa	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	25 N. Holl.	1824
uncinata	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1819
uncinifolia . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	6 Swan R.	1846
undulöfolia . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1824
uropbylla 22 . .	Pa. y.	3, G. Ev. S.	6 Swan R.	1836
vaga	Whit.	6, S. Ev. T.	40 Brazil .	1818
venusta	Pink	7, S. Ev. T.	6 S. Amer.	1816
vera	Whit.	7, S. Ev. T.	12 Egypt .	1596
verniciöflata . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1818
verticillata . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	10 V. D. L.	1780
angusta 15 . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	10 N. Holl.	1780
latifolia 16 . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	10 N. Holl.	1780
vestita	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1820
villösa	Whit.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica.	1800
viminalis	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1820
viröscens	Yel.	7, S. Ev. S.	20 S. Amer.	1820
virgata	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1824
viridiflora . . .	W. gn.	6, S. Ev. T.	20 S. Amer.	1823
viridiramis . . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1816
viscidula 21 . .	Yel.	3, G. Ev. S.	12 N. S. W.	1844
vomeriformis . .	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1818
Wallichiana . .	Whit.	4, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind.	1820
xylocarpa	Yel.	4, G. Ev. S.	N. Holl.	1820
xyliphyllöides .	Yel.	G. Ev. S.		

ACÆNA, *Linn.* From *akaina*, a thorn; in allusion to the thorns or bristles on the calyx or fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbaceæ*. Humble, shrubby, curious plants, growing well in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings will root planted in soil, and protected by a frame or hand-glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ancistrum adscendens*; 2, *An. argenteum*; 3, *An. latebrösum*.
adscendens 1 . Green 5, H. Her. P. 1 Magellan 1822
argentea 2 . Green 5, H. Her. P. 2 Chile . . . 1823
elongata . . . Green 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . . 1827
lævigata . . . Green 7, G. Her. P. 1 Magellan 1790
latebrösa 8 . Green 5, H. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1822
lucida Green 5, H. Her. P. 3 Falk. Is. 1777
magellanica . . Yel. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Magellan 1823
myrtiophylla . . Green 5, H. Her. P. 1 Mendoza 1823
ovalifolia . . . Green 5, H. Her. P. 1 Peru . . . 1802
ovina Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1818
pinnatifida . . . Green 6, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1822
Sanguisorbæ . . Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1796
sericea Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 Ft. Desire 1824
splendens . . . Green 5, G. Ev. S. 1 . . . 1838

ACÁLYTHA, *Linn.* From *a*, privative, *kalos*, pleasant, and *aphe*, touch. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Worthless species of the easiest culture.—*alopecuroidea*, *brachystachya*, *caroliniana*, *cliliata*, *colorata*, *cuspidata*, *diversifolia*, *hispida*, *indica*, *integrifolia*, *lævigata*, *macrostachya*, *mollis*, *pauciflora*, *polystachya*, *prunifolia*, *réptans*, *rúbra*, *scabrösa*, *virgata*, *virginica*.

ACÁNGA. See *Bromelia Acángá*.

ACANTHACEÆ. A natural order of plants, chiefly tropical, consisting of soft-wooded herbs, undershrubs, and shrubs; many of them very beautiful.

ACANTHIUM. See *Onopordum Acanthium*.

ACANTHOLIMON, *Boiss.* From *akanthos*, a spine, and *limon*, sea lavender. Leaves and bracts. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Plantaginaceæ*. Plants resembling the *Státice* and requiring similar treatment. They are increased by division of the roots, and grow

in any light rich soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Státice ararati*.

glumaceum 1 . Rose 5, F. Ev. P. 3 Armenia 1845
ACANTHONEMA, *Hooker*. From *akanthos*, a spine, and *nema*, a filament; from the spine-like form of some of the filaments. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cyrtandraceæ*. Plants resembling in habit the species of *Streptocarpus*, and requiring similar treatment. They are increased by division of the roots.

strigösa . . . Dk. pur. 5, S. Her. P. 3 W. Africa 1861

ACANTHOPHÍPPÍUM, *Blum.* The meaning of the name is not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *A. bicolor* is a very curious and rather rare plant; in habit it much resembles a *Geoddrum*, only it has pseudo-bulbs instead of tubers, while its rich flowers are produced from near the base of the shoots. *A. striatum* is much inferior. They will thrive well with the same treatment as *Blétia*, provided they have a great deal of heat and moisture during the growing season. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. javense*.

bicolor Yel. red 6, S. Epi. 3 Ceylon 1833

javanicum 1 . Cr. rose 8, S. Epi. 12 Java . . . 1844

striatum White 6, S. Epi. 3 Nepal . . .

syhetense White 6, S. Epi. 3 Sylhet. 1837

ACANTHOSPERMUM. From *akanthos*, a spine, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Astericeæ*.—*Xanthoides*.

ACANTHOSTÁCHYS. From *akanthos*, a spine, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. Plants easily cultivated in the stove, with a soil composed of equal parts of sand, decayed wood, and rotten leaves. They are propagated by suckers stuck in a hot-bed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hohenbergia strobilacea*.

strobilacea 1 . Red y. 6, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . . . 1840

ACÁNTHUS, *Linn.* From *akanthos*, a spine, some of the species being spiny. *Bear's Breech*, *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Coarse, yet stately, herbaceous plants, flourishing in almost any soil or situation, and increased by division or by seed with great facility. *A. mollis* is said to be emollient; and it is conjectured that the leaf of this plant furnished the ancients with the elegant Acanthus leaf of their architecture. See *Dilivaria*.

carduifolius . . Blue 8, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1816

hispánicus . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . . . 1700

ilicifolius S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1759

mollis Pur. w. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . . . 1548

niger White 8, H. Her. P. 3 Portugal 1759

spinösissimus . . Pur. w. 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. 1629

spinösus Pur. w. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . . . 1629

ACÁRNA, *Willdenow*. Theophrastus describes a thistle under that name. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Astericeæ*. Insignificant plants, void of any known merit, and of the easiest culture in common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Atractylis cancellata*.—*cancellata* 1, *gummifera*.

ACAULIS, without a stem.

ACCESSORY, something added to the usual number of organs.

ACCRETE, grown together.

ACCUMBENT, lying on something else.

ACER, *Linn.* The word, in Latin, signifies vigorous, or sharp, and comes from *ac*, meaning

a point, in Celtic. The name is used to designate this genus on account of the wood having formerly been much sought after for manufacturing into heads of pikes and lances. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aceraceæ*. For the most part beautiful trees, of considerable size, generally employed in forming avenues or the back of shrubberies. The soil they delight most to grow in is open sandy loam, in which also cuttings will strike freely in the open air; or by layers put down in the autumn they may be increased; but all the best plants are obtained from seed, which should be sown soon after gathering. From the sap of *A. saccharinum* and other species, the North Americans make a considerable quantity of very good sugar. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. eriocarpon*, *tomentosum*, *glabrum*, *virginianum*, *rubrum*; 2, *A. sempervirens*; 3, *A. spicatum*; 4, *A. striatum*, *hybridum*; 5, *laurifolium*. See *negundo*.

austriacum. . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Austria . .
barbatum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 15 N. Amer. . 1812
carpestre. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 25 Britain, hedges
austriacum. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 25 Austria . 1812
collinum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 25 France . .
lanceolatum. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 25 Britain, hedges
nigrum. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. S. 4
variegatum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 25 Britain, gardens
caudatum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 50 N. India . 1845
circinatum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 40 Columbia . 1827
creticum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 4 Levant . . 1752
dasydactylum 1 Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1725
dissectum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 30 Japan . . 1845
heterophyllum 2 } Gn. y. 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Levant . . 1759
hybridum. . Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Amer. hyb. 1790
hyrcanum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 40 Caucasus . 1838
ibericum. . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 Asiatic G. . 1826
lavigatum. . Gn. y. 2, H. De. T. 40 Nepal . . 1840
lobatum. . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Siberia . . 1820
macrophyllum Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1826
montanum 3. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1750
monspessulanum } Gn. y. 5, H. De. S. 8 France . . 1789
nigrum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1812
oblongum 5. . Gn. w. 1, F. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . . 1824
obtusatum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. S. 8 Hungary . 1825
obtusifolium. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. S. 4 Crete . .
Opalus. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 50 Italy . . 1752
opulifolium. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. S. 12 France . . 1823
palmatum. . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . . 1820
pennsylvanicum 4 } Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . 1755
platanoides. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 50 Europe . . 1683
laciniatum. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 30 Europe . . 1683
Lobellii. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 50 Naples . .
variegatum. . Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 25 Europe . . 1683
Pseudoplatanus } Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, hedges
purpureum. . Pur. 5, H. De. T. 50 Seedling . 1828
subobtusum Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 50 Britain, gardens
variegatum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, gardens
rubrum. . Red 4, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . 1656
saccharinum. . Yel. 4, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1735
striatum. . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . 1755
tataricum. . Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 20 Tartary . 1759
villosum. . Gn. y. 4, H. De. T. 50 Kamaon . 1850

ACÉPHALUS, *a* privative, and *kephale*, a head.

ACÉRACEÆ, an order of fine hardy trees, suitable for park and pleasure garden scenery, of which the common sycamore and the maple are representatives. All the larger species abound in a saccharine sap, from which the fine crystalline sugar of North America is prepared. They all grow in moderate climates.

ÁCERAS, *Robert Brown*. From *a*, privative, and

keras, horn, on account of the spur being absent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Very curious plants, rather troublesome to cultivate. A light loamy soil, mixed with chalk, delights them most, and they can only be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Orchis secundiflora*, *Ophrys densiflora*.

anthropophora Green 6, H. Tu. P. 3 England ch. fl. secundiflora . Violet 7, F. Tu. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1829

ACÉRATUM, *Decandolle*. Derived from *a*, privative, and *keras*, a horn; implying that the anthers are destitute of horns. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. An interesting species, grown in peat and loam; multiplied from cuttings.

oppositifolium White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Amboyna 1818

ACEROSE, fine and slender, with a sharp point.

ACETARIOUS, any thing belonging to the salad tribe of plants.

ACETOSE, sour, tart, acid.

ACETOSÉLLA. See *Rumex Acetosella*, and *Oxalis Acetosella*.

ACETABULIFORMIS, saucer shaped.

ACHÂNIA, *Swartz*. From *akanos*, closed; corolla does not expand wide. See genus *Malvarisicus*, to which the species of *Achánia* properly belong.

ACHILLÆA, *Linn.* Named after Achilles, a pupil of Chiron, and the first who used the plant so called in medicine. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Showy, free-flowering species, succeeding well in any common soil, and readily increased by dividing the roots. *A. tomentosa* is, by its bright yellow flowers, well suited for ornamenting rock-work. The dried leaves of *A. Plármica*, powdered, and taken up the nostrils, excite sneezing. *A. moschata* is sudorific and acrid, and makes a wholesome food for cattle. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. serrata*; 2, *A. ambigua*; 3, *A. filicifolia*; 4, *A. ochroleuca*; 5, *A. helvética*; 6, *A. aména*; 7, *A. aména*.

abrotanifolia. . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1739
acuminata. . Wht. 8, H. Her. P. 1 . 1830
ægyptiaca. . Pa. y. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Levant . 1640
Ageratum. . Yel. 9, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1570
albicaulis. . Pa. y. 7, H. Ev. S. 1½ Caucasus 1836
albida. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1819
alpina. . Wht. 9, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1731
anglica 1. . Wht. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, fields
anthemoides. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1
asplenifolia. . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1803
atrata. . Wht. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Austria . 1596
aurea. . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . 1739
auriculata. . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 A. Minor 1827
biserrata. . Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Albania . 1820
chamæmelifolia } Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 France . 1825
Clavénna. . Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1656
coarctata. . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
compacta. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1803
coronopifolia. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant . 1823
crética. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Candia . 1739
cristata. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1784
crithmifolia. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1804
decolorans. . Wh. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1798
decumbens. . Yel. 7, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Kantsch. 1816
Eupatorium 3. . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Casp. Sh. 1803
falcata. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . 1739
Gerberi. . Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia . 1821
glomerata. . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1818
glondiflora. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1818
flore-pleno. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Gardens
Hérba-réta. . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 France . 1640
holosericea. . Wht. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Parnass. . 1817

imbricatæ . . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3	Persia . . .	1818
impatiens . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1759
lanata . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1		1804
leptophylla . . .	Pa. y.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria . . .	1816
ligustica . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 4	Italy . . .	1791
lingulata . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary . . .	1815
macrophylla . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 3	Italy . . .	1710
micrantha . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . . .	1805
Millerfolium . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Spain . . .	1800
variegata 6 . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Britain, fields	
mongolica . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Gardens . . .	
moschata . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1818
myriophylla . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 14	Italy . . .	1775
nana . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2		1798
nobilis . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 3	Italy . . .	1759
ochroleuca . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Germany 1640	
odorata . . .	Pa. y.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary 1804	
pauciflora . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . . .	1729
pectinata 4 . . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . . .	1810
Ptarmica . . .	Pa. y.	8, H. Her. P. 14	Hungary 1801	
filire-pleno . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, mo. pl.	
pubescens . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, gdns.	
punctata . . .	Li. y.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . . .	1739
recurvifolia . . .	Straw	7, H. Her. P. 1	Naples 1820	
Santolina . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees 1820	
santolinoides . . .	Pa. y.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . . .	1759
serrata . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switz. . .	1686
setacea . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary 1805	
speciosa . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1		1804
squarrosa . . .	Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 14		1775
syriaca . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Calabria . . .	1830
tanacetifolia . . .	Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switz. . .	1820
tenuifolia . . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switz. . .	1658
taurica . . .	Pa. y.	7, H. Her. P. 14	Tauria . . .	1818
tomentosa . . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Britain . . .	
valleslaca 5 . . .	Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Switz. . .	1819
vermicularis 7 . . .	Yel.	8, H. Her. P. 14	Russia . . .	1835

Bannatica, dentifera, distans 2, dubia, heterophylla, intermedia, magna, Millefolium rubrum, montana, polyphylla, rosea, stricta.

ACHIMENES, P. Browne. A word of unknown meaning. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. The above name was originally given to two species by Dr. Patrick Browne in his History of Jamaica, one of which has been long known in our gardens as *Trevirana coccinea*, or *Cyrilla pulchella*; the original name has been restored by De Candolle in his Prodromus. The recent acquisitions to this elegant and free-flowering genus, rank amongst the most beautiful of our conservatory plants. For cultivation see *Trevirana*: they are propagated by cuttings, or by the imbricated buds which they produce underground and on the stems. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trevirana coccinea*, *Cyrilla pulchella*; 2, *A. heterophylla*, *ignescens*, *Trevirana heterophylla*; 3, *Acisanthera atrosanguinea*, *Cheiranthera atrosanguinea*.

argyrostigma . . . Wh. ro. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Gren. 1845
atrosanguinea Crim. 8, S. Her. P. 14 Guatem. 1848
candida . . . Yel. wh. 6, S. Her. P. 14 Guatem. 1848
caprolata . . . Red 6, S. Her. P. 1
coccinea 1 . . . Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1778
cupreata . . . Scarlet 7, S. Her. P. 1 N. Gren. 1845
formosa . . . Rose 9, S. Her. P. 1
grandiflora . . . P. crim. 10, G. Her. P. 14 Mexico. 1842
Gloxinbréghii 2 Sc. pur. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1842
Glaciescens . . . White 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1845
hirta . . . Red 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1850
hirsuta . . . Rose 9, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1850
Klei . . . Lilac 3, S. Her. P. 2 Guatem. 1842
Liebmanni . . . Lilac 3, S. Her. P. 2 Guatem. 1845
longiflora . . . P. crim. 7, S. Her. P. 1
plena . . . Violet 8, G. Her. P. 1 Guatem. 1841
misera . . . Violet 8, S. Her. P. 1 Guatem. 1842
multiflora . . . Br. wh. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Guatem. 1848
multiflora . . . Lilac 10, S. Her. P. 1 Guatem. 1848
umbriata . . . Pa. lilac 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1842
ocellata . . . Red 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1843
patens . . . Red 7, S. Her. P. 1 Panama 1846
patens . . . Violet 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1846

pedunculata . . .	Sc. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 2	Guatem. 1840
picta . . .	Sc. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico. 1844
rosea . . .	Pink	6, S. Her. P. 14	Guatem. 1841
pyropea . . .	Scarlet	6, S. Her. P. 1	Guatem. 1847
Skinneri . . .	Rose	7, S. Her. P. 1	1847
venusta . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1847
viscida 3 . . .	Red w.	6, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1850

Garden Hybrids.—The hybrids are very numerous, and some exceedingly beautiful. Amongst these may be mentioned *Adonis, amabilis, Aurora, elegans, Escheriana, Estella, gigantea, ignea, magnifica, Mazzeppa, and Roetzlia*.

ACHLYS, Decandolle. From *achlys*, meaning obscure, in allusion to the obscurity of the genus. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. A tuberous-rooted plant, of little beauty, multiplied by cuttings, and grown in sandy loam.

triphylla . . . Wht. 5, H. Tu. P. 24 N. Amer. 1827

ACHNANTHES, Agardh. Derived from *achne*, froth of the ocean, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Curious aquatic productions, said to separate by degrees into fragments: between every articulation or joint is one or more crystalline points—*brèves, longipes, unipunctata*.

ACHNODONTON, Palisot de Beauvois. From *achne*, a chaff, or husk, and *odon*, a tooth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Very insignificant plants, of the easiest culture, increased by division and seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phalaris Bellardi*. Bellardi 1, tenue.

ACHRAS, Linn. The Greek name for the pear, or from *ac*, meaning a point, in Celtic, in allusion to the stiff spines with which the tree is covered. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. These plants, in this country, possess little merit, but in the West Indies the fruit produced by some of the species is much esteemed. *A. sapota* yields a fruit as large as a quince, the flesh of which is as yellow as a carrot; it has an agreeable smell, and very rich taste; the seeds, two in number, are aperient and diuretic; rich loamy soil; cuttings. See *Bumelia, Lucuma, and Mimusops*.

<i>australis</i> . . .	White 5, G. Ev. T.	20 N. Holl.	1827
<i>Sapota</i> . . .	White 5, S. Ev. T.	30 S. Amer.	1731
<i>Zapotilla</i> . . .	White 5, S. Ev. T.	10 S. Amer.	1731

ACHRAS PEAR. See *Pyrus commans Achras*.

ACHYRANTHA. See *Alternanthera Achyrantha*.

ACHYRANTHES, Linn. *Achuron*, chaff, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the chaffy nature of the floral leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Uninteresting plants, of easy culture. *A. perrigens* is the most handsome species. See *Chamissoa, Chladostachys, and Desmochata*.

<i>argentea</i> . . .	White	8, S. Ev. S. 1	Sicily . . .	1713
<i>aspera</i> . . .	Pink	7, S. Ev. S. 3	India . . .	1751
<i>australis</i> . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. . .	1823
<i>brachiata</i> . . .	White	7, G. A. 2	E. Ind. . .	1824
<i>crispa</i> . . .	Wht. gn.	7, G. Ev. S. 3	S. Amer. . .	1810
<i>fruticosa</i> . . .	Green	6, H. A. 2	N. Amer. . .	
<i>dichotoma</i> . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . .	1820
<i>nivea</i> . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Canaries . .	1780
<i>obtusifolia</i> . . .	Pink	8, S. Ev. S. 2		
<i>perrigens</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. 2		1802
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 14		1821
<i>verticillata</i> . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . .	1820
<i>virgata</i> . . .	Wht. gn.	7, G. Ev. S. 1	W. Ind. . .	1817

ACHYROCLINE. From *achuron*, chaff, and *kline*,

- a bed—flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gnaphalium alatum*—*alatum* 1.
- ACHYRONIA**, *Willd.* From *achyron*, chaff, in allusion to the chaffy hairs on the branches and leaves. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ Papilionaceæ*. The species is of easy culture. villôsa . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1819
- ACHYROPAPPUS**, *De Cand.* *Achuron*, chaff, and *pappus*, down. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant of little beauty, growing in common light soil. schkuhrioides. Yellow 7, Har. An. 1 Mexico . 1830
- ACHYRÓPHORUS**, *D. Don.* *Achuron*, chaff, and *phoreo*, to bear; the receptacle being chaffy. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mere weeds, of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hypochæris helvética*; 2, *H. maculata*; 3, *H. radicata*—*helvética* 1, *maculata* 2, *radicata* 3.
- ACIANTHÈRA**, *Scheid.* *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. "A small Epiphyte resembling a *Pleurothallis*."—*Bot. Reg.* punctata . . . Greenish 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1843
- ACIÁNTHUS**, *Robert Brown.* From *akis*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the bristly tips of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Brown, small-flowered, tuberous-rooted plants: multiplied by divisions, and grown in loam and peat. caudatus . . . Brown 5, G. Tu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1824 exsertus . . . Brown 5, G. Tu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822 fornicatus . . . Brown 5, G. Tu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822
- ACICÂRPHA**, *Jussieu.* From *akis*, a point, and *karphe*, palea; on account of the palea being spiny. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Calyceæ*. A curious dwarf species, succeeding in peat and loam; propagated from divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cryptocarpa spatulata*. spatulata 1 . . . White 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1824
- ACICULAR**, needle-shaped.
- ACIDOTON**, *Swartz.* From *akidotos*, pointed; in allusion to the stinging hairs on the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A species of no beauty, easily grown and propagated:—*ârens*.
- ACINÁCIFORM**, scimitar-like shaped.
- ACINÈTA**, *Lindley.* From *akineta*, immoveable—lip jointless. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This genus is nearly allied to *Peristèria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Peristèria Barkeri*; 2, *P. Humboldtii*, *Bot. Reg.*, *Angula superba*, *Lindl.*; 3, *Neippèrgia chrysántha*. Barkeri 1 . . . Yellow 6, S. Epi. 2 Mexico . 1843 chrysántha 3 . . . Y. w. cr. 5, S. Epi. 2 Mexico . 1849 dâna . . . S. Epi. Humboldtii 2 . . . Pur. brn. 8, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1843 fûlva . . . Copper 3, S. Epi. 2 Venezuela 1842 Warzewitzii . . . Yel. red 7, S. Epi. 2 S. Amer. . 1849
- ACINODÉNDRON**. See *Micmia Acinodéndron*.
- ACÍNULA**, *Fries.* From *Acinus*, stone-like seeds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. This is one of the plants known to farmers as blight, ergot, or spur, and is in some seasons most destructive amongst corn, especially crops of rye. *Clâvus*.
- ACIÔTIS**, *D. Don.* From *akis*, a point, and
- ous*, an ear; in allusion to the petals. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Pretty species, particularly *aquática*; may be propagated and grown the same as the genus *Melástoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rhèxia aquática*. *Melástoma aquática*. 2, *Melástoma discolor*. aquática 1 . . . W. red 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1793 discolor 2 . . . W. red 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Trinidad . 1816
- ÂCIS**, *Salisbury.* Taken from *Acis*, a shepherd, the son of Faunus. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is a genus of pretty, dwarf, bulbous-rooted plants, delighting in sandy soil, and multiplied by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Leucôjum autumnale*; 2, *L. roseum*; 3, *L. tricophyllum*. autumnalis 1 . . . Pink 9, H. De. Bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal . 1629 grandiflorus . . . Wht. 8, H. De. Bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ Numidia . 1820 roseus 2 . . . Red 8, H. De. Bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ Corsica . 1820 tricophyllus 3 . . . Wht. 1, H. De. Bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . . 1820
- ACISANTHÈRA**, *Jussieu.* Taken from *akis*, a point, and *anthera*, an anther, on account of the anthers being pointed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. A curious evergreen shrub; for propagation and culture see *Melástoma*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhèxia acisanthèra*. quadrata 1 . . . Pur. 2, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . 1804
- ACMADÈNIA**, *Barlt.* Taken from *akme*, a point, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to glands on the anthers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A handsome little species; for culture and propagation see *Diosma*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Adenandra tetragona*. tetragona 1 . . . Wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1793
- ACMÉLLA**, *Rich.* Taken from *akme*, a point; in allusion to the pricking taste of the foliage. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting dwarf trailing species; merely requiring to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spilánthes Acémella*. 2, *S. repens*. See *Heliopsis* and *Zaluzanea*. occidentalis . . . Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1825 repens 2 . . . Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina . 1818 mauritiana 1 . . . Yel. 7, S. Tr. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mauritius . 1768
- ACMÈNA**, *Decandolle.* Derived from *Acmena*, a nymph of Venus. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myricaceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Tristània*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Metrosideros floribunda*. floribunda 1 . . . Wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1783
- ACNÎDA**, *Linn.* Taken from *a*, privative, and *knide*, nettle; the plant being like a nettle, but without stings. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. An uninteresting annual, only requiring to be sown in the open ground and kept clean:—*cannabina*.
- ACOCANTHÈRA**, *Don.* From *acoe*, a mucro, and *anthera*, an anther; anthers mucronate. A genus consisting of only a few species, which are included under *Céstrum*. See *Céstrum*.
- ACODIUM**. See *Trichocentrum*.
- ACONITE**. See *Aconitum*.
- ACONITUM**, *Tournefort.* The name is given on account of some species being found plentiful about Acene, a town in Bithynia. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Ornamental, tall, free-flowering, very hardy plants, succeeding well under the shade of trees; increased

by division or by seeds. All the species are to be dreaded, being highly poisonous. 4. *Napellus*, and *cammarmum*, are drastic, and acrid in a high degree. The aconite has, however, become of great service in many very troublesome disorders. In Sweden favourable operations have been effected by an extract of the juice of the leaves of *A. Napellus* in cases of rheumatism and intermittent fevers, applied in doses of from a grain to a scruple twice a day or oftener. A much larger dose has also been safely administered. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. inclinatatum*. 2, *A. altissimum*. 3, *A. pyrenæicum*. 4, *A. strictum*. 5, *A. pallidum*. 6, *A. Cammarum*. 7, *A. Napellus pubescens*. 8, *A. lacum*. 9, *A. rostratum*.

acuminatum	. Blue	7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switz.	. 1819
acutum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	S. Eur.	. 1821
albidum		. Wht. 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Europe.	. 1824
album		. Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 4	Levant.	. 1752
amænum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	
ampliflorum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Austria.	. 1823
angustifolium		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Europe.	. 1824
Anthora		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Pyres.	. 1696
Anthoroides		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Jura.	. 1821
australe		. Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Denm.	. 1821
autumnale		. Li. w. 11, H. Her. P. 3	N. Chin.	. 1846
barbatum		. Pa. y. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia.	. 1807
Bernhardium		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Europe.	. 1824
bifidum		. P. blu. 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Siberia.	. 1819
Bradni		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2½	Switzld.	. 1821
calybotryon		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	S. Eur.	
Cammarum		. Pur. 8, H. De. Tu. 3	Austria.	. 1752
carpatium		. Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Carp. mo.	. 1810
cernuum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1800
flexicæule		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1819
pauciflorum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1821
randsum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	
chinense		. Blue 9, H. Her. P. 2	China.	. 1833
Cusli		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1819
commutatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	S. Eur.	. 1823
Cynodontum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	France.	. 1820
Decandollei		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia.	. 1823
decorum		. Blue 6, H. Her. P. 3	Pyren.	. 1824
delphinifolium		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 1	N. Amer.	. 1804
elatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1822
émînent		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1800
eristemon		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	Europe.	. 1821
eulophum		. Pa. y. 6, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	. 1821
eustachyon		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Europe.	. 1824
exaltatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 6	Siberia.	. 1819
flaccidum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 6	Siberia.	. 1822
Floræcanum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2½	Siberia.	. 1822
bicolor		. Bl. w. 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Switzld.	. 1801
formosum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	. 1824
Funkii		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2½	Switzld.	. 1825
Galeotnum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Hungar.	. 1822
gibbosum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Caucasus	. 1818
Gmelini		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Siberia.	. 1821
gracile		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1821
grandiflorum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Jura.	. 1821
Hålleri		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	. 1821
bicolor		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1820
hamatum		. P. blu. 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Italy.	. 1810
hebegynum		. Pur. 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1819
multifidum		. Pur. 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1819
hlans		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	. 1823
hispidum		. Pa. y. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia.	. 1823
Hoppii		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Carinth.	. 1823
illinitum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 5		. 1821
intermedium		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 4		. 1820
infictum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1822
Jacquinii		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Austria	. 1800
Japonicum		. Flech. 8, H. De. Tu. 6	Japan.	. 1790
ceruleum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 6	Japan.	. 1700
Kœlleianum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	S. Eur.	. 1820
pygmaeum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	S. Eur.	. 1828
Köhleri		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1824
laciniosum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2½	Switzld.	. 1820
lætum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	. 1820

Lamærcii		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Pyren.	. 1817
laxiflorum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Switzld.	. 1823
læcum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 6	S. Eur.	. 1820
leucanthum		. Wht. 6, H. De. Tu. 3		. 1823
jupiedum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Europe.	. 1821
lycotonum		. Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Alp. Eur.	. 1596
macrophyllum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2		
maximum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 6	Kamtsc.	. 1823
melotonum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4		. 1821
Meyeri		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1825
moldavicum		. Prsh. 8, H. Her. P. 3	Moldav.	. 1830
mölle		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 4		. 1820
Napellus		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	Europe.	. 1596
albus		. Wht. 6, H. De. Tu. 4	Switzld.	. 1819
rubellus		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	Switzld.	. 1819
nasutum		. Pur. 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Siberia.	. 1818
memoratum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	. 1823
neomontanum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1799
neubergense		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	S. Eur.	. 1822
nitidum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1825
Nuttallii		. P. blu. 8, H. Her. P. 5	N. Amer.	. 1829
ochranthum		. Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 4	Russia.	. 1834
ochroleucum		. Lt. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	. 1794
oligocarpum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1823
Otonianum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Europe.	. 1824
ovatum		. F. gn. 6, H. Her. P. 2½	Cashmr.	. 1839
Pallasii		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia.	. 1821
paniculatum		. P. blu. 7, H. De. Tu. 3	France.	. 1815
plicatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1825
productum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 1	Siberia.	. 1821
pubescens		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1824
pyrenæicum		. Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 4	Pyren.	. 1739
recognitum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 5		. 1820
rectum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Europe.	. 1824
rigidum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1825
grandiflorum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Siberia.	. 1826
rostratum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1810
callosifolium		. Pur. 7, H. De. Tu. 2	Carp. mo.	. 1800
lucundum		. Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2½	Siberia.	. 1819
rhynchanthum		. P. bl. 7, H. De. Tu. 4	Switzld.	. 1821
bicolor		. W. bl. 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1819
Schleichieri		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1821
semigaleatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 1	Siberia.	. 1818
septentrionale		. Blue 7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Eur.	. 1800
sinense		. Violet 9, H. Her. P. 2	Japan.	. 1849
speciosum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3		. 1823
Sprengelii		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1824
squarrosum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Siberia.	. 1822
Stœckerianum		. Blue 8, H. Her. P. 4	Austria.	. 1824
strictum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Siberia.	. 1824
tauricum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	Tauria.	. 1752
theriophndum		. Pa. y. 6, H. Her. P. 4	Europe.	. 1824
tortuosum		. P. bl. 6, H. De. Tu. 6	N. Amer.	. 1812
totoxicum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1825
tragetonum		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzld.	. 1824
umbrosum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1825
uncinatum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 4	N. Amer.	. 1768
Michauxianum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 3	N. Amer.	. 1800
variegatum		. Fr. w. 7, H. De. Tu. 5	S. Eur.	. 1597
albiflorum		. Wht. 7, H. De. Tu. 5	Switzld.	. 1819
bicolor		. W. bl. 7, H. De. Tu. 5	Switzld.	. 1821
ceruleum		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 5	Switzld.	. 1819
venustum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 2	Switzld.	. 1823
versicolor		. Blu. y. 8, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia.	. 1820
virgatum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 4	S. Eur.	. 1822
volubile		. Blue 7, H. De. Tu. 6	Siberia.	. 1799
Vulpæria		. Pa. y. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Alp. Eur.	. 1821
Willdenovii		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Europe.	. 1823
zoötonum		. Blue 6, H. De. Tu. 3	Switzld.	. 1825

ACONTIAS, Sm. Derivation of name unknown. For culture see *Arum* and *Caladium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum sagittæfolium*; 2, *Caladium variegatum*.

hastifolius 1. Gn. y. 5, S. Tu. P. 1 S. Amer. *variegatus* 2. Gn. y. 5, S. Tu. P. 1½ S. Amer. 1838

ACORUS, Linn. Derived from *a*, privative, and *kore*, pupil of the eye, in reference to its medical properties. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orontiaceæ*. Marshy plants, of the easiest culture. *A. Calamus* is extremely useful, and

Linnaeus says, the roots powdered might supply the place of foreign spices; it is very aromatic and stimulant.

Cilamus . . . Apetal. 6, H. Aq. P. 2 Britain, mrs. h.
gramineus . . . Apetal. 2, H. Her. P. 1 China . . . 1796
terrestris . . . Apetal. 6, H. Her. P. 1 China . . . 1822

ACOTYLEDONES. Plants destitute of cotyledons or seed leaves.

ACRADENIA, Kipp. Derived from *akros*, the summit, and *aden*, a gland, top of ovary. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*. Little greenhouse plants, easily cultivated in sandy loam and peat, and increased by half-ripened cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Zièria Franklinia*.

Franklinia 1 . . . Wht. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. . . . 1850

ACRE, sharp, pungent.

ACREMONIUM, Link. Derived from *akremon*, a branch, in reference to the clustered thecae. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botryaceae*. Very curious plants, found growing generally upon dead sticks—*fascum, verticillatum, alternatum*.

ACRIOPSIS, Blume. From *akros*, summit, and *opsis*, eye. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. "Pretty little Epiphytes, with the habits of *Sarcanthus pallidus*."—*Bot. Reg.*

densiflora . . . Green rose 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Borneo . . . 1845
javànica . . . Yellow gn. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Java . . . 1840
picta . . . W. gn. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Bantam . . . 1843

ACROCÉPHALUS, Benth. The name is derived from *akros*, summit, *kephale*, head; on account of the flowers being on the top of the branches. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. A plant of little beauty; increased from slips, and grown in sandy loam. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lumnitzera capitata*.

capitatus 1 . . . White 7, H. A. 1 China . . . 1806

ACROCLINIUM, Hook. Derivation of name unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A genus of beautiful everlasting flowers, natives of South-West Australia, and requiring the same treatment as dark half-hardy annuals.

atroroseum . . . Dark rose 6, F. An. Hybrid . . .
roseum . . . Rose 6, F. An. Australia 1855

ACROCÔMIA, Martin. The leaves are in tufts, hence the derivation of the name, *akros*, top, and *kome*, tuft. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This genus comprehends a portion of those majestic species of palms which, by their towering stems and gigantic foliage, soar to the height of thirty or forty feet, and give a feature of exquisite grandeur to the character of the countries they inhabit. They prefer a light sandy loam; and to grow them well, an atmosphere very moist and warm is indispensable. They are increased from suckers. *A. aculeata* is reported to have a trunk the size of a man's body, and the leaves prickly and longer than those of the *Cocos*. It produces a fruit the shape and size of a crab, with a thin, sweetish, astringent pulp, within which is a nut inclosing a white sweet eatable kernel. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cocos aculeata*; 2, *C. fusiformis*; 3, *Bactris globosa-minor*; 4, *Bactris globosa, Cocos fusiformis*.

aculeata 1 . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 W. Ind. . . 1796
fusiformis 2 . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 Trinidad . . . 1731
globosa . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 St. Vinc. . . 1824

gulanensis . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 Demerara 1824
horrída . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 Trinidad . . . 1825
minor 3 . . . Yellow S. Palm. 20 Trinidad . . . 1820
sclerocarpa 4 . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 W. Ind. . . 1731
tenuifolia . . . Yellow S. Palm. 40 Brazil . . . 1824

ACROGENS. Flowerless plants, as ferns and mosses.

ACROGLÖCHIN, Schrader. Taken from *akros*, summit, and *glochín*, spear point. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceae*. An insignificant species, grown in any common soil, and increased from suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Amaranthus Acroglöchin*—*chenopodioides* 1.

ACRONYCHIA, Forster. From *akron*, tuft or summit, and *onux*, a claw, on account of the original species having an incurved point at the top of the petals. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceae*. A tall handsome shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers of an exquisite odour, resembling orange blossoms, combined with the aromatic warmth of ginger. Ordinary greenhouse treatment suits it; and it may be propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a bell-glass. *Cunninghami* Wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 7 Moreton Bay 1833

ACROPERA, Lindley. From *akros*, the extremity, and *pera*, a small sack, because of the saccate appendage at the apex of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Very singular and rather pretty plants, producing pale yellow, brown and spotted purple flowers in pendent racemes. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Maxillaria galeata*.

Armeniaca . . . Orange 7, S. Epi. 1 Nicaragua . . . 1849
cornuta . . . Brown 6, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala 1840
flavida . . . Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . . . 1850
Loddigessii 1 Yel. & spot. 8, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . . . 1823
citrina . . . Pale yellow 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico . . .

ACROPHÖRUS, Presl. From *akros*, summit, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. A genus of Ferns, nearly related to *Davallia*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Davallia hispida*; 2, *D. Novæ Zeelandiæ*.

affinis . . . Brown 5, S. Fern 1 Borneo . . .
hispidus 1 . . . Brown 5, S. Fern 1 N. Zealand

ACROPHYLLUM, Benth. From *akros*, summit, and *phyllon*, a leaf, in allusion to the leaves growing at the apex of the branches, above the whorls of flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceae*. Very handsome greenhouse plants, flowering profusely during the spring months: of easy culture, and readily increased by cuttings of the half-ripened wood. *Synonyme*: 1, *Acrophyllum (Weinmannia) vendsum*. *verticillatum* 1 Red. y. 3, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . . 1836

ACRÓPTERIS, Smith. Derived from *akros*, a point, and *ptéris*, a fern. See *Asplenium*.

ACRÓPTILON. From *akros*, a point, and *ptilon*, a feather. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. See *Centaurea* and *Serrátula*.

ACROSPÉRMUM, Tode. Derived from *akros*, summit, and *sperma*, seed, in reference to the tumids on the apex of the plant emitting sporules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceae*. Interesting and minute productions, existing as parasites upon decayed vegetables—*compréssum, cornutum*.

ACROSPORIUM, *Nees*. This word is taken from *akros*, top, and *spora*, spore, implying that the latter occupies the summit of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Minute species found upon the leaves of grasses and rotten oranges—*fasciculatum*, *monilioides*.

ACROSTICHUM, *Linn.* Supposed to refer to the beginning of a verse, on account of the back surfaces of the leaves being so lined as to resemble in some degree the commencement of lines in poetry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Very interesting species of tropical ferns, delighting mostly in a mixture of loam and peat. They may be increased either by dividing at the roots, or by seed. *A. aureum* sometimes grows to the height of four, five, and even six feet. *A. alcidörne* is a curious species, common in our plant-houses. *Synonymes*: 1, *Neurocallis præstantissima*; 2, *Lomariopsis yapurénse*. See *Gymnogramma*, *Lomaria*, *Niphobolus*, and *Nothochlæna*.

alcidörne	Brown 9, S. Parasite 2 N. S. W.	1808
appendiculatum	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.	1824
asplenifolium	Bn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil	1833
aureum	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind.	1815
citrifolium	Yel. bn. 9, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.	1815
crinitum	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind.	1793
fimbriatum	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil	1824
flagelliferum	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	1828
fusiforme	Bn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca	1825
glandulosum	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica	1825
grande	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Moreton B.	1823
juglandifolium	Yel. bn. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Surinam	1832
latifolium	Y. blu. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica	1815
longifolium	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica	1815
nicotianifolium	Bn. 10, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.	1815
piloselloides	Bn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	1815
prestantissimum	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	1815
scolopendrium	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	1815
simplex	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica	1793
sorbifolium	Brown 6, S. Cl. F. 12 W. Ind.	1793
Stemmaria	Brown 7, S. Parasite Guinea	1823
yapurénse 2	Brown 6, S. Her. P.	1815

ACROTRÉMA, *Wight*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants, nearly related to *Ranunculus*, growing freely in a light rich soil, and increased by division.

Walkerii Yellow 4 S. Her. P. 2 Ceylon . . 1861

ACROTRICHE, *Robert Brown*. Derived from *akros*, a point, and *thrix*, hair, in reference to the hairy corolla. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. Very ornamental but dwarf species; for culture and propagation, see *Achyronia*.

cordata	White 6, S. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl.	1823
divaricata	White 5, S. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl.	1824
ovalifolia	White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl.	1823

ACTÆA, *Linn.* *Aktara*, an elm, in allusion to the resemblance the leaves bear to those of the elm. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Dwarf species, of little beauty; for culture, &c., see *Aconitum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. brachypétala americana*; 2, *A. brachypétala rubra*. See *Cimicifuga*, and *Macrotis*.

alba 1. . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.

rubra 2 . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
spicata . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 3 Britain, rocks

ACTINÉLLA, *Pers.* See *Eriophyllum*.

ACTINOCARPUS, *Robert Brown*. The derivation of the name is from *aktin*, a ray, and *karpos*, fruit, in allusion to its radiated appearance. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Alismaceæ*. Interesting floating aquatics, thriving only in water, or in moist situations. *A. minor* is a native of New South Wales, and grows well in a pot of sandy peat immersed in water. Seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Alisma Damasónium*, *Damasónium stellatum*.

Damasónium 1 Wht. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 England, ditches
minor . . . Wht. 6, G. Aq. P. 2 N. S. W.

ACTINOCHLÆA, *Willd.* The name is derived from *aktin*, a ray, and *chlœa*, grass, resemblance to grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Weeds of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chondrosium procumbens*; 2, *C. tenue*.—*hirsuta*, *procumbens* 1, *prostrata*, *tenuis* 2.

ACTINOMERIS, *Nuttall*. The name is taken from *aktin*, a ray, and *meris*, part, alluding to the radiated appearance peculiar to these plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Calchiopsis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coreopsis alata*; 2, *C. procera*; 3, *C. alternifolia*, *Verbesina Coreopsis*.

<i>alata</i> 1	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	1803
<i>helianthoides</i>	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	1825
<i>procera</i> 2	Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1766
<i>squarrosa</i> 3	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1640

ACTINOPHYLLUM, *Ruiz. and Pavon*. From *aktin*, a ray, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaflets disposed in rays round a centre. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. Plants possessing little beauty, easily grown in light sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings.

digitatum . . . Green 4, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1820

ACTINOTHYRIUM, *Kunze*. Compounded from *aktin*, a ray, and *thyron*, a door, alluding to the radiated integument of the sporidia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. The species appears in the early part of the year upon the culms of grasses, and is orbicular, and almost black.—*Graminis*.

ACTINOTUS, *Labillard.* Derived from *actinotos*, radiated, in reference to the rayed appearance of the involucre. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Interesting plants with curious leaves; increased by division, and grown in loamy soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eriocaria major*.

Helianthi 1. . . White 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1821
leucocéphalus . White 6, G. Her. P. 2 Swan R. . 1837

ACUMINATE, cuspidate, having a long tapering point.

ACUTANGULAR, having sharp, or acute angles.

ACUTE, terminating abruptly in a sharp point.

ÁCYNOS, *Persoon*. The name is supposed to be the Greek name of a balsamic plant. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Most of the species are handsome, particularly *A. vulgáris*. For culture, &c., see *Thymus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thymus grandiflorus*; 2, *T. herba-baróni*; 3, *T. acnydides*, *heterophyllum*; 4, *T. suaveolens*; 5, *T. acynos*.

alpinus . . . Pur. 8, G. B. 1 Austria . 1731

<i>grandiflorus</i> 1.	Pur.	7, H. Tr. B.	1	1810
<i>graveolens</i> . . .	Pur.	7, H. Ev. S.	1	Crimea . 1820
<i>herba-baroni</i> 2.	Pur.	7, H. Ev. S.	1	Corsica . 1820
<i>heterophyllus</i> 3.	Pur.	6, H. A.	3	Italy . . 1822
<i>patavinus</i> . . .	Flesh	7, H. B.	3	S. Eur. . 1776
<i>purpurascens</i> .	Pur.	6, H. B.	3	Spain . . 1820
<i>rotundifolius</i> .	Pur.	6, H. Ev. S.	3	Spain . . 1830
<i>saravolens</i> 4 . .	Red	7, H. A.	3	Greece . 1817
<i>villosus</i> . . .	Red	7, H. A.	3	Germany. 1817
<i>vulgaris</i> 5 . . .	Violet	7, H. A.	3	Britain, hea.

ADA, Lindl. Derivation of name unknown. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of pretty orchids, with the habit of *Brassia*, and requiring similar treatment to the species of that genus.

aurantiaca . . . Or. red, 1, S. Epi. 1 N. Grenada 1863

ADAMIA, Wallich. Named in honour of John Adam, M. D., of Calcutta. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydrangeaceæ*. Ornamental species, cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cyanitis sylvatica*.

<i>cyanea</i> . . .	Blue	6, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. . 1829
<i>hydrangeæformis</i>	Blue	6, G. Ev. S.	3	China . 1846
<i>sylvatica</i> 1 . . .	Pa. blue	6, S. Ev. S.	3	India . 1846
<i>versicolor</i> . . .	Blue	8, G. Ev. S.	3	China . 1844

ADAM'S APPLE. See *Musa paradisiaca*; *Citrus Limetti Adami*.

ADAMSIA. See *Puschkinia*.

ADAM'S needle. See *Yucca*.

ADANSONIA, Linn. Dedicated to Michael Adanson, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. The largest tree in the world is the Adansonia or Baobab-tree, the trunk of which has been found with a diameter of thirty-feet; but its height is not in proportion. "It is emollient and mucilaginous in all its parts. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Lalo, a favourite article with the Africans, which they mix daily with their food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspiration to which they are subject in those climates, and even Europeans find it serviceable in cases of diarrhoea, fevers, and other maladies. The fruit is, perhaps, the most useful part of the tree. Its pulp is slightly acid and agreeable, and frequently eaten; while the juice is expressed from it, mixed with sugar, and constitutes a drink, which is valued as a specific in putrid and pestilential fevers."—*Hooker, Bot. Mag.* 2792. It delights in rich loamy soil, and cuttings of the large ripened wood strike best in a pot of sand, in a moist heat, under a glass.

digitata . . . White 11, S. Ev. T. 40 Guinea . 1724

ADDER'S-TONGUE. See *Ophioglossum*.

ADELIA, Linn. The common generic name is taken from the minute parts of fructification, and is derived from *a*, privative, and *delos*, visible. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.

<i>Acideton</i> . . .	Gn. wh.	6, S. Ev. S.	3	Jamaica . 1768
<i>Bernardia</i> . . .	Green	7, S. Ev. S.	6	Jamaica . 1768
<i>Ricinella</i> . . .	Gn. wh.	7, S. Ev. S.	3	Jamaica . 1768

ADENÁNDRA, Willd. The derivation is from *aden*, a gland, and *aner*, a male, or stamen, in allusion to the appearance of the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Beautiful little shrubs, succeeding well in sandy peat,

mixed with a little turfy loam, and propagated easily by cuttings from the young branches planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, but not plunged. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diósma linearis*; 2, *D. marginata*; 3, *D. villosa*. See *Acamadenia*.

<i>acuminata</i> . . .	Whit.	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1812
<i>alba</i> . . .	Whit.	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1800
<i>amœna</i> . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1798
<i>coriacea</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. . 1720
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. . 1812
<i>linearis</i> 1 . . .	Whit.	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1800
<i>marginata</i> 2 . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1806
<i>speciosa</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1789
<i>multiflora</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. . 1790
<i>pauciflora</i> . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1790
<i>umbellata</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. . 1775
<i>uniflora</i> . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1786
<i>villosa</i> 3 . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. . 1786

ADENANTHERA, Linn. The name is derived from *aden*, a gland, and *anthera*, an anther, in allusion to a gland on each anther. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*, *Mimodææ*. Handsome trees, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings, with the leaves not shortened, root readily in a pot of sand, plunged in heat under a glass. *A. Pavonia* is one of the largest trees in the E. Indies, and its timber is esteemed on account of its solidity; the leaves are used by the natives in their ceremonies, and the common people eat the seeds. See *Prosopis*.

<i>falcata</i> . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	5	E. Ind. . 1812
<i>Pavonia</i> . . .	Yel. wh.	7, S. Ev. S.	5	E. Ind. . 1769

ADENÁNTHOS, Labilla. The name is from *aden*, a gland, and *anthos*, a flower, in reference to the gland on the flower. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. Handsome species, requiring, like all *Proteaceæ*, great attention in cultivation. They grow in sandy peat, and increase from cuttings in sand under a glass.

<i>barbifera</i> . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	5	Swan R. . 1845
<i>cuneata</i> . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	5	N. Holl. . 1824
<i>obovata</i> . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	5	N. Holl. . 1826
<i>sericea</i> . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	5	N. Holl. . 1824

ADENÁRIUM. From *aden*, a gland. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. See *Arénaria*.

ADENIUM, R. and S. *Aden*, its native place. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Evergreen shrubs, growing easily in sandy peat and loam, and increased readily by half-ripened cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nerium obesum*, *Pachypodium obesum*, *Cameraria obesa*, *Adenium obesum*.

Honghel 1 . . . Rose gr. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Aden . . 1845

ADENOCALÝMNA, Martius. From *aden*, a gland, and *calymma*, a covering; because the leaves, bracts, and calyces are beset with conspicuous pateriform glands. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. Cultivation similar to the stove species of *Bignonia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bignonia combsa*.

<i>comosum</i> 1 . . .	Yel.	10, S. Ev. Twi.	10	Brazil . 1841
<i>nifidum</i> . . .	Yel.	10, S. Ev. Twi.	10	Brazil . 1849

ADENOCÁRPUS, Decandolle. From *aden*, a gland, and *karpos*, fruit, in allusion to the fruit being beset with glands. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. When in flower these are splendid plants, and may be managed like the hardy species of *Cytisus*. *A. foliolidsus* and *frankenoides* must be sheltered in frosty wea-

ther. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cytisus foliolosus*; 2, *Genista viscosa*; 3, *Cytisus hispanicus*; 4, *C. complicatus*; 5, *Spartium complicatum*, *C. complicatus*; 6, *S. complicatum*, *C. telonensis*.

foliolosus 1 Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1629
frankenioides 2 Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1815
hispanicus 3 Yel. 6, H. De. S. 2 Spain . . . 1816
intermedius 4 Yel. 6, H. De. S. 2 Sicily . . . 1820
parvifolius 5 Yel. 6, H. De. S. 3 France 1800
telonensis 6 Yel. 6, H. De. S. 3 France 1800

ADENOPHORA, Fischer. The derivation is from *aden*, a gland, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. These are pretty border flowers, will grow in common soil, and increase from seeds, but will not allow of being divided at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Campanula communis*; 2, *C. coronopifolia*; 3, *C. tricuspidata*; 4, *C. Fischeri*; 5, *C. intermedia*; 6, *C. Lamarkiana*; 7, *C. coronata*; 8, *C. pereskiaefolia*; 9, *C. periplocifolia*; 10, *C. Rabalaisiana*; 11, *C. stylisa*; 12, *C. verticillata*.

communis 1 . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1810
hybrida . . . Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1816
suaveolens . . . Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1816
coronopifolia 2 Blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria 1822
denticulata 3 . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1817
Fischeri 4 . . . Pa. blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1819
Gmelini . . . Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1820
intermedia 5 . . . Pa. blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1819
Lamarkiana 6 . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1824
marsupiflora 7 Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria 1818
pereskiaefolia 8 Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1821
periplocifolia 9 Pa. blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1824
Rabalaisiana 10 Blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1823
reticulata . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1820
stylisa 11 . . . Pa. blue 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1820
verticillata 12 . . . Lt. blue 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1783

ADENOSTEMMA. From *aden*, a gland, and *stemma*, a crown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annual weeds growing in common soil—*rugosum*. See *Lavania*.

ADENOSTOMA, Hooker. Derived from *aden*, a gland, and *stoma*, a mouth. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbaceæ*. Shrubs of the easiest culture, growing freely in any light soil, and increased by cuttings of half-ripened wood.

fasciculatum . . . Wht. 6, H. De. S. 2 California 1848
ADENOSTYLES. From *aden*, a gland, and *stylos*, a style. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *leucophylla*. A. alba, A. candidissima 1, A. petasitis, A. glabra, A. viridis, A. hybrida. See *Cacalia*.

ADENOTRICHIA, Lindley. Taken from *aden*, a gland, and *thrix*, hair; the plant being remarkable for an intermixture of hairs and glands. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A species of little beauty and of easy cultivation.

amplexicaulis . . . Yel. 5, G. Her. P. 2 Chile . . . 1826
ADÉSMA, Decandolle. Derived from *a*, without, and *desmos*, a bond; in reference to the stamens being free. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or.

Fabaceæ, *Papilionaceæ*. Interesting trailing plants. The annual species, sown in pots on a hotbed in spring, and hardened by degrees, will succeed well. The perennial species grow in loam and sandy peat; and cuttings strike in sand under a glass: the stove species increase best from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum muricatum*; 2, *Aschyromene papposa*. glutinosa . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . . 1831

Loudonia . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Valparaiso 1832
microphylla . . . Yel. 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Valparaiso 1830
muricata 1 . . . Yel. 6, G. De. Tr. 2 Patagonia 1793
papposa 2 . . . Yel. 6, G. De. Tr. 1 Chile . . . 1823
pendula . . . Yel. 6, F. De. Tr. 1 B. Ayres 1825
uspalatensis . . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Chile . . . 1832
viscosa . . . Yel. 8, H. S. 12 Chile . . . 1831

ADGLUTINATED, glued to anything; generally applied to filaments and anthers.

ADHÁTODA. A Malabar name. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. See *Justicia*.

cydoniaefolia . . . Wh. pur. 10, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil 1856

ADIANTUM, *Linn.* Derived from *adiantos*, dry. Pliny says, it is in vain to plunge the *adiantum* in water, for it always remains dry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Elegant species of ferns, with beautiful leaves. They succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, but they appear to thrive best if planted in loose rock-work where is a good drainage, and may be increased by divisions or by seeds. A. pedatum and Capillus-Veneris are pectoral and lenitive. *Synonymes*: 1, A. trigonum; 2, A. pentadactylon; 3, A. flexuosum.

æthiopicum . . . Brn. 9, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1838
assimile 1 . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1823
Brazilense . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . . 1844
Capillus- }
Veneris . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Britain, rocks

chilense . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1 Chili . . .
cordatum . . . Br. y. S. Her. P. 1 Mendanao
concinnum . . . Brn. 6, S. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1855
cultratum 2 . . . Brn. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Trop. Amer.
cuneatum . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . . 1820
deltoideum . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1820
denticulatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1825
Febi 3 . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico 1866
flabellifolium . . . Brn. 9, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica .
flavescens . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. .
foliosum . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1
formosum . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1820
Foveatum . . . Brn. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. .
hispidulum . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1822
Rheidum . . . Brn. 8, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1824
lunatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico 1823
macrophyllum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1793
Moritzianum . . . Brn. 9, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1838
obliquum . . . Brn. 4, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1826
patens . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824
pedatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1640
pentadactylon . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1828
pubescens . . . Brn. 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1830
pulverulentum . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1793
radiatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1776
reniforme . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Madaira 1699
rhomboldeum . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1820
scabrum . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chili . . .
serrulatum . . . Brn. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1822
setulosum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Norfolk I. 1845
striatum . . . Brn. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1822
sulphureum . . . Yel. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chili . . .
tenerum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1793
ternatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1819
tinctum . . . Brn. 8, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . . .
trapeziforme . . . Brn. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1793
triangulatum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Trinidad 1824
varium . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1820
villosum . . . Brn. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1775

ADINA, Salisbury. The name is taken from *adinos*, clustered; on account of the flowers being in heads. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The species is a pretty little plant; for culture, &c., see *Nauclaea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nauclaea Adina*.

globiflora 1 . . . Wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 China . . . 1804

ADLŪMA, Rafin. Given in reference to the purplish fringing character of the flowers, *Linn.*

17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. This interesting climbing species requires to be supported by stakes; it succeeds well in common soil, and increases readily from seeds sown in a damp situation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Corýdalis fungosa*.

cirrhosa 1 . . . Wht. 8, H. Cl. B. 15 N. Amer. 1778

ADNATE, adhering; applied to parts of different whorls adherent one to another, and to anthers when they are attached to the filaments by their whole length.

ADONIS, *Linn.* It is said that this plant sprung from the blood of Adonis when wounded by a boar, alluding to the blood-red colour of the flowers of many of the species. Adonis is stated to have been a great favourite with Venus. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Pretty, free-flowering species; especially *A. vernâlis* and *A. autumnâlis*, both of which are favourites in the flower-garden. They all succeed well in any common soil; the annual species are easily increased from seeds, and the perennial either from seeds or by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. miniata*; 2, *A. vernâlis*, *Mentzelii*.

<i>æstivâlis</i> 1 . . .	Scar. 6, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	1629
<i>apemula</i> 2 . . .	Yel. 4, H.	Her. P. 1	Alp. Eur.	
<i>autumnâlis</i> . . .	Crim. 7, H.	A. 1	Britain, co. fid.	
<i>citrina</i> . . .	Oran. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1819
<i>davurica</i> . . .	Yel. 4, H.	Her. P. 1	Siberia	1827
<i>distorta</i> . . .	Yel. 4, H.	Her. P. 1	Naples	1827
<i>flâmmea</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H.	A. 1	Austria	1800
<i>flava</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1800
<i>microcarpa</i> . . .	Flesh 6, H.	A. 1	Spain	1824
<i>pyrenæica</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H.	Her. P. 1½	Pyrenees	1817
<i>sibirica</i> . . .	Yel. 4, H.	Her. P. 1	Siberia	1827
<i>vernâlis</i> . . .	Yel. 3, H.	Her. P. 1	Europe	1829
<i>volgensis</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H.	Her. P. 1	Volga	1818

ADÓXA, *Linn.* Derived from *α*, privative, and *doxa*, glory; alluding to the want of show in the flowers, these being of the same colour as the leaves. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. The plant is very dwarf and interesting, flourishing best under the shade of trees; it is increased by offsets.

Moschatellina . Gn. yel. 4, H. Tu. P. ½ Britain, woods

ADULT, full-grown.

ADUNCOUS, crooked, twisted, or hooked.

ADVENTURE BAY PINE. See *Phyllocladus rhomboidâlis*.

ADYSETON. See *Alyssum*.

ÆCHMÆA, *Ruiz. and Pavon.* From *aichme*, a point, in allusion to the rigid points on the calyces. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. Very showy plants, thriving in a compost of rich fibrous loam and leaf-mould, and increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pitcairnia suaveolens*.

<i>discolor</i> . . .	Sc. pur. 6, S.	Her. P. 2	Brazil.	1844
<i>fulgens</i> . . .	Sc. blue 9, S.	Her. P. 1	Cayenne	1842
<i>Melinonii</i> . . .	Scarlet 6, S.	Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	1860
<i>Merténsii</i> . . .	Gn. red 3, S.	Her. P. 1½	Demerara	1830
<i>microniflora</i> . . .	Yellow 9, S.	Her. P. 1	Peru	
<i>suaveolens</i> 1 . . .	Pink 4, S.	Her. P. 2½	Brazil.	1838
<i>spectabilis</i> . . .	Scarlet	S. Her. P.		

ÆCIDIUM, *Pers.* Taken from *aikion*, a wheel, and *eidos*, like; like pustules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. These plants are found upon the leaves of other vegetables, and one of them is known to agriculturists under

the name of red gum. This species usually grows inside the glumes of the calyx, under the epidermis, which, when the plant is ripe, bursts, and emits a powder of a bright orange colour. It does not appear to be materially injurious to the grains. Before the cuticle which covers the fungus bursts, it has much the appearance of a pustule upon the human body, — *Loudon's Ency. of Plants.* — *albescens*, *Alli.*, *Ari.*, *Behenis*, *Berberidis*, *Bànii*, *Cálthæ*, *can-cellatum*, *confertum*, *cornutum*, *Epilobii*, *Euphòrbæ*, *Gerani.*, *Grossulæriæ*, *Jacobææ*, *laceratum*, *Leguminosarum*, *leucospèrmum*, *Menthæ*, *Orôbi*, *Periclymeni*, *Pini*, *Prenánthis*, *Primulæ*, *quadrifidum*, *Ranunculacearum*, *Rhâmni*, *rubellum*, *Soldanellæ*, *Tarâxaci*, *Thalictri*, *Tussilâginis*, *Urticæ*, *Valerianacearum*, *Violarum*.

ÆGERITA, *Persoon.* Derived from *aigeiros*, a poplar; the species being first discovered on it. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Exceedingly minute productions, found generally on dead wood — *cândida*, *selosa*.

ÆGICERAS. From *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *keras*, a horn. Fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. The cultivation is easy; the soil most suitable is a mixture of loam, heath-mould, and sand: and cuttings of the half-ripe wood, root in sand under a glass, in a little heat.

frâgrans . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1824

ÆGILOPS, *Linn.* Goat's eye. Supposed to be useful for a disease of one corner of the eye; hence the name. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Uninteresting hardy species of grass of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Æ. triuncialis*. — *caudata*, *cylindrica*, *hystrix*, *ovata*, *squarrosa*, *triaristata* 1, *triuncialis*.

ÆGINETIA, *Roxb.* Named in memory of Paul Æginette, a celebrated physician. See *Lipostoma campanuliflora*.

ÆGIPHILA, *Linn.* A favourite of goats, hence the name, *aix*, a goat, and *philos*, dear. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Handsome species, delighting in open loamy soil, and propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass in heat.

<i>arborescens</i> . . .	White	S. Ev. S. 3	Trinidad.	1823
<i>diffusa</i> . . .	Yellow 7, S.	Ev. S. 2	W. Ind.	1824
<i>elata</i> . . .	Pa. yel. 8, S.	Ev. S. 2	W. Ind.	1823
<i>fœtida</i> . . .	Lilac 7, S.	Ev. S. 2	W. Ind.	1820
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Yellow 11, S.	Ev. S. 3	Havanna	
<i>martincensis</i> . . .	White 9, S.	Ev. S. 6	W. Ind.	1780
<i>obovata</i> . . .	Yellow	S. Ev. S. 2	W. Ind.	1804
<i>trifida</i> . . .	White 6, S.	Ev. S. 2	Jamaica	1826

ÆGLE, *Correa.* The word is from *ægle*, one of the Hesperides. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiacææ*. The fragrant flowers of this ornamental shrub (the Bengal Quince) are succeeded by a fruit resembling an orange, which is thus spoken of by Mr. Don. — "The fruit is much larger than that of *Ferdonia elephantum*, and is very delicious to the taste, and exquisitely fragrant. It is not only nutritious, but possesses an aperient quality which is particularly serviceable in habitual costiveness; it contains a large quantity of exceedingly tenacious transparent gluten, which

may be drawn out when fresh into fine threads, two or three yards in length." From the rind, the Dutch in Ceylon prepare a perfume.

Marmelos . . Wh. red 4, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . 1759

ÆGOCILIA, *Benth.* From *aix*, a goat, and *chlœa*, a green herb; alluding to the fetid smell of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to the genus *Gilia*.

atractylides . Blue . . 6, Har. An. 1 Califor. 1833
cotulæfolia . Blue . . 6, Har. An. 1 Califor. 1833
eryngioides . Wh. blue 6, Har. An. 1 Chili . . 1833
intertexta . Blue . . 6, Har. An. 1 Califor. 1833
pubescens . Blue . . 6, Har. An. 1 Califor. 1833
pungens . Blue . . 6, Har. An. 1 Califor. 1826

ÆGOMÁRATHRUM. From *aix*, *aigos*, and *marathron*, fennel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Curious plants, of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cáchrys Scutela*, *Hippomárrathrum Scutalum*, *Hip. crispum*. — *crispum* 1, *pterochlænum*.

ÆGORÓDIUM, *Linn.* The resemblance of the leaves to a foot, hence the derivation, from *aix*, a goat, and *podion*, a little foot. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Common goutweed. Troublesome weeds: the leaves smell like Angelica, and may be eaten in salads.

Podagraria . . Wh. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Britain, sha. pl.
variegata . . Wh. 6, H. Her. P. 2 England, sha. pl.

ÆGORÐON, *Humboldt*. Compounded from *aix*, a goat, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Curious species of grass, of easy culture.

pusillus . . . Apetal 7, Grass . . ½ S. Amer. 1822
trisetus . . . Apetal 7, Grass . . 1 S. Amer. 1822

ÆOLLÁNTHUS, *Martius*. The flowers are subject to vary, hence the name from *aiollo*, to vary, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This interesting species delights in sandy loam, and is increased freely from seeds.

suaveolens . . Wh. 7, S. A. 1 Brazil. . 1825

ÆONIUM, *Webb*. One of the *synonymes* given by Dioscorides to *Sempervivum arborescens*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Found growing on bare rocks, and require similar treatment to *Mesembryanthemum*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sempervivum Youngianum*.

cruentum . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries . 1824
Youngianum 1. Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries . 1843

ÆQUILATERAL, equal sided.

ÆERÁNTHUS, *Lindley*. From *aer*, air, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the manner in which the plant grows. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Very singular plants, with large, solitary, and scentless flowers. They require the same treatment as *Vanda*.

grandiflora . . Yel. gn. 6, S. Epi. ¼ Madagasc. 1823
sesquipedalis . White 6, S. Epi. 1 Madagasc. 1823

ÆRIAL ALGÆ. See *Lichens*.

ÆRIAL FLAGS. See *Lichens*.

ÆRIDES, *Loureiro*. Named from *aer*, the air, because they possess the power of living almost entirely upon the matter which they absorb from the atmosphere. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The flowers produced by some of the plants are delightfully fragrant,

as *A. odorata*, the flowers of which are of a delicate, light flesh colour, and disposed in a loose, drooping spike, from six inches to a foot long, which grows from the axils of the leaves. For culture and propagation, see *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aerides multiflora*; 2, *Epidendrum subulatum*; 3, *Aerides cornuta*; 4, *Æ. Brookii*; 5, *Vanda tessellata*, *Cymbidium tesselloides*, *Vanda Roxburghii*; 6, *Aerides affine*; 7, *Aerides flavidum*; 8, *Vanda parviflora*, *Æ. testaceum*.

affine 1 . . . Pink . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Sylhet. 1837
arachnites . . Brn. pink 5, S. Epi. 1 Japan. 1793
crispum 1 . . . Wh. rose 5, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. 1840
cylindricum . . Wh. red 6, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. 1856
flavidum . . . Yel. pink 5, S. Epi. 1 1840
Lindleyanum . . . S. Epi. 1
Lobbii . . . S. Epi. 1
maculatum . . . Pur. spt. 5, S. Epi. 1½ Bombay 1844
odontochillum . Wh. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1½ Sylhet. 1837
odoratum 3 . . . Wh. lilac 8, S. Epi. 1½ E. Ind. 1800
quinquevulnerum Pink . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Philipp. 1833
Reichenbachii . . . S. Epi. 1
roseum 6 . . . Rose . . 9, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. 1840
suavissimum . . Wh. lil. or. 6, S. Epi. 1 Malacca 1848
tessellatum 5 . . . Wh. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1½ E. Ind. 1838
virens . . . Pur. wht. 4, S. Epi. 1 Java . 1843
superbum . . . Pur. wht. 4, S. Epi. 1½ Java . 1846
Warneri . . . S. Epi. 1
Wightianum 8 . Y. blue red 6, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon. 1858

ÆRIDIUM. See *Angræcum*.

ÆRUA, *Forskahl*. Taken from *eroua*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Interesting little plants of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Celsia lanata*.

javânica . . . Wh. 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1768
lanata 1 . . . Wh. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1691

ÆRUGINOUS, having a colour like verdigris.

ÆSCHYNÁNTHUS, *Jack*. From *aischrino*, to be ashamed, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cyrtandraceæ*. These are truly beautiful plants, and deserve a place in every collection. They are epiphytes, and thrive best in chopped moss, and broken pots; they also grow freely upon old stumps of trees, and are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Incarvillea parasitica*, *Trichosporum grandiflorum*, *Æ. parasiticus*; 2, *Lysionotis longiflora*; 3, *Æ. radicans*, *Trichosporum radicans*; 4, *Trichosporum pulchrum*; 5, *Trichosporum albidum*, *Bignonia albida*, *Lysionotis albidus*; 6, *Æ. parasiticus*; 7, *Æ. Auclandii*; 8, *Æ. Teyssmannii*.

atrosanguineus Dark red 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1843
Boschianus . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1843
candidus . . . Wh. red 7, S. Epi. 1
chinensis . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1
cordifolius . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1
discolor . . . Gr. scar. 7, S. Epi. 1 Borneo . 1858
fulgens . . . Gr. scar. 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1848
grandiflora 1 . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1855
grandiflora 1 . . . Scarlet 8, S. Epi. 5 E. Ind. . 1837
Horsfieldii . . . Pa. scar. 8, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1844
javanicus . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1849
Lobbianus . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1845
longiflorus 2 . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. 2 Java . . 1845
maculatus . . . Scarlet 8, S. Epi. 3 India . . 1839
marmoratus . . Gr. br. rd. 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1848
miniatus 3 . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. 1½ Java . . 1845
Paxtoni . . . Scarlet 4, S. Epi. 2 Khoseea . 1839
Peelii . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1½
pulchellus . . . Yel. scar. 7, S. Epi. 2 Trinidad. 1810
pulcher 4 . . . Scarlet 7, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1845
purpurascens 5 . Pur. yel. 3, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1845
radicans . . . Red . . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Sumatra. 1845
ramosissimus 6 . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. 3 Khoseea . 1837
repens . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . .

Roxbúrglii . . .	Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. 2	E. Ind. . 1837
speciosus 7 . . .	Or. red . 8, S. Epi. 2	Java . . 1846
spléndidus . . .	Vt. sc. or. 7, S. Epi. 1	Hybrid . .
Teysmannianus . .	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. 1½	
tricolor . . .	Scar. yel. 7, S. Epi. 1	Borneo . 1857
zebrinus 8 . . .	Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. 1	Java . . 1847

ÆSCHYNOMENE, *Linn.* Derived from *aischuno*, supposed to be a little sensitive. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*, *Papilionaceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring a moderate heat to preserve them through the winter; open loam suits them best, and cuttings root in heat under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æ. viscidula*; 2, *Æ. prostrata*.

americana . . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	A. 2 Jamaica . 1732
aspera . . .	Yel. 6, S. . .	A. 2 E. Ind. . 1759
crépitanus . . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	Ev. S. Caracass . 1820
hispidula . . .	Yel. H. . .	A. 2 N. Amer. . 1803
indica . . .	Yel. 6, S. . .	A. 2 E. Ind. . 1799
patula . . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	Ev. S. 2 Maurit. . 1826
péndula . . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	Ev. S. 2 Maurit. . 1826
pumila . . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	A. 2 E. Ind. . 1818
sensitiva . . .	Wh. S. . .	Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1733
subviscosa 1 . .	Yel. 7, S. . .	A. 2 E. Ind. . 1816
viscidula 2 . .	Yel. 7, G. . .	A. 3 Florida . 1816

ÆSCULUS, *Linn.* The name is given to a kind of oak which bears an edible fruit, and is derived from *esca*, food or nourishment. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Showy trees, of considerable magnitude, well adapted for planting singly in parks or lawns, having at all times a pleasing appearance, but more especially when in flower. A deep loamy soil suits them, and they may be increased either by layering, grafting, or budding, and some produce good seed, by which they can be with advantage increased. The bark has been used successfully in intermittent fevers, and with good success in dyeing yellow colours. *Synonymes*: 1, *Culathgrus californica*; 2, *Pavia indica*; 3, *Æ. carnea*.

californica 1 . .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 40	California 1857
glabra . . .	Gn. y. 5, H. De. T. 30	N. Amer. 1812
Hippocastanum .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 40	Asia . . 1629
flore pleno . .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 20	Gardens .
fol. argenteis .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 20	Gardens .
variegatum . .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 30	Asia . . 1629
indica 2 . . .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 30	India . . 1823
ohioensis . . .	Wh. 5, H. De. T. 30	N. Amer. 1830
pallida . . .	Gn. y. 6, H. De. T. 40	N. Amer. 1812
rubicunda 3 . .	Red 6, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. 1820

ÆSTIVATION, applied to the calyx and corolla of a flower when in the bud, before expansion.

ÆSTUOUS, scorching, glowing, like summer.

ÆTHALUM, *Link.* The name is taken from *aithales*, splendid; alluding to its showy appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. This species appears in autumn, on the bark in stoves—*flavum*.

ÆTHEILEMA. See *Phaylloëpis*.

ÆTHEORHIZA. From *aitho*, to scorch, and *rhiza*, root; appearance. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Leontodon*.

ÆTHERIA. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Goodyera occulta*, *Platyloëpis goodyeroides*.

occulta . . . Wh. gra. 10, S. Ter. Or. 1 Maurit. 1838

ÆTHIONEMA, *R. Brown*. Derived from *aitho*, to scorch, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion perhaps to some sunburnt appearance in the stamens. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassi-*

cacææ. Pretty alpine plants, adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they grow well in common soil, and may be increased either by seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thlaspi arabicum*; 2, *T. saxatile*.

Buxbaumii 1 . .	Pa. red 6, H. . .	A. ½ Levant 1823
cordifolia . . .	Rose . 6, H. Ev. S. .	Mt. Leb. 1830
gracile . . .	Pa. red 6, H. . .	A. Carnio. 1823
membranaceum .	Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. .	Persia . 1829
monospermum .	Pa. pur. 7, H. Her. P. .	Spain . 1778
parviflorum . .	Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. .	Persia . 1830
saxatile 2 . . .	Flesh . 6, H. . .	A. S. Eur. 1759

ÆTHIONIA, *D. Don*. Derived from *Æthion*, one of Phœbus's horses. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental genus; for culture, &c., see *Hieracium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crœpis filiformis*; 2, *Hieracium fruticosum*.

filiformis 1 . .	Yel. 6, G. . .	Bi. 1½ Madeira . 1777
fruticosa 2 . .	Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½	Madeira . 1785

ÆTHUSA, *Linn.* The name alludes to the dangerous acridity of the plants, and is derived from *aithusso*, to heat, or make hot. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Quite hardy species, of little beauty and of the simplest culture. The stem and leaves of *Æ. Cynapium* are poisonous, and contain a peculiar alkali called cynopia.

Cynapioides . Wh. 6, H. An. .	1½ Caucasus . 1817
Cynapium . . Wh. 7, H. . .	A. 2 Britain, co. fields
elata . . . Wh. 8, H. . .	A. 2½ . 1781
fâtua . . . Wh. 7, H. Her. P. 2	1781

AFRICAN ALMOND. See *Brabejum*.

AFRICAN FLEABANE. See *Tarchonanthus*.

AFRICAN LILY. See *Agapanthus*.

AFRICAN LOTUS. See *Zizyphus Lotus*.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See *Tagetes erecta*.

AFRICAN OAK. See *Vitex Doniâna*.

AFRICAN TEAK. See *Vitex Doniâna*.

AFZELIA, *Decandolle*. Named in honour of Dr. A. Afzelius. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Fabaceæ. A pretty stove plant, growing freely in sandy peat and leaf-mould, and is propagated by cuttings planted in sand under a glass in heat.

Africana . . . Crim. 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Sierra Leone 1821

AGALLOCHUM. See *Aloëgalon*, *Aquilaria*, *Ez-cacaria*.

AGALMYLA, *Blume*. From *agalma*, an ornament, and *hule*, a forest; in allusion to the ornamental appearance of the species in the woods where they naturally grow. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cyrtandraceæ*. This is a handsome epiphyte, of easy culture, requiring the heat of the stove. It may either be attached to a block of wood, or potted in vegetable mould, and treated in every respect like *Æschynanthus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Justicia parasticta*, *Cyrtandra staminea*.

staminea 1 . . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . 1846

AGANISIA, *Lindley*. From *aganos*, quiet, or desirable; in allusion to the pretty neat appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. In speaking of the cultivation, Dr. Lindley observes: "In order to cultivate this plant successfully, it should be suspended upon a block of wood from the rafters of the stove, and its thick fleshy roots allowed to hang in the air, and imbibe its

moisture. A damp atmosphere, syringing its roots and leaves freely when in a growing state, and shade during bright sunshine, are the principal requisites in its cultivation. In other respects it may receive the same treatment as the rest of this tribe."—*Bot. Reg.*

pulchella . . . Cre. col. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Demerara . 1838

AGANÓSMA, *Don*. *Aganes*, mild, and *osme*, smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Echites cymōsa*, *E. conferta*,—*cymōsa*, 1. See *Echites*.

AGAPÁNTHUS, *L'Héritièr*. Named in allusion to the lovely and showy flowers, from *agape*, love, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Showy plants, producing large umbels of bright blue flowers. They are nearly hardy, and will grow well in any common soil, provided they have plenty of pot room. Suckers.

minor . . . Blue . . . 8, G. Tu. P. 2 C. G. H. .
 præcox . . . Pur blue 6, G. Tu. P. 4 C. G. H. .
 umbellatus . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Tu. P. 3 C. G. H. 1692
 albidus . . . Whitish . . . 9, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H., gard.
 albidiflorus . . . White . . . 6, G. Tu. P. 3 Hybrid, gard.
 maximus . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Tu. P. 3 Hybrid, gard.
 variegatus . . . Blue . . . 4, G. Tu. P. 2 Hybrid, gard.

AGAPÈTES. See *Thibaudia*.

buxifolia . . . Scarlet . . . S. De. S. Bhotan . 1856

AGARICACEÆ. A class of fungals resembling the common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

AGÁRICUS, *Linn.* Derived from *Agaria*, the name of a town in Sarmatia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. A more extensive genus than this is not known in the whole vegetable kingdom. Some species, as the common mushroom, *A. campestris*, *A. vaginatus*, &c., are well known for the wholesomeness of the food which is prepared from them. Others, as *A. muscarius*, *A. necator*, &c., are very dangerous poisons; indeed, the latter quality exists more or less in so many species, and these resemble those that are wholesome so nearly, as to render it advisable to be exceedingly cautious in the use of any, for the most dreadful effects are well known to have resulted from want of caution in this respect. We shall here briefly notice the cultivation of the common mushroom in houses erected for the purpose, referring the reader for details to *Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening*, and other works published on the subject. Collect a sufficient quantity of fresh horse-droppings as free from straw as possible, lay them in an open shed in a heap or ridge; here it will heat violently, and in consequence should be now and then turned for sweetening; after this has subsided to moderation, it will be in a fit state for forming into a bed. In the process of making the bed, the dung should be put on in small quantities, and beat firmly and equally together until it is the required size; in this state let it remain until the highest degree of heat to which it is capable of coming is ascertained, which may be readily done by inserting a heat-stick, and pressing it with the hand: if not found violent, the spawn may be broken up into pieces of two or three inches square, and put

into holes about three inches in depth, by six inches asunder, over its surface: after this throw a very small quantity of well-broken droppings over the whole. In this state let it remain for two or three weeks, when a loamy soil may be put on, about an inch or an inch and a-half thick, and gently patted with the spade. If the temperature of the house be kept about sixty or sixty-five degrees, mushrooms may be expected in six weeks. It is not well to water the beds much, particularly when bearing; it is much better to throw a little water over the path and flues, which will both improve the colour and flavour of the mushrooms without being attended with those bad effects frequently resulting from watering, viz., that of destroying the young stock, and turning brown those already fit for table. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. auratus*; 2, *A. spongiosus*; 3, *A. puniceus*; 4, *A. clavatus*; 5, *A. agræstis*; 6, *A. rheoides*; 7, *Viridarius*; 8, *A. varius*, *proliferus*; 9, *A. pileolarius*; 10, *A. croceus*; 11, *A. resupinatus*; 12, *A. cornutus*; 13, *A. adustus*; 14, *A. flexuosus*; 15, *A. scariosus*; 16, *A. cæsus*; 17, *A. reticulatus*; 18, *A. fulvus*; 19, *A. rosellus*; 20, *A. serosus*; 21, *A. rubescens*; 22, *A. coronatus*; 23, *A. adnatus*; 24, *A. ficoides*; 25, *A. alumnus*; 26, *Merulius androsæceus*.—*Acris*, *adhesivus*, *adiposus*, *adonis*, *adustus*, *a. elephantinus*, *æruginosus*, *æstuans*, *albo-brunneus*, *albus*, *alcalinus*, *alliaceus*, *alutaceus*, *a. xanthopus* 1, *androsæceus*, *applicatus*, *âquilus*, *areolatus*, *armeniacus*, *aromaticus*, *asper*, *asprillus*, *atomatus*, *atro-albus*, *atro-rufus*, *auranti-ferrugineus*, *aurantiacus*, *aurantinus*, *aureus*, *aurinellus*, *balaninus*, *bifrons*, *blandus*, *bolaris*, *Boltoni*, *bombycinus*, *brannius*, *brunneus* 2, *bulbosus*, *bullaceus*, *cæspitosus*, *callochrous*, *callosus varius*, *calyptraeformis*, *camarophyllus*, *campestris*, *camptophyllus*, *candicans*, *Candolleanus*, *caperatus*, *carneo-albus*, *carneus* 3, *carnosus*, *castaneus*, *caulicinalis*, *centunculus*, *cepestipes*, *ceræceus*, *cerasinus*, *cernuus*, *chalybeus*, *chionæus*, *chrysodon*, *cilioides*, *cinnamomeus*, *clavus*, *clypeolaris felinus*, *c. Melcægris*, *coccineus*, *cochleatus*, *collinitus*, *collinus*, *collumbetta*, *colus*, *compressus*, *conchatus*, *confluens*, *conicus*, *conigenus*, *conspersus*, *constrictus*, *controversus*, *corrugis*, *corticalis*, *cretaceus*, *cristatus*, *cruentus*, *cucumis*, *cuspidatus*, *cyaneus*, *cyathiformis* 4, *cyphelliformis*, *dealbatus* 5, *decates*, *decolorans*, *deflens*, *deliciosus*, *depallens*, *depressus*, *diatrêtus*, *disseminatus*, *d. rubidus*, *dryinus*, *dryophilus*, *dulcis*, *Dunalii*, *eburneus nitens*, *elatus*, *elegans*, *emeticus*, *epichysium*, *epiphyllus*, *epipterygius*, *equëstris*, *ericæus*, *erictorum*, *erubescens*, *erythrops*, *esculentus*, *evernius*, *excelsus*, *excoriatus*, *fascicularis*, *fastibilis*, *fertilis*, *fibrillosus*, *fibula*, *filipes*, *fimbriatus*, *fimiputris*, *flabelliformis*, *flaccida*, *flammans* 6, *flavidus*, *flexuosus*, *flocculosus*, *fœnisecii*, *fœtens*, *fœtidus*, *fragens*, *fucatus*, *fuliginosus*, *fulvus*, *fumosus*, *furcatus*, *furfuraceus* 7, *furfurosus*, *fusco-purpureus*, *fusipes*, *galeopus*, *galeiculatus* 8, *gambosus*, *geophyllus*, *Georgii*,

gibbus, gigantëus, gîlvus 9, glaucopus, glycyósmus, grácilis, grammopódus, granulósus 10, griseocyânus, hematophýllus, hamátopus, haustellátus 11, hélvolus, hélvus, hippopinus, Hookeri, horténsis, Hudsoni, híbridus, hyp-nóphîlus, hypnórum, hypothêjus, hísynus, iliopódeus, illínitus, imbricatá, inaménus, inequalis, inópus 12, inornátus, involútus 13, iris, juncicóla, laccátus amethýstinus, lachry-mabúndus, lacteus, lanuginósus, laselvus, late-rális, laterítius, léntus, leoninus, lépidus mon-strósus, lignátilis, limónius, littóreus, livido-chræceus, longicaulis 14, Loveanus, lúridus, lúteo-álbus, lúteus, majális, mammósus, mariá, marítimus, mastoideus, mastruchátus, médius, melaleúcus, melleus elásticus, laricinus, millus, miniátus, mltis, mltissimus, mollis, múdeus, murális, muricátus 15, murínæus, murinus, muscárius, mutábilis, Myómyces, Myosótis, nebuláris 16, necátor, nidulans, nigréscens, ni-tidus, nivális, núceus, núdus, obesus, obliquus, odorátus, oedematopus coralloides, oliváceo-álbus, opacus, oreádes, ostreátus, ovalis, ovi-nus, pachyphýllus, pállidus, pantherinus, papilionæus, papyraceus, parasíticus, páscuus, paupérculus, pelianthinus, pellúcidus, pérfo-rans, peronátus, personátus, petaloïdes, pezi-zoides, phlebophórus 17, phalloïdes verrucósus, pholidus, phyllóphilus, pílipes, piperátus, pistillári platyphýllus, plúmbeus, plumósus, plúteus, poineus, politus, polygrámmus, poly-stictus, porphyrius, pórrigenus, præcox appen-diculátus, p. delicátus, prasinus, praténsis 18, procérus, prúnulus, psittacinus, pterigénus 19, púdens, pulmátus, p. clavæformis, p. eríceus, puniceus, pírus, pyrógalus, pyxidátus, quiétus 20, racemósus, radicátus, radicólus, rameális, raphanoides, reticínus, reticulátus, rimósus, rodophólis, ròseus, rotúla, rúber, rubéscens, Rúbi, rufo-cárneus, rúfus 21, Rússula, rútilans, sanguineus, scáber, scabrus, scorodónius, scro-biculátus, sejúctus, semiglobátus, semiovátus 22, sépticus, serotínus, s. gramíneus, sinnátus, solitárius, speciósus, sphagnicóla, spílomeus, spinipes, spléndens, spumósus, squamósus, squarrosus, stellátus, stercorárius 23, stipátus, stípticus 24, striátulus, striátus, strobíllinus, stylobátus, subdúlcis, sublanátus, sulphúreus, tanacéllus, ténér, tenérimus, tentáculum, tes-táceus, thejógalus, tigrínus, Tithymallus, titubans, tormínósus, tórtilis, torulósus, tórvus, trechispórus, trémulus tuberósus 25, turbiná-tus, túrfosus, túrgidus, undátus, unguínosus, ulmárius, ustális, úvidus, vaccínus, vaginátus fúlvus, v. hyalínus, v. plúmbeus, v. pulvinátus, Vaillantii 26, válidus, variábilis, vélens, velu-tipes, vérnus, versicolor, viétus, violáceus, viréscens, virgátus, virgíneus, viridis, vitel-línus, vulgáris, vulpinus.

AGARISTA, *Don*. Daughter of Clisthenes, a mythological name. *Linn*. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericacæ*. See *Andróméda* and *Leucothoe*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andróméda buxifolia*; 2, *A. salicifolia*.

buxifolia 1. Scarlet. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Is. Bourb. 1822
salicifolia 2. Gr. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Maurit. . 1833

AGASTÁCHYS, *R. Brown*. So named in reference

to its fine flowers. From *agastos*, admirable, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteacæ*. A pretty species; for culture, &c., see *Persoonia*.

odorata Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1826

AGASYLLIS, *Sprengel*. The Greek name for the Ammoniac plant. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacæ*. An uninteresting species, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cáchrys latifolia*, *Siler caucasicum*.—caucásica 1.

AGATHÆA, *H. Cassini*. Named from *agathos*, excellent; on account of its beautiful flowers. *Linn*. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracæ*. For culture, &c., see *Cinerária*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cinerária amelloides*; 2, *C. linifolia*.

celéstis 1 Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. . C. G. H. . 1759

linifolia 2 Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. . C. G. H. . 1800

AGATHÉLPIS, *Choisy*. *Agathos*, pleasant, and *thelys*, a woman. *Linn*. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Selaginææ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Selago*.

parvifolia White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1816

AGÁTHIS. See *Dámmara*.

AGATHOPHYLLUM, *Jussieu*. The name refers to the pleasant clove-like smell of the leaf, and is derived from *agathos*, pleasant, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn*. 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauracæ*. Madagascar Nutmeg. This ornamental tree grows well in good peat, or open rich loam, and is propagated from cuttings. The bark and dried fruit are aromatic, especially the latter.

aromaticum. White 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Madag. . 1823

AGATHOPHYTUM, *Mog*. From *agathos*, pleasant, and *phyton*, a plant. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiææ*. See *Chenopodium*.

AGATHOSMA, *Willden*. Derived from *agathos*, pleasant, and *osme*, smell. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ruticææ*. The plants are ornamental, and smell like *Diosmas*. For culture, &c., see that genus. The Hottentots use the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella*, with the grease with which they anoint their bodies; this, according to Thunberg, gives them an almost unbearable smell. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diosma ambigua*; 2, *D. orbicularis*; 3, *Bacco prolifera*.

acuminata Violet . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1812

ambigua 1 White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810

brevifolia Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818

Bruniades Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

cerefolia White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774

ciliata White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774

crœnata White . 1, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774

erecta Blue wh. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816

hirta Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1794

exsiccatá Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1794

purpurea Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1794

Ventnatiana Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1794

hispida Violet . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1786

imbricatá Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774

linifolia White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1823

orbicularis 2 White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800

ovata White . 2, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790

prolifera 3 White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1790

pubescens White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1798

pulchella Purple . 2, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1787

reflexa Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

rúbra Red . 2, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1752

rugosa White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790

tenuissina White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

tetrágona White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1789

vestita White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1824

villōsa . . . Violet . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1786
virgata . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

AGATHYRSUS, *D. Don*. The flowers are very pretty, hence the name is derived from *agathos*, pretty, and *thyrsus*, a thyrsus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Sonchus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sonchus agrëstis*; 2, *S. alpinus*; 3, *S. cacaliæfolius*; 4, *S. cyaneus*; 5, *S. floridanus*; 6, *S. lappônicus*; 7, *S. Plumieri*; 8, *S. sibiricus*; 9, *S. tataricus*.

alpinus 2 . . . Blue 7, H. A. 4 Scotland, mts.
cyaneus 4 . . . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 4 Nepal . 1820
floridanus 5 . . . Blue 7, H. B. 2 Iberia . 1820
lappônicus 6 . . . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. 1713
Plumieri 7 . . . Blue 8, H. Her. P. 6 Lapland. 1804
sibiricus 8 . . . Blue 8, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees. 1794
tataricus 9 . . . Blue 8, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1784

agrëstis 1, *cacaliæfolius* 3.

AGATI, *Rhede*. Agati is its name in the Sanscrit language. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. Tall ornamental species. For culture, &c., see *Sesbània*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sesbània coccinea*; 2, *S. grandiflora*.

coccinea 1 . . . Red 8, S. Ev. T. 6 E. Ind. . 1768
grandiflora 2 . . . Red 8, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1820

AGAVE, *Linn.* The name has been altered from *agavos*, admirable. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidacæ*. To this highly interesting genus belongs the *A. americana*, or American aloe. This plant has been said to flower only once in a hundred years, but it is now known to flower sooner or later, according to the treatment it receives. The readiest way to throw it into flower is to apply bottom heat, and treat it as the pine-apple. All the species thrive well in rich loamy soil, mixed with a very little rotten dung, decayed vegetable mould, and brick rubbish; they require but little water, and are propagated by suckers from the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. spicata*; 2, *A. lunda*. See *Littée*.

americana . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 20 S. Amer. 1640
variegata . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 20 S. Amer. 1640
angustifolia . . . Green . S. Ev. S. 6 . 1790
applanata . . . Green . 4, G. Her. P. 6 Mexico . 1850
brachystachys 1 . . . Green . S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1826

Celsii . . . G. Her. P.
coccinea . . . Red . G. Her. P. Mexico .
densiflora . . . Yel. red . S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1856

elegans . . . S. Her. P.
filifera . . . G. Her. P.
fiscida . . . Green . S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1790

Ghiesbreghtii . . . G. Ev. S.
glaucescens . . . Yellow . G. Her. P. Mexico . 1835

Jacquiniana 2 . . . Green . S. Ev. S. Honduras. 1858
Karatto . . . Green . S. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer. 1768

Lurida . . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 V. Cruz. 1791
maculosa . . . Gr. wh. S. Her. P. 9 Texas . 1858

mexicana . . . Green . S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1817
Milleri . . . Green . S. Ev. S. 6 . 1768

picta . . . G. Her. P.
polyacantha . . . Green . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 . 1800

polycanthoides . . . G. Her. P. Mexico . 1835
pulcherrima . . . G. Her. P. Mexico . 1835

Saponaria . . . Brown 7, G. Ev. S. Peru . 1888
schidigera . . . Gr. red
striata . . . Gr. wh. 6, G. Her. P. 6 Mexico . 1855

univittata . . . Green . S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1830
virginica . . . Purple . F. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. 1765

vivipara . . . Green . 2, S. Ev. S. 15 S. Amer. 1731
yuccifolia . . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1819

AGNORA, *D. Don*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracæ*. See *Seridla*.

AGERATUM, *Linn.* The colours are constant, or as might be rendered, always clear; hence the name is compounded of *a*, privative, and *geras*, old. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracæ*. The species are ornamental, and grow freely in light rich soil; cuttings root freely in soil under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eriophyllum angustifolium*; 2, *A. obtusifolium* 3, *Eupatorium cordatum*; 4, *Phalacrea latifolia*; 5, *A. conyzoides mexicana*.

angustifolium 1 White 7, G. A. 1½ M. Video 1827
cæruleum 2 . . . Blue 7, G. A. 1 W. Ind. 1800
conspicuum 3 . . . Blue 7, G. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1754
conyzoides . . . Lt. bl. 7, H. A. 1 America 1714
latifolium 4 . . . White 7, H. A. 1½ Peru . 1800
mexicanum 5 . . . Blue 6, H. A. 1½ Mexico . 1822
strictum . . . White 6, H. A. 2 Nepal . 1821
variegatum . . . Blue 6, G. A. 1

AGGLOMERATE, } collected into a heap or head.
AGGLOMERATED, }

AGGREGATE, } gathered together, applied to
AGGREGATED, } the inflorescence.

AGILA WOOD, **EAGLE WOOD** or **LIGN ALOE**. See *Aquilaria*.

AGLAÏA, *De Candolle*. *Aglaiæ*, one of the Graces. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliacæ*. An interesting Chinese plant, requiring to be grown in a mixture of rich loam, rotten dung, and heath-mould, and propagates freely by cuttings of the half-ripened wood.

odorata . . . Striped 2, S. Ev. S. 3 China . 1810

AGLAOMORPHA, *Schott*. *Aglæos*, beautiful, and *morpha*, form. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An elegant stove fern requiring the same treatment as *Polypodium*. *Synonyme*: *Psygmiurum elegans*.

Meyeriana . . . Yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1½ Is. of Luzon

AGLAONEMA, *Sm*. *Aglæos*, beautiful, and *nemos*, a grove. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracæ*. See *Arum*.

AGNOSTUS, *A. Cunn*. *Agnostos*, unknown. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteacæ*. This is a most beautiful plant, on account of its erect clear growth, and large interesting pinatifid foliage. It thrives well in sandy peat, but must not be over-watered, and may be increased by ripened cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stenocarpus Cunninghamii*.

sinuata 1 . . . Or. sc. 9, G. Ev. T. 20 Moreton B. 1830

AGONIOPTERIS, *Presl*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Acröstichum subdiaphanum*.

subdiaphana . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. India .

AGONIS. See *Billötia*.

AGRIMONIA, *Tournefort*. A corruption of *Argemone*. The ancient Greeks gave this name to a plant which was supposed to be useful in a disease of the eyes called *argema*. *Linn.* 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosacæ*. Ornamental species of easy culture. A decoction of *A. Eupatoria* makes a wholesome gargle.

agrimonioides . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Italy . . 1739

dahurica . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Dahuria . 1811

Eupatoria . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Britain, ro. si.

nepalensis . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . . 1820

odorata . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Italy . . 1640

parviflora . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1766

pilosa . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1819

repens . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1737

striata . . . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812
 suaveolens . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Virginia. 1810

AGRIMONY. See *Agrimonia*.

AGROPYRUM, *Palisot de Beauvois*. Derived from *agros*, a field, and *pyros*, wheat. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Triticum giganteum*, *T. elongatum*; 2, *T. panicum*; 3, *T. pectinatum*; 4, *T. repens*.—acutum, angustifolium, caninum, cristatum, dasyanthum, densiflorum, desertorum, distichum, elongatum 1, glaucum, imbricatum, intermedium, junceum 2, littorale, muricatum, obtusiflorum, pectinatum 3, pectiniforme, prostratum, pungens, repens 4, arvense, capillare, dumetorum, Leersianum, subulatum, Vaillantianum, rigidum, rupestre, sibiricum, subulatum, variegatum.

AGROSTEMMA, *Linn.* Derived from *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a crown; in reference to the beauty of the flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Rose Campion. The species are well adapted for flower borders, where, when in flower, they are very ornamental. They grow well in any common soil, and increase by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lýchnis coronaria*; 2, *A. perennans*; 3, *Lýchnis pyrenæica*.

Bungeana . . . Scarlet 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Russia. 1834
 agrostaria 1. Red . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Italy. 1596
 alba . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens
 plena . . . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens
 decumbens 2. Crim. . 7, H. Her. P. 1
 pyrenæica 3. Pa. rose 6, H. Her. P. ½ Pyrenees 1819
 suecica . . . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. ½ Sweden. 1824

AGROSTIS, *Linn.* This is the Greek name for all grasses, from *agros*, a field. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Bent Grass. Plants of simple culture.

alba . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1½ Britain . mar.
 purpurascens . Apetal 7, Grass 1½ Britain . mar.
 vivipara . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1½ Britain . mar.
 elegans . . . Apetal 6, Grass 1 Russia. 1834
 pauciflora . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Switzerland 1824
 spica-vénti . . . Apetal 7, Grass 4 England . sa. fi.
 stolonifera . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.
 angustifolia . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.
 aristata . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.
 latifolia . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.
 nemoralis . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.
 palustris . . . Apetal 7, Grass 1 Britain . mo. me.

æmula, *ambigua*, *aspera*, *Billardiæri*, *calamagrostis*, *capensis*, *capillaris*, *dëbilis*, *decumbens*, *diffusa*, *dubia*, *dulcis*, *Forstëri*, *frondosa*, *gigantea*, *hispida*, *interrupta*, *Jurëssi*, *latifolia*, *littoralis*, *maritima*, *nebulosa*, *neglecta*, *pallida*, *pátula*, *plebeia*, *purpurea*, *retrofracta*, *spürica*, *sylvatica*, *tenella*, *Tendrei*, *tenuifolia*, *valentina*, *vària*, *variegata*, *versicolor*, *verticillata*, *virginica*, *vulgàris*.

AGROSTOPHYLLUM, *Blume*. From *agrostis*, grass, and *phyllon*, a leaf; plant, grass-like. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

Khasyanum . . . S. Epi. E. Ind. 1838

AGRUMI, a name given to any kind of lemon by the Italians.

AGYNEJA, *Linn.* Possessed of neither style nor stigma, hence the name, from *a*, privative, and *gyne*, a female. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Uninteresting plants, succeed-

ing in loam, and increased readily from seeds or suckers—*impubes*, *puber*.

AGYRIUM, *Fries*. Derived from *agyris*, a cluster, the species being generally found in crowds or clusters. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Curious dot-like productions, appearing like crusty spots upon dead wood—*cæsium*, *rufum*.

AIKFNIA. See *Wahlenbergia*.

AILANTUS, *Willdenow*. Derived from *ailanto*, (tree of heaven). *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. The name of one species in the Moluccas, "*A. glandulosa*, is a tree which may be compared to a gigantic stag's-horn sumach; it has very large leaves, unequally pinnate, with footstalks from one to two feet in length; and numerous flowers in a terminating pedicel, which exhale a disagreeable odour. The tree grows very fast, and on very poor soil, especially if it be calcareous. If the bark be wounded a resinous juice flows out, which hardens in a few days. The wood is hard, heavy, glossy, like satin, and susceptible of a very fine polish. It is propagated by cuttings of the roots. In general with us the trees bear only male flowers, but in France it has produced both male and female flowers, and fruit twice in ten years."—*Loudon's Ency. of Plants*.

excolsa . . . Green 8, H. De. T. 50 E. Ind. 1800
 glandulosa . . . Green 8, H. De. T. 20 China. 1751

AIRA, *Willdenow*. Applied by the Greeks to *Lolium temulentum*, in reference to the deleterious qualities of that plant. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Grasses of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phalaris semineutra*.

arundinacea . . . Apetal . 6, Grass . 1 Cumana . 1817
 semineutra 1 . . . Apetal . 7, Grass . 1 Hungary . 1812

atropurpurea, *caryophyllea*, *flexuosa*, *glabrata*, *humilis*, *lendigera*, *pallens*, *pulchella*, *refracta*, *versicolor*.

AIRÓPSIS, *Desvaux*. Named from its resemblance to the genus *Aira*; from *aira*, hair-grass, and *opsis*, like. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Aira*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aira brevifolia*; 2, *Poa agrostidea*, *Aira agrostidea*.

brevifolia 1 . . . Apetal . 7, Grass . 1 Missouri . 1818
 Candollei 2 . . . Apetal . 7, Grass . 1 S. Eur. 1820
 pulchella . . . Apetal . 3, Grass . 1 1831

globosa, *obtusata*.

AIR-PLANT. See *Aerides*.

AITONIA, *Linn., Junior*. In honour of Mr. William Aiton, the king's head gardener at Kew. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. A pretty and interesting species, thriving well in loam and peat. Cuttings if taken off when young will root in sand, under a glass in heat, if not suffered to remain damp.

capensis . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1777

AIZON, *Linn.* These plants live under almost any treatment; hence the name is derived from *æiz*, always, and *zoon*, alive. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceæ*. Not worth growing, except in botanical collections. For culture, &c., see *Mesembryanthemum*.

canariense . . . Yellow . 8, G. A. 1 Canaries. 1731
 glinoides . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774

hispanicum	. Apetal.	. 7, G.	A.	Spain	. 1728
lanceolatum	. Pink	. 8, G.	B.	C. G. H.	. 1752
perfoliatum	. Pink	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818

AJAVA SEED. See *Psychotris*.

AJOWAN. See *Psychotris*.

AJUGA, Linn. The derivation of the name is from *a*, privative, and *zagon*, a yoke. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. These dwarf species have a pretty appearance when in flower, planted near the front of borders, &c. They are easily cultivated, and increased by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. genevensis*, *A. rugosa*.

alpina 1.	. Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1/2	England	. hills
australis	. Blue	7, H. Her. P.		N. Holl.	. 1822
bracteosa	. Blue	7, H. Her. P.		Nepal	. 1821
Chamæpitys	. Yel.	7, H. A.		England, sa. fle.	
foliosa	. Blue	8, H. Her. P.		Switzer.	. 1826
furcata	. Blue	7, H. Her. P.		Nepal	. 1824
genevensis	. Flesh	7, H. Her. P.		Switzer.	. 1656
integriifolia	. Blue	6, H. Her. P.		Nepal	. 1821
Iva	. Yel.	5, H. A.		S. Eur.	. 1759
orientalis	. Blue	6, H. Her. P.	1 1/2	Levant	. 1752
pyramidalis	. Pur.	5, H. Her. P.		Britain, dp. wd.	
reptans	. Blue	5, H. Her. P.		Britain, dp. wd.	
alba	. Wht.	5, H. Her. P.		Britain, dp. wd.	
rubra	. Red	5, H. Her. P.		Britain, dp. wd.	
variegata	. Blue	4, H. De. Cr.		Britain, dp. wd.	
rupesstris	. Blue	5, H. Her. P.		Switzer.	

AKEBIA, Decaisne. From a name one of the species bears in the gardens of Japan. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Lardizabalææ*. See *Rajania*, for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rajania quinata*.

quinata 1 . Lil. pink 3, G. Ev. Twi. 10 Chusan . 1845

AKEE-TREE. See *Blighia sapida*.

AKENIUM, an indehiscent pericarp, containing a single seed, which does not adhere to it.

AKI. See *Metrosideros*.

ALANGIUM, Jussieu. Its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alangiææ*. Tall ornamental-trees, thriving in light sandy loam, or loam mixed with peat. Cuttings strike in sand, in heat, under a glass.

decapetalum	. Pa. pur.	6, S. Ev. T.	20	E. Ind.	. 1779
hexapetalum	. Purple	6, S. Ev. T.	20	E. Ind.	. 1823

ALATERNUS. See *Rhamnus Alaternus*.

ALBUCA, Linn. The name is given, somewhat injudiciously, to the colour of the flowers, from *albus*, white; only a few of the species having white flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. The species are handsome, and thrive well in sandy loam mixed with a little peat. The suckers from the old bulb, or leaves taken off with a scale from the old bulb, will produce young plants. *Synonymes*:

1, *Anthëricum exuviatum*; 2, *A. fragrans*.

abyssinica	. White	. 8, G. Bl. P.	2	Abyssinia	. 1818
altissima	. White	. 5, G. Bl. P.	4	C. G. H.	. 1789
altrea	. Gn. yel.	6, G. Bl. P.	1 1/2	C. G. H.	. 1818
caudata	. Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1791
coarctata	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1774
exuviata 1	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1795
fastigiata	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1 1/2	C. G. H.	. 1774
filifolia	. Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1820
flascidia	. Yel. gn.	6, G. Bl. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1791
fragrans	. Yel. gn.	7, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1791
gigax 2	. Gn. yel.	7, G. Bl. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1791
Gardeni	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1854
major	. Gn. yel.	5, G. Bl. P.	3	C. G. H.	. 1795
minor	. Yellow	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1768
physodes	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1804
setosa	. Green	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1795
spialis	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1795

viridiflora	. Green	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1794
viscosa	. Wh. gn.	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1779
vittata	. Yel. gn.	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1802

ALBUMEN, the substance under the inner coat of the testa of seeds, surrounding the embryo.

ALBURNUM, the young wood before it comes to a proper consistence.

ALCHEMILLA, Linn. The word is from *Alchemelyeh*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbææ*. Many of the species are ornamental, and well adapted for planting near the front of borders, or for adorning rock-work. They succeed well in any common soil, if not over-wet, and may be increased by seeds or division. *A. vulgaris* is astringent, and slightly tonic. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. arvensis*, *Aphanes arvensis*; 2, *Alchemilla montana*. See also *Thesium*.

alpina	. Gn.	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Britain	. rocks
capensis	. Gn.	6, G. Her. P.	1/2	C. G. H.	. 1818
fissa	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Switzerland	. 1826
hybrida 2	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Britain	. rocks
pyramidalis	. Wht.	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Switzerland	. 1784
pubescens	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Caucasus	. 1813
sericea	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Caucasus	. 1813
Sibbaldiaefolia	. Wht.	6, G. Her. P.	1/2	Mexico	. 1823
vulgaris	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Britain, wds. &c.	
glabra	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrenees	. 1817
variegata	. Gn.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Britain	. woods

Aphanes 1, *cornucopioides*.

ALCINA, Cavanilles. Named in honour of Fr. Ign. Alcina, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. A species of little interest and easy cultivation—*perfoliata*.

ALCYONIDIUM, Agardh. So called, from *Halkioneion*, the foam of the sea, among which the plants referred to this genus are naturally produced. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomææ*. This also is supposed to be the nidus of some animalculæ. Lamouroux, who originally fixed it here, afterwards referred it to Zoophytes; in which last opinion Gaillon agrees with him, declaring that he has actually seen the animalculæ nesting in it. D'Orbigny and Ellis consider it the ova of a testaceous animal. *defractum*, *diaphanum*, *flavescens*.

ALDER. See *Alnus*.

ALDROVANDA, Linn. In honour of Ulysses Aldrovandus, an old Italian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Droserææ*. We refer for culture, &c., of this curious little aquatic, to *Actinocarpus*.

vesiculosa . Wht. 7, H. Aq. P. floa Italy . . 1823

ALECOST or COSTMARY. See *Balsamita*.

ALECTORIA, Acharius. The name is derived from *alektor*, unmarried, because of the uncertainty respecting the male flowers. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliææ*. *A. jubata* occasionally supplies the rein-deer with food; for which purpose the Laplanders cut down the trees, that the lichen may be devoured from the topmost branches.—*jubata*, *chalybisformis*, *sarmentosa*.

ALEMBIC, a vessel acting like a still.

ALETREIS, Linn. The whole plant appears covered with a powdery dust; hence the propriety of the name, from *Aleton*, meal. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hæmodorææ*. Interesting species, delighting in a shady situation, and

peat or leaf soil. They are increased from offsets. *A. farinosa* has bitter roots, which act as a tonic and stomachic given in small doses, but a mixture of twenty grains produces much nausea, with a tendency to vomit. *Synonyme*: 1. *A. alba*.

atrea . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1811
farinosa 1. . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1768

ALEURITES, *Forster*. Derived from *aleurites*, mealy; in allusion to the farinaceous substance with which the whole plant is covered. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Handsome plants, succeeding well in loamy soil, and increased from ripe cuttings with the leaves left on, in a pot of sand, in heat, under a glass.

cordata . . . Apetal 4, S. Ev. Tr. 10 Japan . . 1818
triloba . . . Apetal 4, S. Ev. T. 10 Society Is. 1793

ALEXANDERS. See *Smyrnium*.

ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL. See *Ruscus racemulosus*.

ALFRÉDIA, *De Cand.* *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Silybum*.

ALGAROA. See *Prosopis*.

ALGAROA BEAN or **CAROB**. See *Ceratonia*.

ALHÂGI, *Tournefort*. The Arabic name of the plant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *Manna*. These interesting plants must have the protection of the greenhouse in winter. They grow best in sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings in sand under a glass in heat will root; but seeds when obtainable, sown in a hotbed, make the best plants. *Manna* is a natural exudation from the leaves and branches of *A. maurorum*, and is yielded only in hot weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum Pseudo-Alhagi*. *Manna caspica*; 2, *H. alhagi*, *Manna hebraica*.

camelorum . . . Red 7, F. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1816
maurorum . . . Red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Egypt . 1714

ALIBERTIA, *A. Richard*. In honour of M. Alibert, a famous French chemist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An interesting tree, which may be referred to *Hamelia*, for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: *Melanopsidium nigrum*. *Génipa edulis*, *Gardènia edulis*.

edulis . . . Cream-ld. 6, S. Ev. T. 12 Guinea. 1823

ALICANT SODA. See *Salsola*.

ALISMA, *Linn.* The name is of Celtic origin, from *alis*, water. Water Plantain. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Alismaceæ*. Pretty little aquatics; for culture, &c., see *Actinocarpus*. *A. Plantago* is recommended in hydrophobia.

cordifolia . . . White 7, S. Aq. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1810
lanceolata . . . Pur. w. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, wat. pl.
nataans . . . White 7, H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Wales, wat. pl.
parnassiaefolia White 7, F. Aq. P. 1 Italy . . 1820
parviflora . . . White 7, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1816
Plantago . . . Pur. w. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, wat. pl.
ranunculoides Purple 8, H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, wat. pl.
repens . . . W. pur. 8, H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Wales, wat. pl.
trivialis . . . White 7, H. Aq. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1816

ALISMACEÆ, a natural order of very pretty water plants, principally with white flowers, occupying ditches both in temperate and tropical climates.

ALISMORCHIS. See *Calanthæ*.

ALKALI, any substance which mingled with acid produces fermentation.

ALKANET. See *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ALLAMANDA, *Willdenow*. Named in memory of Dr. Frederic Allamand, professor at Leyden. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This handsome and free-flowering genus delights in rich loamy soil, and may be multiplied freely from cuttings in sand in moist heat. An infusion of the leaves makes a valuable cathartic. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. Linnei*; 2, *Nerium tinctorium*.

Aublétii . . . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana . 1785
cathartica 1 . . . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana . 1785
grandiflora 2 . . . Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 12 Brazil . 1844
neriifolia . . . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1847
Paraguayensis . . . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Paraguay . 1848
Schottii . . . Yel. 9, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1847
verticillata . . . Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4 S. Amer. . 1812

ALLANTODIA, *Bot. Reg.* The cylindrical indusia resembles a kind of pudding called a sausage, hence the derivation of the name, from *allantos*, a sausage. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Ornamental species of ferns; for culture, &c., see *Polypodium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium axillare*; 2, *P. umbrinum*.

australis . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 V. Die. L. 1820
axillaris 1 . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 2 Madeira . 1779
strigosa . . . Brn. all. S. Her. P. 2 Madeira . 1848
tenera . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1820
umbrata 2 . . . Brn. 7, G. Her. P. 4 Madeira . 1779

ALLÂRDIA, *Decaisne*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture see *Chrysanthemum*.

eyanea . . . Blue . H. Her. P.

ALLIARIA, *Adanson*. The name refers to the strong garlic smell; and is derived from *allium*, garlic. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ergisium alliaria*—brachycarpa, officinalis, 1.

ALLIGATOR APPLE. See *Andra palustris*.

ALLIGATOR PEAR. See *Pérsea gratissima*.

ALLIÖNIA, *Linn.* In memory of Charles Allioni, a botanist at Turin. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. These interesting annuals delight in sandy peat or loam.

incarnata . . . Flesh . 8, H. A. 1 Cumana. 1820
ovata . . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1827
violacea . . . Violet . 7, H. A. 1 Cumana. 1820

ALLIUM, *Linn.* Derived from the Celtic *all*, signifying hot, or burning. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Most of the species are pretty. They succeed in common soil, and increase abundantly from offsets. The Onion, Leek, Garlic, Shallot, Chives, &c., all agree in their stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant effects, differing in degree of activity. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. carneum*; 2, *Amargillus caspia*, *Crinum caspium*; 3, *Allium campestre*; 4, *A. flavescens*; 5, *A. fœtidum*; 6, *A. baicalense*, *spirale*, *senescens*; 7, *A. roseum*, *ambiguum*; 8, *A. paniculatum*; 9, *A. monspessulanum*; 10, *A. tartaricum*; 11, *A. virescens*; 12, *A. scorodoprasum*; 13, *Scilla paradoxa*; 14, *A. paniculatum*; 15, *A. vineale*; 16, *A. stellatum album*, *angulosum*; 17, *A. bisulcum*; 18, *A. tenuifolium*; 19, *A. glaucum*, *palustre*; 20, *Ornithogalum graminæum*; 21, *A. deflexum*;

22, *A. ambiguum*, *graminifolium*, *erictorum* ;
23, *A. ciliatum* ; 24, *A. Ampeloprasum* ; 25,
Caloscardon nerineiflorum ; 26, *Caloscardon ex-*
sertum ; 27, *A. cœruleum* ; 28, *A. nudicaule* ;
29, *A. longifolium*.

acuminatum	Red wh.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Californ.	1840
acutangulum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1		1816
acutiflorum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	France	1819
acutum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1		1819
albidum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea	1820
amenum 1	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	France	1821
ampeloprasum	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 2	England, hills	
Andersoni	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1818
angulosum	Lt. pur.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Germany	1739
arenarium	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Britn. moi. wo.	
ascalonicum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Palestine	1546
majus	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	
asperum	Purple	8, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1800
atropurpureum	Dk. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Hungary	1821
azulum 27	Blue	10, H. Bl. P. 1	Altai	1830
Babingtonii	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 3	Britain, rocks	
brachystemon	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Europe	1819
caeruleum	Blue	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Russia	1840
canadense	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1739
carinatum	Gn. yel.	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Engld. rocks	
carneum	Pa. pur.	6, H. Bl. P. 1		1816
carolinianum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1818
cuspidum 2	White	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea	1822
caucasicum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Caucasus	
Cæpa	White	6, H. Bl. P. 3		
aggregatum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 3		
pauciflorum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 3		
cepeforme	White	8, H. Bl. P. 1		1824
cernuum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1806
Chamæmoly	White	1, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1774
ciliatum	White	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Naples	1822
cinctum	Straw	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1829
Clusianum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1803
confertum 3	Purple	8, H. Bl. P. 1	Europe	
congestum	Purple	5, H. Bl. P. 1½	Siberia	1818
controversum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1		1816
Cowanii	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Chile	1823
dannubiale	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Germany	1818
denudatum 4	Wh. red	8, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1819
descendens	Dk. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Switzerl.	1796
erectum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1823
exosmum 23	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Brazil	1829
exsertum 26	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Russia	1818
Fischeri	Lilac	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1829
flabellum	Gn. yel.	4, H. Bl. P. 1½	Siberia	1829
flexum 5	Yellow	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Austria	1769
foliolobum	Dk. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 1		
foliolobum	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 1		1817
fragrans	White	9, H. Bl. P. 1½	W. Ind.	1822
fuscum	Brown	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Hungary	1820
glandulosum 29	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Mexico	1829
glabrum 6	Pink	6, H. Bl. P. 2	Siberia	1800
globosum	Purple	8, H. Bl. P. 1	Caucasus	1821
grætile	White	8, H. Bl. P. 3	Carolina	1776
guttatum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	Odessa	1819
Halleri	Pa. red	7, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1818
illyricum	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	Austria	1820
incarnatum 7	Red.	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Greece	1812
intermedium 8	White	8, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1827
juncifolium	White	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Chile	1826
laxum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1817
lineare	Wh. red	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1762
littoreum 9	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy	1818
longifolium	Dk. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Mexico	1826
longispachum	Brown	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	France	1810
magdum	Gn. wh.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Austria	1596
maiale	White	6, H. Bl. P. 2	Italy	1824
medum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Hungary	1820
Moly	Yellow	6, H. Bl. P. 2	S. Eur.	1604
montanum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	Greece	1818
moschatum	W. pur.	8, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1823
mutabile	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1824
multiflorum	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Africa	1800
narcissiflorum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	France	
neapolitanum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Naples	1823
nerineiflorum 25	Rose	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Chusan	1843
nigrum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Barbary	1818
nudicaule	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Brazil	1829
nubians	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1785

obliquum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1½	Siberia	1759
ochroleucum	Cream	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Hungary	1816
oddum 10	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1828
oleraceum 11	Pa. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Engld. co. fi.	
Ophioscro-	Pa. red	8, H. Bl. P. 1	Greece	
odon 12				
oxypetalum	White	8, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1818
Pallasii	Red.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Russia	1819
pallens	Pale.	6, H. Bl. P. 2	S. Eur.	1779
paniculatum	Pale.	6, H. Bl. P. 2	S. Eur.	1780
paradoxum 13	White	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Caucasus	1823
parviflorum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1781
pedemontanum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Piedmnt.	1817
pendullum	White	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy	1825
Perrum	White	4, H. Bl. P. 2	Switzerl.	1562
proliferum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 3		1820
prostratum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1823
pruniatum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	Spain	1819
pulchellum 14	Scarlet.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Tauria	1810
pulchrum	Yellow	6, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	
Pürshii 15	Pink	8, H. Bl. P. 2	N. Amer.	1818
pusillum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy	1826
ramosum	Pa. yel.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1819
reticulatum 16	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1800
roseum	Pa. pur.	6, H. Bl. P. 1	France	1752
rotundum	Purple	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	S. Eur.	1820
rubellum	Red	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Caucasus	1825
rubens 17	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Germany	1805
rubicundum	Red	7, H. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1804
rustre	Red	6, H. Bl. P. 1½	Crimea	1824
sativum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1½	Sicily	1548
saxatile	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea	1823
Schenoprasum	Flesh	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Britann.	1824
odon 18				
Scorodoprasum	Lt. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 3	Denmark	1596
scorzonera-	Yellow	6, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1820
folium				
senescens	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Germany	1596
serotinum	Red	8, H. Bl. P. 1	Switzerl.	1820
sibiricum 19	Pa. red	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1777
seculum	Gn. pur.	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Sicily	1832
sphaerocēphalum	Red.	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	Europe	1759
spirale	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Germany	1802
spurtum	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1820
stellatum	Lilac	6, H. Bl. P. 2	N. Amer.	1811
stellatum 20	Wh. yel.	4, H. Bl. P. 1½	Chile	1823
striatum	White	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Carolina	1800
strictum 21	Pink	7, H. Bl. P. 1		1821
suaveolens 22	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Austria	1801
subversutum 23	White	5, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1596
Synnotii	Pa. red	7, H. Bl. P. 1½	C. G. H.	1825
tartaricum	White	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	1787
tenuiflorum	Pink	7, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy	1824
tricocum	White	7, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1770
triquetrum	White	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Spain	1789
ursum	White	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Britain, wds.	
verrucosum	Pa. pur.	5, H. Bl. P. 1½	C. G. H.	1825
Victorialis	Gn. yel.	5, F. Bl. P. 1½	Austria	1739
angustifolium	Gn. yel.	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Scotlnd. mea.	
veniale	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 1	Britain, mea.	
violaceum	Violet	6, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur.	1823
Waldestinii 24	Purple	6, H. Bl. P. 2	Hungary	1826

ALLOPLÉCTUS, *De Cand.* From *allos*, diverse, and *plecten*, to plait or fold. *Linna.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneracea*. A genus of interesting plants, requiring similar treatment to *Gesnera* and *Gloxinia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Besleria bicolor* ; 2, *A. Glottii*, *A. sparsiflorus*, *Besleria dichrous*, *Hypocyrtia discolor* ; 3, *H. glaber* ; 4, *Macrochlamyx*, *Patrisii* ; 5, *Hypocyrtia splendens*, *Colamnea zebрина*, *Hypocyrtia discolor*.

bicolor 1	Yel. pur.	6, S. Ev. S.	1 N. Grenada	1840
capitatus	Yellow	3, S. Ev. S.	2 S. Amer.	1847
chrysanthus	Yel. red	6, S. Ev. S.	1 Columbia	1854
concolor	Scarlet	3, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	1846
congestus		S. Ev. S.		
dichrous 2	Pur. yel.	3, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	1845
glaber 3	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1847
guttatus		S. Ev. S.		
involucratu.		S. Ev. S.		
Patrisii 4		S. Ev. S.		
pinellianus		S. Ev. S.		

rëpens . . . Yel. brn. 2, S. Ev. Cl. $\frac{1}{2}$ St. Martha 1845
Schlimii . . . Vlt. red. 6, S. Ev. S. N. Grenada 1854
speciosus . . . S. Ev. S.
spéndens 5 . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . . . 1849

ALLOSORUS, *Bernhardi*. Named from *allos*, various, and *soros*, heap; in allusion to the changing of the sori. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An interesting native species of fern, of easy culture. *Synonyme*; 1, *Pteris crispata*, *Osmunda crispata*. See *Pteris*.
crispus 1 . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, rocks

ALLSEED. See *Polycarpon*.

ALLSPICE. See *Calycanthus*.

ALLSPICE-TREE. See *Pimenta*.

ALMOND. See *Amygdalus*.

ALMEIDEA, *St. Hil.* In honour of J. R. P. de Almeida, a friend of M. St. Hilaire. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ruticææ*. Stove shrubs, growing in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings under a glass in heat.

rubra . . . Crim. red 9, S. Ev. S. 5 Brazil . . . 1849

ALNUS, *Tournefort*. Compounded from *al*, near, and *lan*, the edge of a river; in allusion to the situation where the species grow. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Betulicææ*. Timber trees, thriving best in very moist situations. The wood is employed for under-water purposes, turnery, &c.; the sap is yellow. They are propagated by layers or seeds, and the bark possesses the tanning principle in a considerable degree. *Synonyme*: 1, *Betula ovata*.

barbata . . . Aptl. 3, H. De. S. 20 Russia . . . 1838
canadensis . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Canada . . .
cordifolia . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Naples . . . 1818
glauca . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . . 1820
glutinosa . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 Britain, wat. pl.
emarginata . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 gardens
foliis-variegatis Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 gardens
incisa . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 gardens
lacinata . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 gardens
quercifolia . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 25 gardens
incana . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Europe . . . 1780
angulata . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20
pinata . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 25 Europe . . .
jorullensis . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Mexico . . .
macrocarpa . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20
macrophylla . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Naples . . .
obcordata . . . Aptl. 3, H. De. S. 10 Russia . . . 1838
oblongata . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. . . 1730
elliptica . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20
oxyacanthifolia . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20
pumila . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 10
rubra . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20
rugosa . . . Aptl. 3, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . .
serrulata . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . . 1769
Sibirica . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 Siberia . . . 1820
subrotunda . . . Aptl. 4, H. De. T. 23
undulata . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. . . 1782
viridis . . . Aptl. 6, H. De. S. 6 Hungary . . . 1820

ALOCASIA, *Smith*. A slight alteration of *Colocasia*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*.

Allo violacea . . . S. Tu. P.
cucullata . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. China . . . 1816
Löwii . . . White . . . S. Tu. P. Borneo . . . 1862
macrochiza . . . S. Tu. P.
variegata . . . S. Tu. P. Japan . . .
metallica . . . Ro. pur. S. Tu. P. Borneo . . . 1859
Portei . . . S. Tu. P.
Vetcbii . . . S. Tu. P. Borneo
zebrina . . . S. Tu. P. Philipp. Is.

ALOE, *Linn.* Derived from *alloe*, the Arabic name for this genus. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. Very interesting and curious succulent plants, thriving well in open sandy

loam and peat, mixed with a little reduced manure; the pots must be well drained and the plants cautiously watered, especially in winter. They increase by suckers, or leaves laid on, or very slightly planted in a pot of mould. Socotrine aloes are principally obtained from *A. spicata* and *A. socotrina*. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. humilis*; 2, *A. mitraformis*; 3, *A. humilis, incurva*; 4, *A. picta*; 5, *A. striata*; 6, *A. barbadensis*. See *Apocra*, *Haworthia*, *Pachidendron*, *Phyllota*, and *Rhipidodendron*.

acuminata 1 . . . Oran. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1795
albicans . . . Gn. w. S. Suc. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
albisplina . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 7 C. G. H. 1796
alboinecta . . . Oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Africa . . . 1812
arborescens . . . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. 1731
aristata . . . Oran. 5, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1801
brevifolia . . . Oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1810
cæsia . . . Oran. 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1818
elatio . . . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1821
chinensis . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
ciliaris . . . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
Commelini 2 . . . Red. G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
depressa . . . Oran. 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1731
dichotoma . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1780
distans . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1732
depressa . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1820
rostrata . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1820
echinata . . . Red. G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1820
flavisplina . . . Red. 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1793
frutescens . . . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1818
glauca . . . Red. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1731
rhodacantha . . . Red. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1731
gracilis . . . Oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1822
humilis . . . Oran. 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1731
incurva 3 . . . Oran. 5, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1795
latifolia . . . Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1795
lineata . . . Scarlet G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1789
glaucescens . . . Scarlet G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1786
micracantha . . . Pink. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
mitraformis . . . Red. 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1732
nobilis . . . Blue. 8, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1800
obscura 4 . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
glauca . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
magnidens . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
pallidus . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1820
paniculata 5 . . . Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1795
pluridens . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1823
prolifera . . . Oran. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
major . . . Oran. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1819
purpurascens . . . Purple 8, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. 1789
saponaria . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1727
luteo-striata . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1821
serria . . . Oran. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1818
serrulata . . . Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 7 C. G. H. 1789
socotrina . . . Red. 3, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. 1731
spicata . . . Red. G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1795
spinulosus . . . Red. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
striatula . . . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
suberecta . . . Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1789
semiguttata . . . Oran. 5, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1819
subtuberculata . . . Oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
tenuifolia . . . Oran. 6, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1821
tenuior . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
tuberculata . . . Oran. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1796
variegata . . . Pink 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1790
virens . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1790
vulgaris 6 . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. 1820
xanthacantha . . . Oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1817

ALOE-WOOD, or LIGN ALOES. See *Aquilaria*.

ALOMIA, *Kunth*. The name is gathered from *a*, privative, and *loma*, a fringe. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. An ornamental dwarf evergreen; grown in sandy loam, and increased from cuttings.

ageratoides . . . White 7, F. Ev. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Spain 1824

ALONA, *Lindley*. Primitive name, *Nolana*—letters transposed; from *nola*, a little bell.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nolana*æ. Fine shrubby plants allied to *Nolana*, bearing large sky blue flowers. Ordinary greenhouse treatment is only required; and *A. cælestis* is a useful and showy plant for bedding out in the flower garden.

<i>baccata</i> . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Coquimbo
<i>cælestis</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Chili . 1843
<i>camosa</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	Coquimbo
<i>glandulosa</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Valparaiso
<i>longifolia</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Coquimbo
<i>obtusata</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	Coquimbo
<i>revoluta</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	Peru
<i>rostrata</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Coquimbo
<i>tomentosa</i> . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Valparaiso

ALONSOA, Ruiz and Pavon. So named after Zanoni Alonso, by the authors of the *Flora Peruviana*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These pretty free-flowering species, which make such an interesting show in the flower-garden, may be successfully grown in rich mould; and multiplied plentifully from cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hemimeris urticifolia*, *Celsia urticifolia*; 2, *Celsia linearis*, *Hemimeris coccinea*.

<i>acutifolia</i> . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Peru . 1790
<i>caulifolia</i> . . .	Scarlet	6, F. Her. P. 3	Chile . 1823
<i>incisifolia</i> 1 . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Chile . 1795
<i>intermedia</i> . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid
<i>linearis</i> 2 . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Peru . 1790
<i>Warszewiczii</i> . . .	Scarlet	6, F. Ev. S. 2	

ALOPECURUS, Willdenow. Called the fox-tail grass; hence the name from *alopea*, a fox, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Useful species of grass. *A. pratensis* possesses the requisites of quantity, quality, and earliness, in a superior degree. Any garden soil, divisions, or seeds.

<i>alpinus</i> . . .	Apetal.	6, Grass 1	Scotland rocks.
<i>arundinæus</i> . . .	Apetal.	7, Grass 2	Europe . 1826
<i>brachystachys</i> . . .	Apetal.	7, Grass 1½	Siberia . 1820
<i>colobachnoides</i> . . .	Apetal.	7, Grass 1½	Siberia . 1826
<i>macrostachys</i> . . .	Apetal.	7, Grass 1½	Barbary . 1826
<i>nigricans</i> . . .	Apetal.	4, Grass 4	Europe . 1815
<i>pratensis</i> . . .	Apetal.	7, Grass 2	Britain. mead.

agrestis, *bulbosus*, *echinatus*, *falvus*, *geniculatus*, *ramosus*, *utriculatus*, *ventricosus*.

ALOYSIA, Ortega. Named in compliment to Maria Louisa, Queen of Spain, by Don Antonio Palan, botanist at Madrid. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenææ*. Justly esteemed for its citron-scented leaves, with which most people are acquainted. Rich mould suits it, and young cuttings strike freely in sandy soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Verbena triphylla*.

<i>citriodora</i> . . .	Pa. pur. 8, G. De. S. 3	Chile . 1794
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ALPINE BROOK PLANT. See *Saxifraga rivularis*.

ALPINA, Linn. In memory of Prosper Alpini, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberææ*. These handsome species, to succeed well, require rich sandy soil, and to be grown at large in a hot humid atmosphere. They are increased by divisions at the roots. The root or rhizoma of *A. racemosa* and *Galanga*, are aromatic. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cardamomum medium*; 2, *A. bracteata*.

<i>Allingham</i> . . .	Red	2, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind. 1796
<i>antillarum</i> . . .	Flesh	5, S. Her. P. 4	W. Ind. 1826
<i>auriculata</i> . . .	Red. yol.	5, S. Her. P. 4	E. Ind. 1814
<i>bracteata</i> . . .	White	5, S. Her. P. 2½	E. Ind. 1824
<i>calcarata</i> . . .	White	9, S. Her. P. 3	E. Ind. 1800

<i>Cardamomum</i> . . .	White	8, S. Her. P. 8	E. Ind. 1815
<i>cernua</i> . . .	Pink	4, S. Her. P. 6	E. Ind. 1804
<i>comosa</i> . . .	White	5, S. Her. P. 1	Caracas 1752
<i>diffusa</i> . . .	Pur. bl. y.	4, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind. 1818
<i>exaltata</i> . . .	Red. yel.	8, S. Her. P. 1	Surinam 1820
<i>Galanga</i> . . .	Whit. yel.	10, S. Her. P. 6	E. Ind.
<i>lingueformis</i> . . .	Red	7, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind. 1820
<i>magnifica</i> . . .	Red	7, S. Her. P. 10	Maurit. 1830
<i>malaccensis</i> . . .	White	4, S. Her. P. 5	E. Ind. 1799
<i>media</i> 1 . . .	Red	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind. 1815
<i>mutica</i> . . .	White	8, S. Her. P. 5	E. Ind. 1811
<i>nutans</i> . . .	Pink	5, S. Her. P. 13	E. Ind. 1792
<i>occidentalis</i> . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. 6	Jamaica 1793
<i>panicillata</i> . . .	Pink	6, S. Her. P. 2	China
<i>purpurea</i> . . .	Scarlet	6, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind. 1820
<i>racemosa</i> . . .	White	8, S. Her. P. 5	W. Ind. 1752
<i>Roscoeana</i> 2 . . .	Red	5, S. Her. P. 1½	E. Ind. 1823
<i>spicata</i> . . .		8, S. Her. P. 2	Sumatra 1822
<i>striata</i> . . .		8, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind. 1818
<i>tubulata</i> . . .	Red	7, S. Her. P. 2	Demera. 1820

ALSINE, Linn. The name is derived from *alsos*, signifying a shaded place; in allusion to the situation the plant thrives best in. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllææ*. Curious plants of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Spergularia segetalis*.

<i>laricifolia</i> . . .	White	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1834
<i>molluginea</i> . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	Spain . 1816
<i>mucronata</i> . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur. 1777
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	
<i>segetalis</i> . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	France . 1805

Media.

ALSODEIA, Du Petit Thouars. Derived from *alsode*, leafy; in reference to the plants being thickly beset with leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violææ*. These ornamental species succeed in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagate freely from cuttings in sand.

<i>arbores</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. T. 20	Madagas. 1823
<i>latifolia</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. 6	Madagas. 1824
<i>pauciflora</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. 4	Madagas. 1824
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. 6	Madagas. 1825

ALSOPHILA, Bot. Reg. The name refers to the habitat of the plant, and is gathered from *alsos*, grove, and *phileo*, to love. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiææ*. These interesting species may be grown in peat and loam, and increased by divisions.

<i>australis</i> . . .	Brown	G. Her. P. N. Holl.	1823
<i>excelsa</i> . . .	Brown	G. Her. P.	
<i>Guianensis</i> . . .	Brown	G. Her. P.	

ALSTONIA, R. Brown. In memory of Dr. Alston, a professor of medicine at Edinburgh. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynææ*. Pretty species; for culture, &c., see *Nerium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. oleandrifolia*, *Nerium tinctorium*. See also *Symplocos*.

<i>plumosa</i> . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 8	N. Caledonia
<i>scholaris</i> 1 . . .	White	5, S. Ev. S. 20	E. Ind. . 1821
<i>spectabilis</i> . . .	White	4, S. Ev. S. 20	Java . 1825
<i>venenata</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. 25	E. Ind. . 1825

ALSTREMERIA, Linn. Named in honour of Baron Claudius Alstromer, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidææ*. The species of this beautiful genus, Sweet observes, "thrive best in a mixture of full one-third sand, rather more than a third of turfy loam, and the rest turfy peat; several species succeed well out in the open air, planted about six inches deep, by the side of a south wall, in sandy soil." The stove species also succeed well in the same compost; they are increased

by dividing the roots, or by seeds, which must be sown as soon as ripe. *A. Ligstr* is delightfully fragrant. *A. Salsilla* is diaphoretic and diuretic. From *A. pallida* a kind of arrowroot is prepared in Chile. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bomaria acutifolia*; 2, *B. Caldasiana*; 3, *B. edulis*; 4, *A. Hookeri*; 5, *A. Simsii*; 6, *Bomaria edulis*; 7, *B. oculata*; 8, *A. versicolor*.

acutifolia 1.	Red yel.	9, F. De. Tw. 6	Mexico	1829
aurea	Red yel.	7, F. De. Tw. 6		
maculata	Grn. red	7, F. De. Tw. 6	Caracas	1839
aurantiaca 8	Orange.	6, G. Bl. P. 2	Valpar.	1831
Barclayana	Orange.	7, F. Tu. P. 3		
Berteroana	Pa. pink	7, F. Tu. P. 3	Chile	
bicolor	Or. spot.	9, S. Tu. P. 1½	Chile	1826
Caldasii 2	Yel. red	6, G. Tu. P. 1	Quintina	1852
chilensis	Pink	7, F. Tu. P. 1½	Chili	1834
chorillensis	Ro. yel.	7, F. Tu. P. 1	Peru	1843
edulis 3	Red	7, S. De. Tw. 2	Trinidad	1820
Erenbaltii	W. spot.	8, F. Tu. P. 2	Hybrid	1835
Flos-Martini	Wh. pur.	6, S. Tu. P. 1½	Chile	1822
hamantha	Or. red.	7, S. Tu. P. 1½	Chile	1830
hirtella	Red yel.	7, H. De. Tw. 4	Mexico	1824
lineatiflora	Pink	7, G. Tu. P. 1	Peru	1842
Ligstr	Scarlet.	3, S. Tu. P. ½	Peru	1776
magnifica	Pa. pur.	7, S. Tu. P. 2	Cocum.	1843
Neillii	Pa. rose	6, G. Tu. P. 2	Mendoza	1827
memorosa	Red yel.	9, F. Tu. P. 2	Organ Mt.	1840
oculata 6	Ro. pur.	6, G. De. Cl. 2	Valpar.	1831
ovata	Red yel.	6, H. De. Tw. 4	Chile	1824
pallida	Pink red	6, G. Tu. P. 2	Chile	1827
pauciflora	Or. grn.	9, S. De. Tw. 2	Caracas	1823
Pelegrina	Striped.	7, G. Tu. P. 1	Peru	1763
plantaginea	Or. yel.	8, S. Tu. P. 1	Brazil.	
psittacina	Crimson	9, F. Tu. P. 6	Mexico	1829
pulehiella 4	Scarlet.	6, S. Tu. P. 3	Chile	1822
pilosia	Scarlet	10, S. Tu. P. 1	Chile	
rosea 5	Pink	7, S. Tu. P. 2	Peru	1824
Salsilla 7	Gr. crim.	6, S. De. Tw. 6	S. Amer.	1806

ALTERNANTHERA, *R. Brown*. The name refers to the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. The biennial species of this interesting genus should be sown on a gentle heating hot-bed, in peaty soil. The stove and greenhouse species succeed well in any light rich soil, and propagate freely from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. axillaris*.

Achyrantha	White	7, S. Her. P. 1½	B. Ayres	1782
canescens	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	Cumana	1825
caracasana	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	Trinidad	1819
denticulata	White	7, G. Her. P. 2	N. S. W.	1822
ficolides	Green	7, S. Her. P. 2	S. Amer.	1821
filiformis	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	
frutescens	White	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Peru	1820
nodiflora	White	5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	1826
polygonoides	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	America	1731
procumbens	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil.	1818
sericea	White	7, S. Her. P. 1	Quito	1820
sensilis	Brown	8, S. B. 1	E. Ind.	1778
spindsa 1	Yellow	6, S. A. 1		1823

ALTERNATING, alternate with anything mentioned.

ALTHÆA, *Linn.* Derived from *althæo*, to cure; from the medicinal qualities of some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Tall free-flowering plants: the biennial and annual kinds should be sown in the open border in spring, and transplanted when sufficiently strong. The herbaceous kinds may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *A. rosea*, the parent of the many beautiful varieties of Hollyhock, yields a blue colouring matter equal to indigo. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. leucantha*; 2, *A. grandiflora*.

acathlis	Purple	7, H. A. 1½	Aleppo	1680
cannabina	Purple	7, H. Her. P. 6	S. Eur.	1597
caribæa	Pink	4, S. B. 3	W. Ind.	1816
ficiifolia	Orange	7, H. B. 6	Levant	1597
flexuosa	Pink	7, H. Her. P. 3	E. Ind.	1803
Froloviana	Pink	7, H. B. 6	Siberia	1827
hirsuta	White	7, H. A. 6	Britain ch. pl.	
Ludwigii	Pink	7, H. A. 6	Sicily	1791
narbonensis	Pink	8, H. Her. P. 6	S. Eur.	1780
nudiflora 1	White	7, H. Her. P. 6	Siberia	1827
officinalis	Flesh	7, H. Her. P. 6	Brit. S. Mar.	
pallida	Pa. red	7, H. B. 6	Hungary	1805
rosea	Red	8, H. B. 6	China	1573
villosa 2	Red	7, H. B. 6	S. Eur.	
Sieberi	Purple	7, H. B. 6	Sicily	1829
sinensis	Red	7, H. A. 6	China	1818
striata	White	7, H. B. 6		
taurinis	Red	8, H. Her. P. 6	Turin	1817

ALTINGIA, *Noronha*. Named in memory of Altling, a worthy German botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. These handsome growing trees attain a great magnitude and height, especially *A. excelsa*, which averages one hundred feet; they prefer deep loamy soil; and young plants may with care be struck from portions of the fully-ripened wood taken off at the joints, and planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, but not plunged or exposed to the sun. Seeds, when such can be obtained, produce the best plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Araucaria excelsa*.

Cunninghami	Appl. 5, G. Ev. T. 100	N. Holl.	1824
excelsa 1	Appl. 5, G. Ev. T. 100	Norfolk Is.	1796

ALTÍSSIMA, tallest, highest.

ALUM ROOT. See *Heuchera* [comb.

ALVEOLATE, having the appearance of honey-comb.

ALVINE, belonging to the intestines.

ALYSICARPUS, *Necker*. Derived from *alYSIS*, a chain, and *carpus*, a fruit; in allusion to the chain-like appearance of the legume. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum bupleurifolium*, *gramineum*; 2, *H. nummularifolium*; 3, *H. styracifolium*; 4, *H. vaginale*.

bupleurifolius 1	Purple 7, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind.	1793
monilifer	Purple 7, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind.	1816

nummularifolius 2, styracifolius 3, vaginalis 4.

ALYSSUM, *Linn.* Derived from *α*, privative, and *lyssa*, rage; from a notion among the ancients of the plant possessing the power of allaying anger. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. These neat and interesting species are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-beds. They increase readily either from seeds, cuttings, or divisions, and grow well in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Königia maritima*; 2, *A. alpestre*.

alpestre	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1825
argenteum	Yellow 4, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl.	
atlanticum	Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 1	Crete	1817
Bertoloni	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl.	1823
calycinum	Lil. yel. 7, H. A. 1	Austria	1740
campestre	Lil. yel. 7, H. A. 1	France	1768
cuneifolium	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1820
dentatum	Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. 1	Hungary	1820
variegatum	Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. 1	Hungary	1820
diffusum	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1820
edentatum	Yellow 7, H. B. 1	Spain	1791
germonense	Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 1	Europe	
hirsutum	Yellow 6, H. A. 1	Tauria	1817
maritimum 1	White 7, H. A. 1	Engl., sea. co.	
variegatum	White 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid	
Marschallianum 2	Yellow 4, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1820

micranthum	Yellow	8, H. Ev.	P. 1	Russia	1836
micropetalum	Yellow	6, H.	A. 1	Siberia	1823
minimum	Lil. yel.	7, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1791
montanum	Yellow	6, H. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1713
murale	Yellow	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1820
obtusifolium	Yellow	4, H. Ev.	S. 1	Tauria	1828
olympicum	Yellow	6, H. Her.	P. 1		1700
orientale	Yellow	4, H. Ev.	S. 1	Crete	
variegatum	Yellow	4, H. Ev.	P. 1	Gardens	
procumbens	Yellow	H. Ev.	P. 1		
rostratum	Yellow	6, H.	A. 1	Crimea	1823
saxatile	Yellow	6, H. Ev.	S. 1	Candia	1710
compactum	Yellow	6, H. Ev.	S. 1	Candia	
serpyllifolium	Yellow	8, H. Ev.	S. 1	S. Eur.	1822
spatulatum	Yellow	4, H. Ev.	S. 1	Siberia	1818
tortuosum	Yellow	4, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1804
umbellatum	Yellow	7, H.	A. 1	Tauria	1821
vernale	Yellow	6, H. Ev.	S. 1		1819
Wulfenianum	Yellow	4, H. Her.	P. 1	Carinthia	1819
calycinum, campêtre, halimifolium, micropetalum, minimum, minutum, rostratum, rupestre, spinosum.					

ALYXIA, R. Brown. Taken from *alyxis*, anxiety; in allusion to the heavy aspect of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Curious species of easy culture, growing well in sandy loam mixed with a little peat, cuttings of the ripened wood planted in a pot of sand under a glass, plunged in heat, will root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gynopogon Alcyia*, *Alcyia Forsteri*; 2, *A. Richardsoni*.

daphnoides	White	4, G. Ev.	S. 4	Norfolk Is.	1831
Forsteri	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 4	Norfolk Is.	1831
Gynopogon 1	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 4	Norfolk Is.	1831
pugioniformis	White	8, G. Ev.	S. 4	Moreton B.	1820
ruscifolia 2	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 4	N. Holl.	1820

ALZATÆA, Ruiz and Pavon. Named in honour of Joseph A. de Alzaty, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. An ornamental tree, for culture, &c. see *Celastrus*. *verticillata*. . G. wh. 5, G. Ev. T. 10 Peru . . 1824

AMABLE, pleasing, amiable.

AMADA GINGER. See *Curcuma Amada*.

AMADOU. See *Hernandia*.

AMALAGO. See *Piper Amalago*.

AMÁNCAES. See *Ismene Amancaes*.

AMANTA. See *Agaricus muscarius*.

AMARACUS, Mench. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. See *Origanum*.

AMARANTACEÆ. An order containing some very showy plants, but the greater part are only weeds, and not worth cultivating.

AMARANTH. See *Amaranthus*.

AMARANTHUS, Linn. Derived from *a*, privative, and *mairaino*, to wither; in reference to the length of time some of the flowers retain their bright colours. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Some species of this genus are pretty; the hardy kinds merely require sowing in the open border; the less hardy should be sown in a gentle-heating hot-bed, and when old enough, potted off singly, observing to give plenty of pot-room, good rich soil, and water. *A. obtusifolia* is diuretic. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chenopodium caudatum*.

atropurpureus	Purple	9, H.	A. 2	E. Ind.	1820
bicolor	Red gn.	8, H.	A. 2	E. Ind.	1802
caracasanus	Red.	7, H.	A. 3	Caracas	1818
caudatus	Red.	8, H.	A. 4	E. Ind.	1596
maximus	Red.	8, H.	A. 4		1820
celosioides	Red.	7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1818
crucatus	Dk. red	7, H.	A. 3	China	1728
fasciatus	Red	7, H.	A. 2	E. Ind.	1816

flavus	Lt. yel.	8, H.	A. 4	India	1759
frumentaceus	Red.	8, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1823
hæcticus	Pink	8, H.	A. 3		1796
hypochondriacus	Dk. red	7, H.	A. 5	Virginia	1684
lanceaefolius	Red.	7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1816
melancholicus	Purple	7, H.	A. 14	E. Ind.	1731
ribes	Red.	7, G.	A. 24	Japan	
oleraceus	Pa. red	7, H.	A. 6	E. Ind.	1764
paniculatus	Green	8, H.	A. 6	N. Amer.	1798
péndulus	Red	7, H.	A. 24		
albus	White	7, H.	A. 2		
sanguineus	Red.	8, H.	A. 3	Bahama	1775
speciosus	Red.	7, H.	A. 6	Nepal	1819
tricolor	Red yel.	8, H.	A. 2	E. Ind.	1548

albus, angustifolius, Berchtoldii, Bitum, bulbatus, campestris, cauliflorus, chlorostachys, curvifolius, deflexus, gangeticus, giganteus, gracilis, 1; græcizans, hybridus, inamœnus, incœtus, interruptus, latus, lineatus, lividus, mangostanus, pallidus, parisiensis, persicarioides, polygamus, polygonoides, polystachys, prostratus, pumilus, retroflexus, rigidus, scandens, speciosus, spicatus, spinosus, strictus, sylvestris, tenuifolius, tristis, viridis, zanensis.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ. An order of beautiful bulbous plants which have excited admiration in all ages.

AMARYLLIS, Linn. The name of a nymph celebrated by the poet Virgil. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This interesting and beautiful genus of bulbous plants may be successfully grown in the following manner:—The bulbs of the stove species should be turned out of the pots in autumn, and laid on a shelf or other dry place till spring, when they should be potted and introduced into the hothouse, giving them, as they progress, plenty of water. *A. reticulata* and *striatifolia* will not bear turning out, but flower better by remaining in their pots all the year. The greenhouse species must also be turned out of the pots and dried, and in the spring potted, and encouraged to flower. The soil should comprise equal portions of turfy loam and peat, with a fair quantity of sand; the pots should be drained well. They are increased by offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hippeastrum aulicum*; 2, *Allium cæspium*, *Crinum cæspium*; 3, *Sprekelia formosissima*; 4, *Sphærotèle coccinea*, *Phycella ignea*; 5, *Crinum latifolium*; 6, *A. spectabilis*; 7, *A. acuminata*; 8, *Hippeastrum robustum*; 9, *A. Banksiana*; 10, *A. marianensis*; 11, *A. vitata*, *Harrisoni*. See *Brunsvigia*, *Crinum*, *Habranthus*, *Hippeastrum*, *Ixiolirion*, *Lyedris*, *Nerine*, *Phycella*, *Pyrolirion*, *Sphærotèle*, *Sprekelia*, *Valida*, *Zephyranthes*.

advona	Scarlet	5, S. De. Bl.	2	Chili	1807
cerina	P. yel.	5, S. De. Bl.	2	Chili	1821
amabilis	Varieg.	6, G. De. Bl.	14	Hybrid	1822
amena	Red	6, S. De. Bl.	14	Hybrid	1821
atrorubens	Dk. red	8, S. De. Bl.	1	Hybrid	1821
augusta	Scarlet	12, S. De. Bl.	2	Hybrid	1822
aulica 1	Gn. scar.	7, H. De. Bl.	14	Brazil	1810
platypetala	Orange	8, S. De. Bl.	14	Brazil	1824
Banksiana	Pink	10, G. De. Bl.	2	C. G. H.	1840
Belladonna	Red	7, H. De. Bl.	2	Hybrid	1821
pallida	Flesh	8, H. De. Bl.	2	W. Ind.	1712
blanda	Wh. pk.	8, G. De. Bl.	14	C. G. H.	1754
calyptrata	Green	5, S. De. Bl.	14	Brazil	1816
campanulata	Fur. sc.	8, S. De. Bl.	2	Hybrid	1822
canaliculata	Scarlet	8, S. De. Bl.	14	Hybrid	1822
candida	White	9, H. De. Bl.	4	Peru	1822

caspia 2	. White	. 4, H. De. Bl. 1	Crinea	. 1822
coccinea	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
compacta	. Red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
consanguinea	. Orange	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
costata	. Striped	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
crispiflora	. Scarlet	. 6, G. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
crocata	. Vermil.	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1815
reginae	. Scarlet	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1810
decora	. Striped	. 7, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
delicata	. Drk. red	. 8, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
discolor	. Striped	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
equéstris	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	W. Ind.	. 1710
májor	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	W. Ind.	. 1710
plena	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	W. Ind.	. 1809
expansa	. Drk. red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
Forbesii	. Pur. w.	. 7, G. De. Bl. 2	C. G. H.	. 1823
purpurea	. Purple	. 7, G. De. Bl. 2	C. G. H.	. 1823
formosissima 3	. Drk. red	. 7, G. De. Bl. 2	N. Amer.	. 1658
fúlgida	. Vermil.	. 4, S. De. Bl. 2	Brazil.	. 1810
vittata	. Violet	. 4, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1820
glaucescens	. Red	. 7, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
grandiflora	. Striped	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
Hoodii	. Scarlet	. 8, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
igneá 4	. Scarlet	. 11, S. De. Bl. 1	Chili	. 1824
ignescens	. Flame	. 6, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
imperialis	. Scarlet	. 8, G. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1822
insignis 5	. Pink	. 7, S. De. Bl. 3	E. Ind.	. 1819
internédia	. Striped	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1821
japónica	. Yellow	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1½	Japan	. 1810
Johnsonii 6	. Striped	. 5, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
kermesina	. Carmine	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1833
laterita	. Red	. 6, S. De. Bl. 2	Guiana	. 1850
maeriantha	. Red	. 8, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
magnifica	. 5, S. De. Bl. 2			
marinensis	. Red	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Maranhao	. 1821
molluccana	. Pink	. 7, S. De. Bl. 2	Moluccas	. 1819
multistriata	. Striped	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
nervifolia	. Pur. red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1821
pallascens	. Pur. red	. 7, S. De. Bl. 1	C. G. H.	
pátens	. Purple	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
patentissima	. Crimson	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
phoenicea	. Purple	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
princeps	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1822
principis	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1830
procera	. Blue	. 3, S. De. Bl. 2	Brazil.	. 1864
psittacina	. Grn. sc.	. 7, S. De. Bl. 1½	Brazil.	. 1816
hybrida	. Red gn.	. 4, S. Bl. P. 1½	Hybrid	. 1820
pubesca	. Pink	. 6, G. De. Bl. 1	C. G. H.	. 1795
púlcra	. Pur. w.	. 6, G. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1823
pulverulenta 7	. Red	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1819
pumilio	. Pink	. 10, G. De. Bl. 1	C. G. H.	. 1774
punctatá	. Pa. red.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
purpurascens	. Purple	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
quadricolor	. Striped	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
recurvata	. Striped	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
recurviflora	. Red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
reginae	. Scarlet	. 6, S. De. Bl. 2	America	. 1725
pulverulenta	. Scarlet	. 5, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1820
vittata	. Scarlet	. 5, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1820
reticulata	. Scarlet	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil	. 1777
striatífolia	. Purple	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil	. 1815
retiflora	. Scarlet	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
rotinéria	. Scarlet	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	W. Ind.	. 1822
revoluta	. Pink	. 6, G. De. Bl. 2	C. G. H.	. 1774
rifgens	. Red w.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
robusta 8	. Red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 2	Brazil.	. 1819
roscó-alba	. Red w.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
rubicens	. Red	. 4, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1821
rubicunda	. Red	. 6, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1823
rubro-crocea	. Red saff.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
rugosa	. Striped	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
rhithia	. Scarlet	. 4, S. De. Bl. 3	Brazil.	. 1815
sexmaculata	. Copper	. 8, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1822
Slateriana 9	. Red	. 3, S. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1844
solandrefolia	. Pur. yel.	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1½	S. Amer.	. 1820
spathacea	. Red	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1821
spicendens	. Scarlet	. 5, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1820
stenántha	. Red	. 4, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1821
striatífolia	. Striped	. 7, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1821
striatífolia	. Purple	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Brazil.	. 1815
stylósa 10	. Red	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1	Maranhao	. 1821

subbarbata	. Scarlet	. 8, S. De. Bl. 2	Brazil	. 1823
sulcata	. Striped	. 5, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
superba	. Striped	. 5, S. De. Bl. 2	Hybrid	. 1821
tortuiflora	. Scarlet	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1822
tortuosa	. Grn. sc.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1822
undulatiflora	. Pur. w.	. 8, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
variabilis	. Red w.	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1½	C. G. H.	. 1821
variegata	. Striped	. 6, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
versicolor	. Varieg.	. 9, S. De. Bl. 1	Hybrid	. 1821
vittata	. Striped	. 4, G. De. Bl. 1	C. G. H.	. 1769
májor	. Striped	. 6, G. De. Bl. 2	C. G. H.	. 1774
vittifera	. Striped	. 4, S. De. Bl. 1½	Hybrid	. 1823

accedens, *Andersonii*, *Annesleyana*, *attenuata*, *australasica*, *bracteata*, *breviflora*, *brevifolia*, *carnescens*, *Colvillei*, *consobrina*, *coranica*, *cúprea*, *dioica*, *flammea*, *fálva*, *gigántea*, *imbúta*, *latifolia*, *lineata* 11, *longifolia*, *longifolia-Govenia*, *miniata*, *mutabilis*, *nervosa*, *obscura*, *ornata*, *pálida*, *pallidiflora*, *pulverulenta* longipedunculata, *solandraflora*, *S. purpurascens*, *S. rubro-striata*, *tatarica*, *tricolor*, *únique* *Ackermánni pulcherrima*, *Valléti*, *venosa*, *Well-siana*, *zeylanica*.

AMASÖNIA, *Linn.* In memory of Thomas Amason, an American traveller. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. These are interesting plants, and may be successfully grown in sandy loam, and increased from suckers. *Synonymy*: 1, *Taligalia campestris*.

erecta 1. Yellow . 9, S. Her. P. 1½ Maranhao . 1823
punicea . Yel. scar. 9, S. Her. P. 1½ Trinidad . 1825

AMA-TSIA. See *Hydrangea*.

AMBERBODA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*—*spectabilis*. See *Centaurea*.

AMBER TREE. See *Anthospermum*.

AMBERGLÓTTIS or **AMBLIGLÓTTIS**. See *Calánthe*.

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful or uncertain.

AMBLÍRION, *Raf.* *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. See *Fritillaria*.

AMBRÓSIA, *Linnæus*. A poetical name, expressive of the food of the heathen gods. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Uninteresting species of the simplest culture. *Synonymy*: 1, *A. absinthifolia*—*artemisiæfolia*, *cumanense*, *elátior*, *heterophylla* 1, *integrifolia*, *maritima*, *paniculata*, *trifida*.

AMBROSÍNTA. Named in honour of *B. Ambrosini*, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Bologna. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. A hardy herbaceous plant requiring the same treatment as *Arum*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Arum proboiscidum*.

Bássi 1. . . Grn. pur. 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1823

AMELÁNCHIER, *Medicus*. According to *Clusius*, this is the only Savoy name for the Medlar. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceae*. These ornamental free-flowering bushes, make a gay display when standing in the distant part of pleasure-grounds. For culture &c., see *Cotonædæst*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Mespilus canadensis*, *Pyrus sanguinea*; 2, *Mespilus Amelanchier*.

<i>Botryapium</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.	. 1746
<i>florida</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. T. 8 N. Amer.	. 1826
<i>parvifolia</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.	
<i>ovalis</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.	. 1800
<i>semi-integrifolia</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. T. 8 N. Amer.	
<i>subcordata</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. T. 8 N. Amer.	
<i>racemosa</i>	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 8 China	
<i>sanguinea</i> 1	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.	. 1800
<i>vulgaris</i> 2	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 4 S. Eur.	. 1596



AMELLUS, *Willdenow.* A name employed by Virgil, for a fine flower found on the banks of the river Mella. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting species, succeeding well in a loamy soil, and cuttings planted under a glass root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sideranthus spinulosus*; 2, *S. villosus*.

Lychntis . . . Violet 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 C. G. H. . 1768
spinulosus 1 . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Missouri . 1811
villosus 2 . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Missouri . 1811

AMENTACEÆ. Exogenous plants bearing flowers in catkins, and divided by some modern botanists into six orders—called *Casuarinaceæ*, *Betulaceæ*, *Altingiaceæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Myricaceæ*, and *Eleagnaceæ*.

AMENT, } A catkin mode of inflorescence; as
AMENTUM, } the Hazel and Willow.

AMENTALES. See *Amentaceæ*.

AMERICAN ALMOND. See *Brabèjum*.

AMERICAN ALOE. See *Agave americana*.

AMERICAN CHINA ROOT. See *Smilax*.

AMERICAN COWSLIP. See *Dodecatheon*.

AMERICAN CRANBERRY. See *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*.

AMERICAN CRESS. See *Barbarea præcox*.

AMERICAN EBONY. See *Amerimnum Ebenus*.

AMERICAN GAMBOGE. See *Hypericum baccatum*.

AMERICAN MARMALADE. See *Achras mammōsa*.

AMERIMNUM, *Patrick Browne*. A Greek name for the house-leek; derived from *a*, privative, and *merimna*, care; in allusion to the little attention the plant requires. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pterocarpus Amerimnum*; 2, *Brja Ebenus*, *Pterocarpus glabra*, *P. buxifolius*, *Aspalathus arborescens*; for culture &c., see *Pterocarpus*.

Browii 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1793
Ebenus 2 . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 5 W. Ind. . 1840
strigulosum . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Trinidad . 1817

AMETHYSTEA, *Willdenow*. The name is given in allusion to the colour of the flowers, from *amethystos*, the amethyst. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A pretty blue-flowered annual; it grows in peaty soil, and produces abundance of seed.

cærulea . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1½ Siberia . 1759

AMETHYSTINOUS, violet-coloured.

AMHERSTIA, *Wallich*. In honour of the Rt. Hon. Countess Amherst and her daughter Lady Sarah Amherst; the zealous friends and promoters of every branch of Natural History, but especially Botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This truly noble object first became known to Dr. Wallich through the medium of a Mr. Crawford, in August, 1836, who originally discovered it near Martaban, in the E. Indies; the former gentleman afterwards found it, as he himself states, "growing near a decayed Kioum (a sort of monastery) together with numerous individuals of *Jonesia Asoca* and *Mesua ferrea*"; it was profusely ornamented with pendulous racemes of large vermilion-coloured blossoms, unequalled in the flora of the E. Indies, and perhaps not surpassed in magnificence and elegance in any part of the world."—*Wallich's Plantæ Asia-*

tica Rariores. The ground, he states, was strewn even at a distance with its flowers, which are daily offered to the images in the adjoining caves. He transported it to the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, where it was seen by Mr. J. Gibson, plant collector for the Duke of Devonshire, who very fortunately succeeded in bringing a plant alive to the collection at Chatsworth. It delights in a rich strong loam, and may be propagated by cuttings of the half-ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, by ringing the stems of the old-plant, or by seeds.

nobilis . . . Rich ver. 5, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Ind. . 1837

AMIANTHUM, *Gray*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. See *Helonias*.

AMICIA, *Humboldt and Bonpland*. In memory of J. B. Amici, a noted physician. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This interesting evergreen climber delights in open loamy soil, and increases readily from cuttings.

zygomeris . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Mexico . 1826

AMIROLA, *Persoon*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. An ornamental tree, thriving in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lagunea nitida*.

nitida 1 . . . S. Ev. T. 24 Peru . . 1824

AMMANNIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Ammann, a physician and botanist at St. Petersburg. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. Species of no beauty; for culture, &c., see *Balsamina*.

verticillata . . . White 8, H. A. 1 Guinea . 1819

egyptiaca, *auriculata*, *bacifera*, *caspica*, *débilis*, *diffusa*, *humilis*, *latifolia*, *multiflora*, *octandra*, *pentandra*, *racemosa*, *ramosior*, *rotundifolia*, *rubra*, *sanguinolenta*, *viridis*, *Wormskiollii*.

AMMI, *Linn.* The plant delights to grow in sandy places, hence the name from *amos*, sand. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*.

Weeds of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bunium acule*. *acule* 1, *anethifolium*, *Boeberi*, *daucifolium*, *ferulaefolium*, *glaucifolium*, *majus*, *Visnaga*.

AMMOBIUM, *R. Brown*. Derived from *amos*, sand, and *bio*, to live; in reference to the situation where the plants grow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Pretty species of the easiest culture.

alatum . . . White 6, F. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1822
plantaginum . . . White 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1827

AMMOCHARIS, *Ha.* *Ammos*, sand, and *chairo*, to delight. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. See *Brunsvigia*.

AMMODENDRON, *Fischer*. *Ammos*, sand, and *dendron*, a tree; situation. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sôphora argentea*.

Sievérskii 1 . . . Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Siberia . 1837

AMMOGETON, *De Candolle*. *Ammos*, sand, and *geton*, near; situation. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

scorzonerifolium . . . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1834

AMMOPHILA, *Kg.* *Ammos*, sand, and *phileo*, to love. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. See *Arándo* and *Psámma*.

AMMYRSINE, *Pursh.* Derived from *ammos*, sand, and *myrsine*, a myrtle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. These interesting species should be grown in peat, and sheltered in winter in a frame or pit. They increase from layers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lêdum buxifolium*, *Leiorphýllum thymifolium*.

buxifolia 1 . . . White 5, H. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1736
prostrata. . . White 6, H. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.

AMOMUM, *Linn.* Derived from *a*, privative, and *momos*, impurity; in allusion to the supposed qualities of some species as counterpoisons. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. Ornamental stove-plants, requiring similar treatment to *Alpinia*. The Cardamoms of commerce are the seeds of several species. In Bengal, the fruit of *A. aromaticum* is used. The well-known Grains of Paradise are the seeds of *A. Grána-Paradisi*.

aculeatum . . . Orange . 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1819
Azbelii . . . Pink . . 5, S. Her. P. 3 S. Leone 1795
angustifolium Red . . 6, S. Her. P. 8 Madagas. 1822
aromaticum . . . Pur. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1823
Cardamómum Pa. brn. 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1820
Cúsiu . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Fern. Po 1860
Dánieli . . . Y. red-w. 6, S. Her. P. 3 W. Africa 1854
dealbátum . . . White . 4, S. Her. P. 3 Bengal . 1819
Grána-Paradisi Red . . 3, S. Her. P. 1 S. Leone 1824
grandiflorum . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 S. Leone 1795
latifolium . . . Pur. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Leone 1824
maximum . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .
sericeum . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1819
subulátum . . . Yellow . 4, S. Her. P. 3 Bengal . 1822
sylvêstre . . . White . 4, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1819
vitellinum . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1847

AMODORA, *R. C. Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. A stove shrub requiring to be potted in rich light loam, and easily propagated by cuttings planted in sand under a glass in heat.

cucullata . . . Yellow . S. Ev. S. E. Ind. . 1824

AMORPHA, *Linn.* The name is derived from *a*, privative, and *morphe*, form; alluding to the deformity of the corolla. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Elegant free-flowering shrubs, thriving well in common soil, and increased by layers, or cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted early in autumn, in a sheltered situation. The more tender species require the protection of a mat in severe weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. nana*; 2, *A. pubescens*; 3, *A. microphýlla*.

canescens . . . Blue . 7, F. De. S. 3 Missouri . 1812
coccœo-lanáta . . . Pur. . 7, F. De. S. 5 N. Amer. . 1820
frágans . . . Pur. . 7, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer. . 1800
fruticosa . . . Pur. . 7, H. De. S. 6 Carolina 1724
angustifolia . . . Pur. . 6, H. De. S. 6 S. Carolina 1812
carúlea . . . Blue . 6, H. De. S. 6 Carolina 1724
emargináta . . . Pur. . 7, H. De. S. 6 Carolina
microphýlla . . . Pur. . 6, H. De. S. 2 Carolina
glábra . . . Pur. . 7, F. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. . 1810
herbácea 2 . . . Blue . 7, F. Her. P. 2 Carolina . 1803
Lewissii . . . Pur. . 7, F. De. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1820
microphýlla . . . Pur. . 8, F. De. S. 1 Missouri . 1811
nana 3 . . . Blue . 8, F. De. S. 1 Missouri . 1811

AMORPHOPHALLUS, *Blume.* *Amorphos*, disfigured, and *phallos*, form of spadix. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. Culture the same as for tropical Arums. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum*

bulbiferum, *Pythónium bulbiferum*, *Caládium bulbiferum*; 2, *A. campanulátum*, *Tacca phal-lifera*, *Caládium Roxbúrghtii*, *Candárum Rox-búrghtii*; 3, *D. zeylánicum*; 4, *Dracónitium polyphýllum*.

bulbiferus 1 . . . Red . 4, S. Her. P. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. 1813
campanulátus 2 Purple . 4, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ceylon 1816
dubius 3 . . . Or. pur. 4, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ceylon 1859
gigantæus 4 . . . Purple . 4, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ India . 1759

AMOSA. See *Ínga*.

AMPELODÉSMOS, *Kth.* *Ampelos*, a vine, and *desmos*, a bond. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. See *Arándo*.

AMPELOPRASUM. See *Allium Ampeloprasum*.

AMPELOPSIS, *Michaux.* These plants resemble the vine; hence the name from *ampelos*, a vine, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceæ*. This genus of interesting plants comprehends the Virginian creeper, so well known for its adaptation to cover walls, bowers, and trellis-work. They grow in common soil, and increase from layers or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cissus ampelopsis*; 2, *C. quinquefolius*.

bipinnata . . . Pur. grn. 8, H. De. S. 15 N. Amer. 1700
cordata 1 . . . Pur. grn. 5, H. De. Cl. 20 N. Amer. 1803
hederacea 2 . . . Pur. grn. 7, H. De. Cl. 60 N. Amer. 1729
hirsuta . . . Pur. grn. 5, H. De. Cl. 60 N. Amer. 1806

AMPELOSICYOS, *Des.* *Ampelos*, a vine, and *sicyos*, a cucumber. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Cucur-bitaceæ*. See *Joliffia*.

AMPELYGONUM, *Lindley.* The name is in allusion to the grape-like fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. This species is very interesting, and will thrive in sandy loam and a little peat, and may be readily increased by seeds. This is one of the species from which indigo of a fine quality is obtained. *Synonyme*: *Polygonum chinense*.

chinense 1 . . . Yelsh. wht. 7, G. Her. P. 3 E. Ind. 1837

AMPHÉREPHIS, *Kunth.* Derived from *amphere-phís*, well covered; in allusion to the double involucre. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Pretty annuals, of easy culture.

aristata . . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caraccas 1824
intermédia . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1821
mútica . . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1803

AMPHIBIOUS, growing either in or out of the water.

AMPHICARPÆA, *Elliot.* The name is derived from *amphi*, on both sides, and *karpus*, fruit; in allusion to the fact of the plants bearing pods both on the roots and on the stems. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental deciduous twiners; for culture &c., see *Clitória*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Glycine comôsa*; 2, *G. monoica*; 3, *G. fildsa*, *sarmentôsa*.

monoica 2 . . . Apetal . 9, H. De. Tw. 6 N. Amer. 1781
sarmentôsa 3 Apetal . 9, H. De. Tw. 6 N. Amer. 1820

comôsa 1.

AMPHICARPUS, round-fruited.

AMPHICRÔRDA, *Fries.* Compounded from *amphis*, signifying on either or each side, and *chôrda*, a chord. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. A dusty or porous substance, found on rotten trunks under ground in the autumn—*farinácea*.

AMPHICOME, *Royle.* From *amphi*, around, and

come, hair; in allusion to the structure of the seeds. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. These are very elegant and rather slender species, quite hardy enough to stand out if planted in dry situations or on rock-work, provided they are protected during winter from wet and most severe frosts. They thrive best in loamy soil mixed with a little sandy peat, and may be increased by seeds or cuttings of the young shoots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Incarvillea Emodi*.

arguta . . . Lilac . 8, F. Ev. P. 1 Himalaya . 1837
Emodi 1 . . . Or. rose 8, G. Ev. S. 1 India . . . 1852

AMPHILOPHIUM, *Kunth*. Derived from *amphilo-*phos, crested on all sides; the limb of the corolla is very curled. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. Pretty greenhouse climbers; for culture, &c., see *Bignonia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bignonia paniculata*.

paniculatum 1. Purple . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 W. Ind. 1738
Mutisi . . . Rose . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 N. Gren. 1860

AMPHIPOGON, *R. Brown*. Compounded from *amphi*, round, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious species of grass of the easiest culture.

strictus . . . Apetal . 6, Grass . 2 New Holl. 1823

AMPHISPORIUM, *Link*. Compounded from *amphi*, on either or each side, and *sporia*, a spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Yellow particles observable on hyacinths grown in glasses—*versicolor*.

AMPHODUS. See *Kennedy*.

AMPLEXICAULIS, stem-clasping.

AMSINCKIA, *Lehmann*. Named after M. Amsinck.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. The seeds of these plants only require to be sown in the open ground, about the beginning of May, in a dry, warm, sheltered situation. They are scarcely worthy of cultivation, except in botanical gardens, or where a collection rather than a selection is grown. *A. angustifolia*, *intermedia*, *tycosoides*, *spectabilis*.

AMSONIA, *Walter*. In memory of Charles Amson, a traveller in America. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Pretty species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased freely from cuttings under a glass, or by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tabernaemontana Amsonia*.

angustifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1774
latifolia 1 . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759
salicifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812

AMYGDALUS, *Linn*. Derived from *amysso*, to lacerate; in allusion to the fissured shell. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Drupaceæ*. The tall and coarse portion of these ornamental early-flowering plants may be advantageously disposed of in large plantations, and the dwarf kinds in small shrubberies at the front of the large ones. The common way of increasing them is by budding on the plum stock, or on the bitter almond. Rich mould is a proper medium for them. They are most valued for producing their showy pink blossoms early in the season, sooner than almost any other shrubs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Prunus prostrata*; 2, *P. sinensis*. See *Persica*.

cochinchinensis Pa. pink 3, H. De. T. 40 C. China 1825
communis . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary 1548
amara . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary 1548
dulcis . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary 1548
fragilis . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary
macrocarpa . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary
persicoides . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 20 Barbary
incana . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 2 Caucasus 1800
nana . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 2 Russia . 1683
campestris . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 2 Podolia . 1818
georgica . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 2 Georgia . 1818
orientalis . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 10 Levant . 1756
pedunculata . . . Red . 4, H. De. T. 6 . 1833
prostrata 1 . . . Pink . 5, H. De. T. 1 Crete . 1802
pumila 1 . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 4 China . 1683
sibirica . . . Red . 4, H. De. S. 6 Siberia . 1820

AMYLACEOUS, possessing the properties of starch.

AMYRIDACEÆ. A natural order divided from *Terebinthaceæ*—consisting of plants bearing a fragrant gum, used under the names of Myrrh and Frankincense.

AMYRIS, *Linn*. From *a*, intensive, and *myron*, balm, or *myrrha*, myrrh; in allusion to the strong perfume of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. Ornamental trees, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and are propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass. *A. toxicifera* is poisonous.

Synonymes: 1, *A. elemifera*; 2, *A. balsamifera*. See *Balsamodendron*, *Duvalia*, *Icica*, *Schinus*.

acuminata . . . White . S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1823
brasiliensis . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 16 Brazil . 1823
heptaphylla . . . White . S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1823
Lunani . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1820
maritima . . . White . S. Ev. S. 8 S. Amer. 1810
nana . . . White . S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1822
Plumieri 1 . . . White . S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies 1820
polygama . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Chili . 1790
sylvatica . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 16 Carthage 1793
Tecomaca . . . White . S. Ev. T. 50 Mexico . 1827
toxicifera 2 . . . White . S. Ev. T. 50 W. Indies 1818

ANABASIS, *Linn*. One of the names given by the Greeks to *Equisetum*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Curious species of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Salsola articulata*.

aphylla 1 . . . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 A. Minor 1817
florida . . . Green . 7, H. A. 1 Iberia . 1817
oppositiflora . Green yel. 7, H. A. 1 Russia . 1825
tamariscifolia . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1752

ANACAMPSEROS, *Tourn*. See *Sedum*.

ANACAMPSEROS, *Ehrhart*. Compounded from *anakampo*, to induce to return, and *eros*, love; the name of a plant to which the ancients attributed the quality of restoring the passion love. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacæ*. A genus of curious succulent plants; for culture, &c. see *Aloe*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rubingia polyphylla*; 2, *Talinum anacampseros*, *R. anacampseros*; 3, *R. varians*, *A. telephrastrium*. See also *Sedum*.

angustifolia . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820
arachnoides . . . Pink . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1790
filamentosa . . . Pink . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
intermedia . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824
lanceolata . . . Pink . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1796
polyphylla 1 . . . Pink . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1813
rotundifolia 2 . . . Pink . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1792
rubens . . . Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1796
rufescens . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1818
varians 3 . . . Pink . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1813

ANACAMPTIS, *Richard*. Named from *anakampo*, to turn back; in allusion to the reflexed state of the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or.

1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. An interesting native species, very similar to the orchis; cultivation simple. *Synonyme*: 1, *Orchis pyramidális*. *pyramidális*. Red. 7, H. Ter. 1½ Britain, dr. pa.

ANACANTHOUS, spineless.

ANACARDIACEÆ, a considerable order of ornamental trees and shrubs; some, as the mango, spondias, and others, bear eatable fruit, and others are esteemed for the production of gum resins of much request for varnishes and dyes.

ANACARDIUM, *Rozburgh*. The name refers to the form of the nut; hence the derivation from *ana*, like, and *kardia*, heart. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. These ornamental trees thrive in light loamy soil; and cuttings with their leaves on, taken from the ripe wood, will strike in sand, in heat, under a glass. *A. occidentale* is thus spoken of by Mr. Sander:—"This elegant tree, bearing paniced corymbs of sweet smelling flowers, succeeded by an edible fruit of the pomme kind, of a yellow or red colour. This fruit or apple has a sub-acid flavour, with some degree of astringency." See *Semecarpus*.

occidentale. Grn. red. S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. 1699
indicum. Grn. red. S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. 1699

ANACHARIS, *Rich.* *Ana*, without, *charis*, beauty. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharidaceæ*. An introduced plant, aquatic, increasing so rapidly that, where it establishes itself, it becomes a very troublesome weed. The plant is not unlike a *Potamogeton*.

alsinastrum. Grn 7, H. Tu. P. floa. Britain, ponds

ANAGYLUS, *Linn.* Derived from *α*, privative, *anthos*, a flower, and *kyklos*, a circle; in allusion to the rows of ovaries placed round the disk. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Hardy annuals requiring only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Santolina anthemoides*; 2, *Anthemis valentina*; 3, *A. Pyrethrum*.

abreus. Yellow 8, H. A. ½ Levant. 1570
clavatus. White 8, H. A. 1½ Barbary. 1810
radiatus 2. Yellow 8, H. A. 1½ S. Eur. 1596

anthemoides 1, *crëticus*, *divaricatus*, *orientalis*, *Pyrethrum* 3, *valentinus*.

ANADENIA, *R. Brown*. Named from *α*, privative, and *aden*, a gland; the nectariferous gland is wanting. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. A handsome genus, cultivated in peat and loam, and multiplied by cuttings in sand under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Grevillea glabrata*, *Manglësia glabrata*.

aquifolia. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1836
flexuosa. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1836
gracilis. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1836
Manglësi 1. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1836
pulchella. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
tenuiflora. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1836

ANAGALLIS, *Tournefort*. The power of removing despondency is attributed to this genus, hence the name from *anagelao*, to laugh. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. Very pretty interesting species, of easy culture. Sow the hardy annuals in the open ground, and the biennials in pots in the greenhouse or a frame, and plant them out when strong enough. They increase from cuttings planted in any common

soil under a glass. Orfila destroyed a dog by making him swallow three drachms of the extract of *A. arvensis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. phœnicea*; 2, *A. collina*.

alternifolia. Y. pink. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Rio Jan. 1839
Breweri. G. Ev. Tr. 1
grandiflora. G. Ev. Tr. 1
carnea. Flesh. 8, H. A. ½ Switzerl. 1819
fruticosa 2. Vermil. 8, G. B. 3 Morocco 1803
grandiflora. Red. 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1
indica. Blue. 7, H. A. 1 Nepal. 1824
latifolia. Purple. 8, G. B. 1 Spain. 1759
linifolia. Blue. 8, G. B. 1 Portugal 1796
Marryattæ. Copper. 7, F. Ev. Tr. Hybrid. 1828
Monëlli. Blue. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Italy. 1648
lilacina. Lilac. 5, G. Her. P. 1 1836
phœnicea. Scarlet. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Morocco 1803
Willmoreana Pur. blu. 9, G. Her. P. 1 Madeira. 1834
tenella. Pink. 7, H. De. Cr. 1 Britain.
Webbiana. Blue. 7, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Portugal 1828
Wellsiana. Copper. 8, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Eng. hyb. 1830

arvensis 1, *cærulea*.

Garden varieties.—These are numerous, and some of them very beautiful, principally raised from *A. grandiflora*.

ANAGYRIS, *Tournefort*. Named in allusion to the curved pod; from *ana*, backward, and *gyros*, a circle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental trees, growing in peat and loam, or any light rich soil, and multiplied from cuttings or seeds. The seeds of *A. fætida*, if eaten in any quantity, produce headache. *Synonyme*: *Baptisia nepalensis*. See *Macrotropus*, *Piptanthus*.

fætida. Yellow 4, F. Ev. S. 9 Spain. 1570
glauca. Yellow 4, F. Ev. S. 8 S. Eur. 1800
indica 1. Yellow 7, G. Ev. T. 8 Nepal. 1821
latifolia. Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 10 Teneriffe. 1815

ANANASSA, *Thunberg*. From *nanas*, the Guiana name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. The plants that yield this very superior fruit, so much esteemed for its sweet aromatic flavour, were first cultivated in this country at Sir Matthew Dicken's, at Richmond, where fruit was first produced in 1715. There are now a great many distinct kinds described in our garden lists: of these only a few are worthy of extensive cultivation—such as the common broad-leaved Queen, Ripley Queen, Lemon Queen, Black Jamaica, New and Old Providence, Antigua, Montserrat, Cayenne, Rothschilds, and a few others. The methods of cultivation are various, but pot culture as practised for so many years is now almost everywhere superseded by bedding out, which is much less trouble, and also furnishes larger fruit in a shorter space of time. By this system, young plants are merely planted in a bed composed of open sandy loam well charred by a wood fire, and mixed with a small portion of deer's dung, sheep's dung, or very rotten horse dung. The bed is heated by hot-water pipes passing through a hot-air chamber beneath, and of sufficient power to supply the soil with a heat of 75 or 80 degrees. There must also be sufficient surface-pipes to perfectly heat the air of the house or pit. In fine weather admit air the first thing in the morning (say seven o'clock), and close the house early in the afternoon (say three o'clock); when the paths should be watered and the plants

syringed over the tops, which will cause the atmosphere to be very moist; in this state the plants will thrive surprisingly. Fruiting plants must not be grown in an over-moist atmosphere, but should have, when such can be given, a freer circulation of air, or the fruit will be of an inferior flavour. The temperature in winter should be 70 or 75 degrees, in summer 80 or 85 degrees, and when closed in the afternoon 100 or 110 degrees. The best plants are obtained from suckers, but new or very rare sorts are also obtained from the crown of the fruit. After the fruit is cut, the stools should still continue in a good bottom-heat, and strong suckers equal to year-old plants may be soon taken off. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bromelia lucida*; 2, *B. Ananas*.

bracteata	. . . Crim.	. 4, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil	. 1820
variegata	. . . Crim.	. 4, S. Her. P. 3	Brazil	. 1820
debilis	. . . Crim.	. 4, S. Her. P. 3		
lucida	. . . Pink	. S. Her. P. 4	S. Amer.	
sativa	. . . Purple	. S. Her. P. 4	S. Amer.	. 1690

ANÁNDRIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Perditiolum*.

ANÁNTHERIX, *Nuttall*. Derived from *a*, without, and *antheria*, an awn, the appendage being wanting. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. An interesting species; for culture, &c., see *Asclepias*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asclepias viridis*. *viridis* 1. Grn. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812

ANARRHINUM, *Desfont*. The name is gathered from *a*, privative, and *rhin*, nose; the plants being allied to *Antirrhinum*, but the flowers quite different. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These pretty biennials succeed well if sown in the open borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. pubescens*, *A. hirsutum*.

bellidifolium	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 1	France	. 1629
duriminum	. 1. Pa. yel.	. 6, H.	B. 1½	Portugal	. 1818
fruticolum	. White	. 8, H.	B. 1½	S. Eur.	. 1826
pubescens	. . . White	. 8, H.	B. 1	S. Eur.	. 1818

ANASTÁTICA, *Linn.* This plant, however dry, will recover its original form if immersed in water; hence the name from *anastasis*, resurrection. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Rose of Jericho. A curious dwarf species, of easy culture.

hierochuntina White. 7, F. A. ½ Levant. 1597

ANASTOMOSING, uniting of vessels, veins, or nerves.

ANATHERUM, *Palisot de Beauvois*. Named in allusion to the awnless valves of the calyx, from *a*, privative, and *anther*, awn. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andropogon muricatus*, *squarrosus*; 2, *A. muticus* — *A. muricatum* 1, *muticum* 2, *virginicum*.

ANATOMICUM, dissected, laciniated.

ANAXETON, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*—arborescens. See *Gnaphalium*.

ANCEPS, two-edged.

ANCHIETEA, *Hill*. In memory of P. Anchieta, a Brazilian writer on plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Calyptriion*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calyptriion pyrifolium*.

pyrifolia 1. . . White. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Brazil. 1822

ANCHOMANES, *Schott*. Name not explained. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A very remarkable araceous plant, requiring similar treatment to the stove Caladiums. *Synonyme*: 1, *Caladium petiolatum*.

Hookeri pallida 1 Gn. pur. S. Tu. P. Fern. Po 1862

ANCHOVY-PEAR. See *Grias cauliflora*.

ANCHUSA, *Linn.* *A. tinctoria* was anciently used for staining the skin; hence the name, from *agchoresa*, paint for the skin. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. The hardy annual and biennial species of this ornamental genus succeed well sown in the open borders. *A. capensis* should be raised in a frame, and treated as a greenhouse plant. The roots of *A. tinctoria* and *virginica* furnish a reddish brown substance used by dyers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Myosotis obtusa*; 2, *A. angustifolia*; 3, *Myosotis macrophylla*; 4, *A. zeylanica*. See *Arnebia*, *Cynoglossum*, *Lithospermum*, *Lycopsis*, *Nönea*, *Omphalodes*.

Agardhii	. Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1820
amœna	. Blue	. 6, H. A. 1	S. Eur.	. 1817
aggregata	. Blue	. 6, H. A. ½	Levant	. 1827
angustifolia	. Purple	. 5, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1640
asperima	. Blue	. 5, H. B. 2	Egypt	. 1817
Barbieri 1	. Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1820
caespitosa	. Blue	. 6, H. Ev. P. ½	Levant	. 1828
capensis	. Blue	. 6, G. B. 1½	C. G. H.	. 1800
crispa	. Blue	. 6, H. Ev. P. 1	Corsica	. 1835
Gmelini	. Blue	. 8, H. B. 1½	Podolia	. 1817
hispida	. Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Egypt	. 1817
hybrida	. W. blue	. 7, H. A. 1½	Italy	. 1820
incarnata	. Flesh	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1816
latifolia	. Blue	. 5, H. B. 2		. 1826
leptophylla 2	. Purple	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Europe	. 1640
longifolia	. Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Italy	. 1819
maculata	. Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Russia	. 1824
Milleri	. Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1½	Levant	. 1713
myosotidis	} Pink	. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	. 1825
fibra 8.				
officinalis	. Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Britn., sea coa.	
ochroleuca	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus	. 1810
italica	. Pa. yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	. 1597
paniculata	. Red	. 6, H. Her. P. 3	Madeira	. 1777
parviflora	. Blue	. 6, H. An. 1	Levant	. 1827
petiolata	. Purple	. 9, G. Her. P. 1	Nepal	. 1840
procera	. Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 3	Galicia	. 1824
rupestris	. Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. ½	Galicia	. 1824
sericea	. Pur. yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1802
stylosa	. Blue	. 5, H. A. 1	Tauria	. 1820
tenella 4.	. Blue	. 5, H. A. ½	Ceylon	. 1820
tinctoria	. White	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Montpel.	. 1596
undulata	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	. 1752
verrucosa	. Blue	. 7, H. A. 1	S. Eur.	. 1821

Agardhii, *lycopsoides*, *sempervirens*.

ANCISTROCARPUS. See *Micrötea*.

ANCISTRUM, *Kth*. From *ankistron*, a hook, in allusion to the segments of the calyx terminating in hooks. Herbaceous plants of no floral beauty. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbaceæ*.—*Sanguisorbe*, *ovalifolium*, *argentum*, *ascendens*, *lexigatum*, *lucidum*, *magellanicum*.

ANDERSONIA, *R. Brown*. In memory of Messrs. W. A. W. and G. Anderson, great promoters of Botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. A very pretty species, multiplied from portions of the young shoots, in sand, under a glass, and grown in sandy peat soil carefully watered.

sprengelioides Pink. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holland. 1803

ANDIRA, *Lamarck*. Its Brazilian name. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Large orna-

mental trees; for culture, &c., see *Geoffröya*.
Synonymes: 1, *Geoffröya inermis*; 2, *G. racemosa*.

inermis 1. . Purple. S. Ev. T. 8 W. Ind. . 1773
racemosa 2. . Purple. S. Ev. T. 8 Trinidad . 1818

ANDRÁCHNE, *Linn.* The name of the Purslain in Greece. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Bastard Orpine. A weed, of simple culture—*telephoides*.

ANDRÆA, *Hedwig*. Named in honour of J. G. R. Andræ, a German professor. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Andræaceæ*. This remarkable genus differs from all other mosses, in having a capsule, which splits into four valves, cohering at their ends by means of the persistent lid; it agrees with *Sphagnum* in having no footstalk, but in its room an elongated receptacle, and appears to be a transition from *Andræaceæ* to *Hepaticæ*. This is, however, only apparent. All the species are natives of rocks or mountains, and are remarkable for their nearly black, or dark-brown colour.—*Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants*—*alpina*, *nivalis*, *Röthii*, *rupëstris*.

ANDRÆACEÆ. A small order of mosses, natives of cold and temperate regions, often found in the bleakest places, near the limits of perpetual snow. They are usually termed *split mosses*, because the spore cases open by valves without elaters.

ANDRÆGYNOUS, producing male and female flowers on the same plant, or on the same spike, or head.

ANDRÆSKIA, *Decandolle*. In memory of Ant. Andrzejowski, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sisymbrium Sieversianum*; 2, *S. integrifolium*; 3, *S. pectinatum*, *Hesperis pinnata*; 4, *Cheiranthus pinnatifidus*,—*eglandulosa*, 1; *integrifolia*, 2; *pectinata*, 3; *pinnatifida*, 4.

ANDROCYMBIUM, *Linn.* The name is derived from *aner*, anther, and *kimbon*, a saucer, in allusion to the peculiar form of the stamens and their appendages. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Interesting bulbous-rooted plants; for culture, &c. see *Melanthium*.
Synonyme: 1, *Melanthium eucomoides*.

eucomoides 1. . Green 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1794
melanthioides . White 7, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1823
volutare . . White 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1816

ANDROGRAPHIS, *N. V. E. Aner*, a man, and *grapho*, to write. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. See *Justicia*.

ANDROMACHIA, *Kunth*. Named after Andromachus, a physician to Nero. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An uninteresting species, of easy culture—*igniaria*.

ANDRÔMEDA, *Linn.* Named after the virgin Andromeda. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eri-cacææ*. Very ornamental and interesting species, delighting in peat soil, and increased plentifully from layers and seeds. The seed should be sown in pots, and very thinly covered, for if deep in the soil they will rot; the young plants should be planted out in the spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. lucida*, *populifolia*,

reticulata, *laurina*; 2, *A. Walleri*; 3, *A. spinulosa*; 4, *A. nitida*, *lucida*; 5, *A. polifolia*, *latifolia*; 6, *Pernettia angustifolia*; 7, *A. paniculata*; 8, *A. pubescens*. See *Lyonia*.

acuminata 1. . White 8, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1765
angustifolia . White 3, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1748
arborescens . . White 8, H. Ev. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1752
axillaris . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1765
longifolia 2. . White 7, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
buxifolia . . Pink . S. Ev. S. 1 Mauritius 1822
calyculata . . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1748
latifolia . . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1748
nana . . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
ventricosa . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 Russia . 1748
canescens . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .
Catesbeii 8 . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1793
coriacea 4 . . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1765
rubra . . Red 7, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1765
crispa . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1824
dealbata . . Pink 4, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .
fasciculata . White 3, H. Ev. T. 3 Jamaica . 1824
ferruginea . White 6, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1784
floribunda . White 5, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1812
formosa . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. .
frondosa . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1806
glaucophylla 5 . . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .
hypnoides . . W. red 6, F. De. Cr. 2 Lapland . 1798
jamaicensis . . White 3, H. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1793
japonica . . White 6, H. Ev. T. 3 Japan . 1806
mariana . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1736
oblonga . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1736
ovalis . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1736
multiflora . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .
ovalifolia . . White 6, H. Ev. T. 2 Nepal . 1825
phillyreæ-folia 6 . . White 3, G. Ev. S. 2 W. Florida 1841
pillulifera . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
polifolia . . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
grandiflora . Pink 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Ingria . 1790
latifolia . . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
media . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Britain . bogs
minima . . Pink 4, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
oleifolia . . Pink 4, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Eur. . 1783
revoluta . . Pink 4, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Eur. . 1783
subulata . . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Eur. .
racemosa 7 . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1736
latifolia . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. .
stricta . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. .
rigida . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 20 N. Amer. . 1774
rosmarinifolia . Pink 7, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. .
rubiginosa 8 . . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. .
salicifolia . . Pa. gn. 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius 1825
sinensis . . Blush 6, G. Ev. S. China . 1826
speciosa . . White 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Carolina . 1800
glauca . . Pink 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Carolina . 1800
nitida . . White 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Carolina . 1800
pulverulenta . White 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Carolina . 1800
spicata . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .
tetragona . . White 4, F. Ev. S. 3 Lapland . 1810

ANDROPÖGON, *Willdenow*. The little tufts of hairs on the flowers resemble a man's beard; hence the name from *aner*, a man, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminacææ*. Uninteresting species of grass, of the simplest culture. See *Anatherium*, *Anthistria*, *Apluda*, *Chrysopogon*, *Cymbopogon*, *Heteropogon*, *Pollinia*, and *Rhipidium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Andropogon lacerus*—*angustifolius*, *annulatus*, *argenteus*, *comosus*, *furcatus*, *hirtus*, *Ischæmum*, *laguroides*, *sacharoides*, *serratus* 1.

ANDROSACE, *Linn.* Named in reference to the resemblance of the round hollow leaf to an ancient buckler; from *aner*, a man, and *sakos*, a buckler. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulacææ*. Pretty species, succeeding well in small pots, in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, cautiously watered. They increase from seeds, or by divisions. See *Arëlia* and *Draba*.

acathlis	White	7, H.	B. 1	Siberia	1825
alismoides	White	8, H.	B. 5	Siberia	1820
brevifolia	White	5, F.	B. 3	S. France	1825
carnea	Flesh	7, F. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1768
carinata	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1826
Chamaejasme	Pink	7, F. Her. P.	1	Austria	1768
elongata	White	4, H.	A. 1	Austria	1776
filiformis	White	5, H.	A. 1	Siberia	1820
lactea	White	7, F. Her. P.	1	Austria	1752
lactiflora	White	8, H.	B. 1	Siberia	1806
lanuginosa	Ro. yel.	8, H. Her. P.	1	Himalaya	1842
linearis	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1806
macrocarpa	White	7, H.	A. 1	Siberia	1827
maxima	White	4, H.	A. 1	Austria	1797
nana	White	4, H.	A. 1	Denmark	1803
obtusifolia	Pink	4, H.	A. 1	Italy	1817
septentrionalis	White	5, H.	A. 1	Russia	1755
villosa	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrenees	1790

ANDROSÆMUM, Allioni. The name is given in allusion to the colour of the juice; from *aner*, a man, and *haima*, blood. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. Tutsan. An interesting native species, simply cultivated. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.

officinale 1. . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Britain, woods

ANDRYALA, Linn. Not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are rather pretty, and will grow well in common soil; they increase by seeds or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. lyrata*; 2, *Cræpis incana*. See *Hieracium*.

argentea 1.	Yellow	8, H.	B. 1	Pyrenees	1817
cheiranthifolia	Yellow	7, G. Her. P.	1	Madeira	1777
crithmifolia	Yellow	8, G.	B. 1	Madeira	1778
incana 2.	Yellow	6, H.	B. 1	Pyrenees	1818
integrifolia	Yellow	8, H.	B. 1	S. Eur.	1711
lanata	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1732
nigricans	Yellow	8, H.	A. 1	Barbary	1804
pinnatifida	Yellow	7, G.	B. 1	Madeira	1778
ragusina	Yellow	8, G. Her. P.	1	Archipel.	1753
runcinata	Yellow	7, H.	B. 1	S. Eur.	1711

ANEILEMA, R. Brown. The involucrem is wanting; hence the name from *a*, without, and *eilema*, involucrem. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. Interesting species; for culture, &c., see *Commelyna*.

acuminata	Blue	8, S. Ev. Cr.	1	N. Holl.	1822
aequinoctialis	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr.	1	Guinea	1820
affinis	Blue	8, G. Ev. Cr.	1	N. Holl.	1820
ambigua	Blue	7, S. Her. P.	3	S. Leone	1822
biflora	Blue	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1	N. Holl.	1820
crispata	Blue	7, G. Her. P.	2	N. Holl.	1822
longifolia	Blue	7, S. Her. P.	2	Mozambi.	1825
nudicaulis	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr.	1	E. Ind.	1818
nudiflora	Blue	7, G. Bl. Tr.	1	E. Ind.	1824
serrulata	Blue	7, S. Ev. Tr.	1	Trinidad	1824
sinica	Pur. blu.	5, G. Her. P.	1	China	1820
spirata	Blue	7, G. Ev. Cr.	1	E. Ind.	1783

ANEMIA, Swartz. Named in allusion to the naked inflorescence, from *anemion*, naked. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Ornamental species of ferns, succeeding well in open loamy soil, and increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Raddiana*; 2, *Osmunda humilis*; 3, *O. Philitidis*.

adiantifolia	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3	W. Ind.	1793
coccinea	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3		1830
collina	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3	Brazil	1829
flexuosa 1	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3	S. Amer.	1831
fraxinifolia	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	2	Brazil	1828
hirsuta	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	3	Jamaica	1794
hirta	Bro. yel.	7, S. Her. P.	1	W. Ind.	1824
humilis 2	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1823
laciniata	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	2	W. Ind.	1794
lanceolata	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3	W. Ind.	1820
longifolia	Brown	8, S. Her. P.	3	Brazil	1831

Phyllitidis 3	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	3	Trinidad	1830
radicans	Bro. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	2	Brazil	1831
repens	Brown	5, S. Her. P.	1	Brazil	1831
tendula	Brown	5, S. Her. P.	2	W. Ind.	1843

ANEMIA. See *Anemioëpsis*.

ANEMIDICTYON, Smith. *Anemion*, naked, and *diktyon*, a net. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. See *Anemia*.

ANEMIOÏPSIS, Hooker. Named in allusion to the appearance of the inflorescence, from *ancimon*, naked, and *opsis*, appearance. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Saururaceæ*. A genus of plants growing in marshes and pools of water in North America, China, and North of India. They require similar treatment to *Calla æthiopica*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anemia californica*.

californica 1 W. red. gr. 6, H. Tu. P. 2 California 1861

ANEMONE, Linn. Many of the species inhabit elevated windy places; hence the name, from *anemos*, the wind. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Very showy free-flowering species, succeeding best in light loamy soil. They increase variously, from divisions, offsets, or seeds, and the greenhouse species may be propagated from cuttings in light loam under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. ochotensis*; 2, *A. fragifera*; 3, *Clematis capensis*; 4, *A. tenella*; 5, *A. stellata*, *versicolor*; 6, *A. alpina*; 7, *A. cuneifolia*; 8, *A. hortensis*, *pavonia*; 9, *A. apiifolia*; 10, *A. multifida* *Hudsoniana*; 11, *A. ranunculoides*; 12, *Clematis japonica*, *Atragene japonica*; 13, *A. Ludoviciana*, *Clematis hirsutissima*; 14, *A. pulsatilla rubra*, *A. pratensis intermedia*. See *Hepatica* and *Thalictrum*.

acutipetala	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1819
alba 1.	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1820
albana	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1821
alpina	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Austria	1658
apennina	Blue	4, H. Tu. P.	1	England, hills	
baldensis 2	White	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Switzerl.	1792
cerulea	Blue	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Siberia	1826
capensis 3.	Purple	4, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H.	1795
caroliniana 4	White	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Carolina	1824
cérna	Red w.	5, H. Her. P.	1	Japan	1806
coronaria	Striped	6, H. Tu. P.	1	Levant	1596
plena	Striped	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Gardens	
dahurica	Flesh	5, H. Her. P.	1	Dahuria	1819
deltoides	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	Columbia	1827
dichotoma	Red w.	5, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1768
Fischeriana	White	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Siberia	1827
Goveniana	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Nepal	1844
Halleri	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1816
hortensis 5	Striped	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Italy	1597
miniata	Red.	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Gardens	
Hudsoniana 10	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1827
japonica 12	Rose	6, H. Her. P.	2	Japan	1844
hybrida	Rose	7, H. Her. P.	4	Hybrid	
lancifolia	White	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	1822
longicaapa	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	N. India	1839
micrantha 6	W. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Austria	1800
montana 14	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1830
multifida	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Magellan	1824
narcissiflora	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1773
memorosa	W. red.	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Britain, woods	
cerulea	Lt. blue	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Garden var.	
flore-pleno	W. red.	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Britain, woods	
Nuttalliana 13	White	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1827
obsoleta	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	1	Germany	
obtusifolia	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Himalaya	1844
obtusiloba	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Himalaya	1842
palmata	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Portugal	1597
flore-albido	Whish.	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Portugal	1597
flore-flavo	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Portugal	1597
flore-pleno	Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	1	S. Europe	

parvispora 7	. White	. 5, H. Tu.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1824
pátens . . .	Lt. yel.	6, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia	. 1752
crocholéa . .	Cream	4, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia	. 1752
pavonina . .	Red	. 4, H. Tu.	P. 1	France	.
flóre-pleno .	Red	. 5, H. Tu.	P. 1	Europe	.
fulgens 8	Red	. 5, H. Tu.	P. 1	S. Europe	1818
pennsylvánica	White	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1½	N. Amer.	1766
praténsis . .	Dk. pur.	5, H. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1781
Pulsatilla . .	Violet	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1	Engl. ch. pa.	.
albida . . .	Whitsh.	4, H. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1834
rùbra . . .	Red pu.	5, H. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1834
quinquefolia	White	4, H. Tu.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1817
ranunculoides	Yellow	4, H. Tu.	P. 1	Engl. woods	.
reflexa . . .	Yellow	4, H. Tu.	P. 1	Siberia	. 1818
Richardsonia	Yellow	6, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1827
sonia 11 . .	White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1½	N. India	1840
rivularis . .	White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia	. 1804
sibirica . . .	White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1	Italy	. 1597
stellata . . .	White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1	Italy	. 1597
purpurea . .	Purple	. 5, H. Tu.	P. 1	Europe	1816
sulphurea 9	Sulphur	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1596
sylvestris . .	White	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1	France	1597
trifolia . . .	White	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Levant	1824
umbellata . .	Blue	. 5, H. Tu.	P. 1	Siberia	1824
uralensis . .	Blue	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	1752
vernalis . . .	White	4, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1772
flóre-luteo .	Yellow	4, H. Her.	P. 1	S. Amer.	1772
virginiana .	White	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1	Gardens	.
grandiflora .	White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1	Nepal	. 1829
vitifolia . .	White	. 7, F. Her.	P. 2	Nepal	. 1829

ANETHUM, *Linn.* Named in allusion to the quick growth; from *ano*, upwards, and *theo*, to run. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Useful species, succeeding in any common soil, and increased plentifully from seeds. The seed is used in the manufacture of gin, and in medicine as a carminative. *Synonymy*: 1, *Meum Feniculum*.

Faniculum 1	Yellow 8, H. Her.	P. 6	England, ch. pa.
dúce . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her.	P. 4	Italy . . .
graveolens .	Yellow 7, H.	B. 3	Spain . . 1570
piperatum .	Yellow 7, H.	B. 1	Italy . . 1824
Sowa . . .	Yellow 7, H.	A. 1	E. Ind. . 1810

ségetum.

ANFRACTUOUS, full of turning and winding passages.

ANGÉLICA, *Linn.* Named after its supposed angelic virtues. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Plants of the simplest culture, growing in any common soil, and increased by division and seeds. See *Archangelica*, *Cnidium*, *Ostéricum*, and *Selinum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Imperatoria palástris*; 2, *I. verticillaris*—flavescens, lúcida, praténsis 1, Razoúli, sylvéstris, triquinata, verticillaris 2.

ANGÉLICA-TREE. See *Aralia spinosa*.

ANGELÓNIA, *Kunth*. From *angelon*, its name in the Caracacs. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariææ*. Elegant flowering plants, thriving in light rich soil or turfy loam and peat, carefully watered. Cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root freely if a little air is occasionally admitted to them. *Synonymy*: 1, *A. ciliata*.

angustifolia .	Dk. vio.	6, S. Her.	P. 1½	Mexico	. 1840
cornigera 1	Purple	. 8, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil	. 1839
floribunda .	Purple	. S. Her.	P. 1		
Gardneri . .	W. pur.	5, S. Her.	P. 3	Pernamb.	1838
grandiflora .		S. Her.	P. 1		
miniata . . .	Red	. S. Her.	P. 1		
procumbens .	Purple	. 6, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil	.
salicariifolia	Lt. blue	8, S. Her.	P. 3	S. Amer.	. 1818
speciosa . .	Blu pur.	8, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil	. 1839

ANGLANTHUS, *Wendland*. Compounded from *aggos*, vessel, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19,

Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Cassinia*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Cassinia aurea*.

aureus 1 . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1803

ANGIÓPTERIS, *Hoffm.* *Aggeion*, a vessel, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danæææ*.

evécta . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 10 I. Luzon.

ANGIORÍDIUM, *Greville*. Derived from *aggeion*, a vessel, and *eidos*, like. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdæææ*. A minute production, found upon dead sticks and other decomposing vegetables in autumn. *Synonymy*: 1, *Reticularia sinuosa*—sinuodum.

ANGÓPHORA, *Cavanilles*. In allusion to the make of the fruit; from *aggos*, a vessel, and *phero*, to bear. *Linn.* 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Myrtiæææ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Metrosideros*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Metrosideros hispidus*; 2, *M. costatus*.

cordifolia 1	. Yellow 8, G. Ev. S.	10	N. Holl.	. 1789
lanceolata 2	. Yellow 8, G. Ev. S.	6	N. Holl.	. 1816

ANGOSTURA BARK. See *Cusparia febrifuga*. *Synonymy*: *Gulipea Cusparia*, and *Bonplandia trifoliata*.

ANGRÆCUM, *Thouars*. Altered from *angurek*, the Malayan name of such plants. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæææ*. A genus of fine Orchids, requiring similar treatment to *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum funale*, *Limodorum funale*, *Ecceoclades funalis*; 2, *Orchis mauritiana*, *Acrobium gladiifolium*. See *Grammatophyllum*, *Ecceoclades*, and *Phalenopsis*.

apiculatum .	White	9, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	. 1844
arcuatum . .	White	7, S. Epi.	1	C. G. H.	. 1850
armeniæacum	Apricot	6, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	. 1838
ashantense .	Cinn.	. 6, S. Epi.	1	Ashantee	. 1843
bilobum . . .	White	9, S. Epi.	1	Cape Coast	1841
brevifolium .	White	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1840
caudatum . .	W. gn.	8, S. Epi.	1½	S. Leone	. 1834
caulescens .	Gn. w.	9, S. Epi.	1	India	.
clandestinum	White	9, S. Epi.	1½	S. Leone	. 1834
distichum . .	White	9, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	. 1834
eburneum . .	White	1, S. Epi.	1	Madagas.	. 1826
virens . . .	Gn. w.	8, S. Epi.	1½	Serampore	.
falcatum . .	White	10, S. Epi.	1	China	. 1815
funale 1 . .	Gn. w.	10, S. Epi.	1	W. Ind.	. 1844
glabrifolium	White	3, S. Epi.	1	I. Bourbon	.
gladiifolium 2	White	2, S. Epi.	1	Mauritius	1838
herbaceum . .	White	5, S. Epi.	1	Mauritius	1834
luridum . . .	Brown	9, S. Epi.	1½	S. Leone	. 1822
maculatum .	Pink	. 8, S. Epi.	1	Africa	. 1819
micranthum .	White	10, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	.
monodon . .	Pink	. 6, S. Epi.	1	Africa	.
odoratissimum	Pa. pk.	10, S. Epi.	1		.
omithorhynchum	White	10, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1840
pellucidum .	White	11, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	. 1842
pertusum . .	White	10, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	. 1836
pscatoræum .	White	6, S. Epi.	1	I. Bourbon	. 1850
polystachyum		S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1840
sesquipedale	Gn. w.	2, S. Epi.	2	Madagas.	. 18-7
ténue . . .		S. Epi.	1	Para	. 1840
teretifolium .	White	6, S. Epi.	1	S. Leone	.
vesicatum . .	White	9, S. Epi.	1	Ashantee	. 1844
virens . . .	White	6, S. Epi.	1	Serampore	1849
viridescens .		S. Epi.	1		.

ANGUILLARIA, *R. Brown*. Named in allusion to the twisted seed; from *anguilla*, an eel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthæææ*. Interesting dwarf species, growing well in sandy peat, and are multiplied from offsets.

- biglandulosa . Purple . 5, F. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1826
 dioica . . . Purple . 5, F. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1826
 indica . . . Dk. pur. 6, F. Her. P. 1 Tranqueb. 1818

ANGUINEA, signifying a snake.

ANGUÏV. See *Solanum Anguivi*, or Madagascar potato.

ANGULAR, forming angles.

ANGULARLY-TOOTHED, toothed so as to form angles.

ANGULATE, cornered, having sharp angles.

ANGULATA, Ruiz. and Pavon. Dedicated to Don Francisco de Angulo, Director-General of the Mines of Peru, and greatly attached to botanical pursuits. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Fine plants, with large showy flowers; they thrive with similar treatment to *Maxillaria*, *Lycaste*, &c.

- Clovesii . . Yellow . 3, H. Epi. 11 Columbia 1842
 flava . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1 Columbia 1845
 Rakeri . . . Yel. crim. 4, H. Epi. 1 Columbia 1845
 sanguinea . . Crim. br. 4, S. Epi. 1 Columbia 1843
 squallida . . . Flesh col. 4, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1846
 uniflora . . . White . 4, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1844
 rosea . . . Rose . 4, S. Epi. 1 Columbia 1843

ANGÛRIA, Linn. A Grecian name for the cucumber. Linn. 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Interesting species of the easiest culture. See also *Cucumis Anguria*.

- Makoyana . . Grnsh. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 S. Amer. . 1847
 pedata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. Cl. 12 S. Amer. . 1820
 trifoliata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 St. Domin. .
 trilobata . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Carthage . 1793
 umbrosa . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. Cl. 18 S. Amer. . 1827
 Warszewiczii . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Cl. 12

ANGUS OAT. See *Avena sativa*.

ANIA, Lindley. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Singular plants, from Ceylon, with green flowers, having a bright yellow lip. Synonyme: 1, *Calanthe viridifusa*.

- bicornis . . . Gn. yel. 3, S. Epi. 3 Ceylon . 1842
 latifolia 1 . . Gn. br. 5, S. Ter. 1 Assam . 1850

ANICTANGIUM, Hedwig. Compounded from *anictos*, open, and *ageion*, a vase; referring to the open nature of the theca. Linn. 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Small mosses, found in small depressed tufts in summer on rocks, &c. Synonymes: 1, *Gymnostomum ciliatum*; 2, *G. imberbe*.—*ciliatum* 1, *imberbe* 2, *striatum*, *G. subincanum*, *S. unicolor*.

ANIGOSANTHUS, Labill. Named in allusion to the long conspicuous scapes upon which the flowers are raised. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. Interesting species, succeeding in sandy peat, well watered, and increased by dividing the roots. Synonyme: 1, *Schwagrichenia flavida*.

- coccineus . . . Crimson 7, G. Her. P. 5 Swan R. . 1837
 flavus 1 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 3 N. Holl. . 1808
 bicolor . . . Scar. gn. 5, F. Her. P. 3 Swan R. . 1837
 fuliginosus . . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. 3 Australia 1844
 humilis . . . Brown . F. Her. P. 3 Swan R. .
 Mangtési . . . Green . 5, G. Her. P. 3 Swan R. . 1833
 angustifolius Gn. red. 7, G. Her. P. 3 N. Holl. . 1836
 pulcherrimus Yel. w. . G. Her. P. 3 Swan R. . 1840
 rufus . . . Rufous . 6, G. Her. P. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
 tyrianthus . . . Lemon . 5, G. Her. P. 3 Swan R. . 1849

ANIL. See *Indigofera Anil*.

ANIMAL OAT. See *Avena sterilis*.

ANIMAL RESIN. See *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

ANISACANTHA, R. Brown. Derived from *anisos*,

unequal, and *akantha*, a spine. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. A very curious species, of easy culture.

divaricata . . . G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824

ANISANTHUS, Willdenow. Named from *anisos*, unequal, and *anthos*, a flower. Linn. 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Ornamental bulbous-rooted plants; for culture, &c., see *Antholyza*. Synonymes: 1, *Antholyza Cundnia*, *Gladriolus Cundnia*; 2, *G. quadrangularis*, *G. abbreviatus*.
 Cundnia 1 . . . Scarlet 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1756
 quadrangularis 2 Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1700
 splendens . . . Scarlet 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1828

ANISE. See *Tragium Anisum*.

ANISED-TREE, see *Illicium*.

ANISEIA, Ds. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. See *Ipomæa*.

ANISE-TREE. See *Illicium religiosum*.

ANISOCHILUS, Wallich. Derived from *anisos*, unequal, and *cheilos*, a lip. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Lavandula*. The juice, mixed with powdered sugar-candy, is prescribed in India in cynanche. Synonyme: 1, *Lavandula carnosa*.

carnosa . . . Lilac . 8, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . 1778

ANISODUS, Link. Named in allusion to the unequal divisions of the calyx; from *anisos*, unequal, and *odus*, a tooth. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Synonymes: 1, *Nicandra anomala*; 2, *Whilleja stramonifolia*.

liridus 1 . . . Lurid . 9, H. Her. P. 3 Nepal . 1824
 stramonifolia 2 Yel. gn. 9, H. Her. P. 4 Nepal . 1824

ANISOMELES, R. Brown. Named from *anisos*, unequal, and *melos*, a member. Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Nepeta*. Synonymes: 1, *Ajuga furcata*; 2, *Nepeta malabarica*.

furcata 1 . . . Blue . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal . 1824
 malabarica 2 . . Violet . 8, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Ind. . 1823
 moschata . . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
 ovata . . . Pink . 8, S. A. 1½ E. Ind. . 1823

ANISOPÉTALUM, Hooker. Derived from a without, *isos* equal, and *petalon*, a petal, on account of the inequality of the petals. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Small plants, growing only a few inches high, and requiring similar treatment to *Dendrobium*.

Careyanum . . Brn. pur. 8, S. Epi. 1½ Nepal . . 1823

ANNESLEA, Wall. Named in honour of George Annesley, Lord Mountmorris, a traveller in N. Africa. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. The only species known is a tree bearing very fragrant flowers, and easily cultivated in loam and heath mould. Ripened cuttings strike root in sand if plunged in heat. fragrans . . . Pale yel. 1, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. .

ANNESORHIZA, De Candolle. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*.—*capensis*.

ANNULAR, circular, producing a ring or circle.

ANNULATIONS, rings or circles.

ANODA, Cavanilles. Named in reference to the impervious capsule cells; from *anodos*, signifying impervious. Linn. 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Uninteresting species; for culture, &c., see *Sida*. Synonymes: 1, *Sida hastata*;

2, *S. cristata* ; 3, *S. crenatiflora* ; 4, *S. dellordes* ; 5, *S. cristata*.—*acerifolia* 1, Dilleniana 2, hastata, incarnata, parviflora 3, triangularis 4, triloba 5.

ANODONTEA, *De Candolle*. From *a*, destitute, and *odontos*, of a tooth, alluding to the stamens. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Ornamental species ; for culture, &c., see *Allyssum*. *Synonymes* : 1, *Allyssum dasycarpum* ; 2, *Al. edentulum* ; 3, *Al. halimifolium* ; 4, *Al. macrocarpum* ; 5, *Al. rupestre* ; 6, *Al. spindsum*.

dasycarpa 1 . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1819
macrocarpa 4 . White 6, F. Ev. S. 1 France . 1823
obovata . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. 1830
spinosa 6 . White 6, F. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1683
edentula 2, *halimifolia* 3, *rupestris* 5.

ANEOCHILUS. See *Anætochilus*.

ANÆTOCHILUS, *Blume*. Supposed to be from *anektos*, open, and *cheilos*, a lip ; in allusion to the spreading apex of that organ. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are very interesting little plants, with rather inconspicuous flowers, and very handsome leaves, which are admirably and singularly painted with transverse yellowish lines upon a rich brown-purple ground. They require the same treatment as other East Indian terrestrial orchids. *Synonymes* : 1, *Physurus argenteus*, *A. Roxburghii* ; 2, *A. latimaculatus* ; 3, *Chrysobaphus Roxburghii*.

filbo-marginatus White . 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. .
argenteus 1 . White . 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. . 1846
intermedius . White . 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java .
Lobbianus 2 . White . 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java .
setaceus . . Wht. gn. 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java . 1836
inornatus 3 . White . 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. . 1859
striatus . . White . 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java .

ANOMATHECA, *Ker*. Named from *anomos*, singular, and *theca*, a capsule. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Very interesting free-flowering species, succeeding in common soil, and multiplied plentifully from seeds. *A. cruenta* makes a pretty show when planted in a bed by itself in the flower-garden, where its neat blossoms are produced in abundance.

cruenta . . . Blood . 7, F. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1830
junceæ . . . Lilac . 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1791

ANOMOCHLOA, *Hooker*. Named from *anomos*, irregular, and *chloos*, green. An ornamental grass, its habit of growth not unlike the *Maranta*, of very easy culture, and increased by division. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*.

marantoides . G. yel. . 6, S. Grass $1\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1861

ANOMODON, *Hooker*. Compounded from *anomos*, irregular, and *odous*, a tooth ; in allusion to the singular nature of the peristome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. The plants have dark, blackish green, long cylindrical, straggling stems, and are found on the wilds of Dartmoor. *Synonymes* : 1, *Neckera curtispéndula* ; 2, *Hypnum viticulosum*.—*curtispéndulum* 1, *viticulosum* 2.

ANONA, *Adanson*. From *Menona*, its Banda name. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. An interesting genus, comprising for the most part fruit-bearing plants, preferring a moist heat and rich loamy soil, well watered. Ri-

pened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, root readily ; and fresh seed obtained from the tropics, sown in pots, and plunged in a strong hotbed, will speedily furnish good plants. The fruit is a pretty berry of a sub-acid taste, often as large as an orange, but in general more like a plum. *A. Cherimolia* produces a succulent fruit of a dark purple colour, containing a soft sweet mucilage, and is much esteemed by the Peruvians. *A. reticulata* yields a yellowish, sometimes reddish, fruit, of the consistence of custard, and is much esteemed by some people. *A. palustris* bears a large, smooth, heart-shaped, sweet-scented fruit, of an agreeable taste, but is a strong narcotic ; the wood of this plant is so remarkable for its soft spongy nature, as to be employed in Brazil as a substitute for corks. *Synonyme* : 1, *A. tripétala*. See *Asimina* and *Monodora*.

amplexicaulis Y. gn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Maurit. . 1824
asiatica . . . Y. gn. . 5, S. Ev. S. 12 Asia . . 1816
Cherimolia 1 . Brown . 8, S. Ev. T. 18 S. Amer. . 1739
cinerea . . . Y. gn. . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1818
glabra . . . Brown . 8, S. Ev. T. 16 Carolina . 1774
laurifolia . . Brown . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Ind. . 1773
longifolia . . Y. gn. . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1820
mexicana . . Y. gn. . 7, S. Ev. S. 20 Mexico . 1823
mucosa . . . Y. gn. . 7, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1820
muricata . . G. yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind. . 1656
obtusifolia . . Y. gn. . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1810
paludosa . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . 1803
palustris . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1731
punctata . . Y. gn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 20 Trinidad . 1813
reticulata . . W. gn. . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. . 1690
senegalensis . Y. gn. . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Guinea . 1824
squamosa . . W. gn. . 7, S. Ev. S. 20 S. Amer. . 1731

ANONACEÆ, an order of ornamental trees and shrubs. The produce of some, as the Custard Apple, Cherimoyer, &c., are esteemed excellent dessert fruit.

ANÓNYMOS. See *Zornia*.

ANÓPTERIS, *Bp*. Derived from *ano*, upwards, and *pteron*, a wing ; winged seeds. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Escalloniaceæ*. Only one species has been introduced—a very fine greenhouse shrub, with large handsome leaves. It is easily grown in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings.

glandulosus . White . 2, G. Ev. S. 20 V. D. L. . 1823

ANÓTIS, *De Candolle*. From *a*, privative, and *ous*, an ear ; teeth to calyx. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A pretty little plant, which will flower from June to September in the open border or on rockwork, for which it is remarkably well adapted. It requires the protection of a frame or greenhouse during winter, and may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes* : 1, *Hedyotis cilioloba*, *Houstonia cilioloba*.

cilioloba 1 . Pa. lilac . 7, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1832

ANREDERA, *Juss*. Derivation of name unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Basellaceæ*. A plant of easy culture in any common soil, and increased by division. *Synonymes* : 1, *Basella vesicaria*, *Polygonum scandens*.

spicata 1 . . Blush . 7, S. Her. Cl. 12 Cuba . 1741

ANSÉLLIA, *Lindley*. Named in honour of Mr. Ansell, a young collector, who, when ill at Fernando Po, from the effects of the Niger

Expedition, found the plant on which the genus is founded growing on the stems of the Oil Palm (*Elais guineensis*). *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. "A noble Orchid, with flowers somewhat the colour and appearance of a large Cymbid, but far more showy. It roots freely in turfy heath-mould, and requires an ample supply of water during the growing season. In winter a season of rest is necessary, when little or no water should be given, a damp atmosphere being sufficient for all the requirements of the plant."—*Bot. Reg.* 30. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. gigantea*.

africana . . . Br. gn. yel. 2, S. Epi. 2 Ferno. Po. 1844
natalensis 1 Br. gn. yel. 2, S. Epi. 2 Ferno. Po.

ANSERINA. See *Potentilla Anserina*.

ANSERINOUS, relating to geese.

ANTARCTIC Evergreen beech. See *Fagus antartica*.

ANTENNARIA, *R. Brown*. In reference to the down of the pappus, which is like the antennæ of some insects. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mostly interesting species; for culture, &c., see *Gnaphalium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gnaphalium alpinum*; 2, *A. didica hyperborea*.

alpina . . . Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Alp. Eur. 1775
carpathica 1 . . . Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carp. Mo. 1775
conforta . . . White 7, F. Her. P. 2 Nepal. 1821
diocla . . . Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain. hills
hyperborea 2 Whitsh. 6, H. Ev. Cr. 1 S. Skye. mts.
margaritacea White 7, H. Her. P. 1 England. mea
plantaginea. White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Virginia. 1759
tripinervis. White 8, F. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1823

undulata, obtusifolia.

ANTERIOR, growing in front of anything.

ANTEUPHORBUM. See *Cacalia Anteuphorbium*.

ANTHELMIA. See *Spigelia Anthelmia*.

ANTHELMINTIC, capable of killing worms.

ANTHEMIS, *Linn.* In allusion to the great production of flowers; from *anthemion*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These species are more useful than ornamental, and may be grown in common soil, and increased from seed. *A. nobilis* is a very useful herb, and is employed medicinally as a tonic carminative anodyne, and when taken in large doses it proves a powerful emetic. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. maritima*; 2, *A. saxatilis*; 3, *A. peregrina*; 4, *A. incassata*; 5, *Pyræthrum orientale*; 6, *A. pörrigenis*. See *Anacyclum* and *Cladanthus*.

alpina . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Austria. 1824
altissima. . . White. 7, H. A. 6 S. Eur. 1731
apiifolia . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 2 China. 1819
austriaca . . . White. 8, H. A. 1 Austria. 1759
Barrletii . . . White. 8, H. De Tr. 1 Italy. 1825
carpathica . . . White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carpat. 1820
Chamomilla . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1807
Chia . . . White. 6, H. A. 1 Chio. 1731
coronopifolia . . . White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Spain. 1818
Cotvi . . . White. 4, H. A. 1 Italy. 1714
discoldea . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Italy. 1800
fallax . . . White. 7, H. A. 1 1825
fruticulosa . . . White. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1820
fuscata . . . White. 7, H. A. 1 Portugal. 1805
globosa . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1870
grandiflora . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1825
iberica . . . White. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia. 1820
incassata . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 France 1818
Kitabelii 2 . . . White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary. 1823
maritima . . . White. 7, H. A. 1 Mediter. 1800
Marshalliana . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1816

melampodia. White. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Egypt. 1819
mixta . . . White. 8, H. A. 1 France. 1731
montana . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy. 1759
mucronulata 6 } White. 7, H. An. 1 Italy. 1836
nobilis . . . White. 8, H. Ev. Cr. 1 Britain, past.
flore-pleno . . . White. 8, H. Ev. Cr. 1 Britain, gds.
petraea . . . White. 7, H. De Tr. 1 Italy. 1826
pubescens . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur.
punctata . . . White. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Barbary. 1818
Pyræthrum . . . White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1570
rigescens . . . White. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1805
Rudolphiana 5 Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1824
ruthénica . . . White. 6, H. A. 1 Tauria. 1823
saxatilis . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hngry. 1807
tinctoria . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain rocks
tomentosa . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant. 1795
Triumfetti . . . Pa. yel. 8, H. B. 1 Switz. 1819

anglica 1, *arabensis*, *arabica*, *Coliata*, *nicoënsis* 3, *pedunculata* 4, *peregrina*, *racemosa*, *retusa*, *secundiramea*.

ANTHÉPHORA, *Schreber*. Compounded from *anthos*, a flower, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An interesting species of grass, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tripsacum hermaphroditum*, *Cenchrus laevigatus*.

Elegans 1 . . . Apetal. 8, Grass. 2 Jamaica. 1776

ANTHERICUM, *Linn.* Applied by the Greeks to the stem of the asphodel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This interesting genus comprises some very beautiful species, and all may be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, with the addition of a little sand. The shrubby species propagate readily from cuttings; and from the bulbous kinds, offsets may be obtained. Most of them perfect seed. None of the species will thrive if over-watered, and the bulbous kinds should not have any water in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *Scilla pomeridiana*. See *Alibica*, *Arthropodium*, *Bidwillia*, *Bulbine*, *Chlorophytum*, *Czackia*, *Echedandia*, *Gagea*, *Phalangium*, *Simethis* and *Trichopétalum*.

albucoideus . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1788
bipodunculatum . . . White. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
ceruleum . . . Blue. 5, G. Her. P. 1
canaliculatum } Wht. gr. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
rifum . . . Copper. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H.
crœcum . . . White. 6, F. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1800
falcatum . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
filifolium . . . White. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
filiforme . . . White. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1775
flexifolium . . . White. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
floribundum . . . White. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
fragrans . . . White. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
graminifolium } White. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794
hirsutum . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
latifolium . . . White. 4, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1812
longifolium . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
nutans . . . White. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1812
pilosum . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
plumosum . . . White. 5, F. Her. P. 1 Chile. 1829
pomeridiana } White. 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1819
revolutum . . . White. 10, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1731
serotinum . . . White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, hills
spirale . . . White. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
squameum . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
sulphureum . . . Pur. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hngry. 1823
trifidum . . . White. 9, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1782
undulatum . . . White. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
vespertinum . . . White. 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1803
villosum . . . White. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826

ANTHERIFEROUS, bearing anthers.

ANTHEROPÖGON, *Linn.* *Anthera*, an anther, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Grasses growing in any common soil. See *Atheropogon*.

ANTHERS, the male parts of a flower, containing the fecundating matter.

ANTHERÛRUS, *Blume.* *Anthera*, an anther, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aræææ*. A genus closely related to *Arum*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum ternatum*, *A. bulbosum*.
ternatus . purple . 6, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Japan . . 1774

ANTHINA, *Fries.* Derived from *anthinus*, florid; referring to the colour. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytæææ*. Minute productions, found on the decayed and decaying leaves—*miniata*.

ANTHISTÏRIA, *Willdenow.* Named in allusion to the very stiff stubble, from *anthisteri*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminæææ*. Uninteresting species, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Andropogon quadrivalvis*—*australis*, *ciliata* 1.

ANTHOCËRCIS, *Labillardière.* Named in reference to the radiated corolla, from *anthos*, a flower, and *kirkis*, a ray. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariæææ*. These pretty species succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, with the pots well drained, and the plants carefully watered; cuttings root in sand under a glass.

albicans . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
ilicifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. 3 Sw. R. 1843
littorea . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1803
viscosa . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1822

ANTHOCEROS, *E. Botany.* From *anthos*, a flower, and *kerceis*, horned; alluding to the horn-like form of the theca. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Jungermanniæææ*. Small frondose plants, with long, slender, two-valved theca, in habit resembling *Jungermannia*.—*majör*, multifidus, punctatus.

ANTHOCLEISTA, *Azelius.* From *anthos*, a flower, and *cleistos*, shut up. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiæææ*. Ornamental trees, thriving well in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings.

macrophylla. White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Leone 1820
nobilis . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Leone

ANTHODON, *Ruiz and Pavon.* Derived from *anthos*, a flower, and *odus*, a tooth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocrateæææ*. Interesting evergreen species, growing in rich loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings in sand under a glass.

ellipticum . . . Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Rio Jan. 1818
paniculatum Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Rio Jan. 1818

ANTHOLÖMA, *La Billardière.* Named from *anthos*, a flower, and *loma*, a fringe. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraviæææ*. A beautiful tree, preferring rich loam, mixed with a little peat; ripened cuttings root in sand under a glass.

montana . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 New Holl. 810

ANTHOLÿZA, *Linn.* A figurative name, from *anthos*, a flower, and *lyssa*, rage; the flowers look like the mouth of an animal ready to bite. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridæææ*. An interesting genus of bulbous plants, thriving well in sandy soil under a south wall; the roots should be planted deep enough so as to be out of the reach of severe frost; they increase easily from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. æthiopica viligera*. See *Anisanthus*.

æthiopica . . . Scr. grn. . 6, H. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1759
montana . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1822
præalta 1 . . . Orange . . . 2, H. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H.

ANTHOPHORUM, the receptacle on which the petals, stamen, and ovary are seated.

ANTHOSPERMUM, *Linn.* From *anthos*, a flower, and *sperma*, seed. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæææ*. Amber Tree. An interesting species, delighting in loam and peat, and cuttings strike freely in soil.

æthiopicum . Grn. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1692

ANTHOSANTHUM, *Linn.* From *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthus*, yellow. *Linn.* 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminæææ*. Spring Grass. Interesting species of grass, of the simplest culture. It is the dried herbage of *A. odoratum* that gives the sweet peculiar fragrance in meadow hay, said to depend on the presence of benzoic acid.

amarum . . . Apetal. . 6, H. Grass 1 Morocco 1810
gracile . . . Apetal. . 3, H. Grass 1 Sicily . 1820
odoratum . . . Apetal. . 5, H. Grass 1 Britain, mea.
laxum . . . Apetal. . 5, H. Grass 1 Britain, mea.
pubescens . . . Apetal. . 5, H. Grass 1 Britain, mea.
ramosum . . . Apetal. . 5, H. Grass 1 Britain, mea.
ovatum . . . Apetal. . 7, H. Grass 1 Spain, 1821

ANTHRÏSCUS, *Persoon.* The name of a plant described by Pliny resembling *Scandix*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæææ*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. See *Pirilis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Scandix Anthriscus*—*fumarioides*, *hispida*, *memorosa*, *nodosa*, *taurica*, *trichosperma*, *tuberculata*, *vulgaris* 1.

ANTHÛRIUM, *Smith.* *Anthos*, a flower, and *oura*, a tail, floriferous spadix. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orontiæææ*. For cultivation, &c., see *Pothos*.

amenum . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caraccas 1828
cytisoides . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$
glaucescens . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico 1829
gracile . . . Green . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad 1825
Harrisii . . . Gr. Bro. 5, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil 1824
leucomerum . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer.
longifolium . . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico 1829
microphyllum Purple . 9, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil 1829

ANTHÛLLIS, *Linn.* From *anthos*, a flower, and *ioylos*, down; in reference to the flowers being usually downy. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabæææ*. Beautiful free-flowering species, proper for ornamenting rock-work. The hardy perennial and annual kinds thrive well in a warm situation and light soil. The greenhouse and frame kinds succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and increase plentifully from seeds, and sometimes from cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vulneraria rubriflora*; 2, *A. cornicina*; 3, *Vulneraria polyphylla*; 4, *A. rusticata*; 5, *A. italica*. See *Ebenus* and *Lespedeza*.

alpina . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, mts.
Aspalathi . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824

- Bárba Jövis . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 8 S. Eur. . 1640
 cornicina . White, 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1759
 cyttoides . White, 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1731
 Dillenii 1 . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
 echinata . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. .
 erinacea . Purple 5, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1759
 Gerardi . White, 8, H. Her. P. 1 Provence 1806
 hamosa 2 . Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1821
 Hermannie . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Levant . 1739
 heterophylla . Pink . 7, G. Her. S. 1 S. Eur. . 1768
 lotoides . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1739
 montana . Purple, 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1759
 alba . White, 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1818
 onobrychioides } Yellow, 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1817
 polycéphala . Yellow, 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1829
 polyphylla 3 . Yellow, 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
 tenuifolia . Yellow, 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1813
 tetraphylla . Yellow, 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1640
 Vulneraria . Yellow, 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. cha. pa.
 albidora 4 . White, 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. cha. pa.
 hirsutissima 5 } Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1816
 rubra . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. cha. pa.
 Webblana . Pa. rose 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tenerife 1829
- ANTIARIS**, *Lesch.* *Antiar* or *Antschar*, its Javanese name. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. This is the far-famed Upas poison-tree of Java—the Boom or Bon Upas of the Javanese. The poison obtained from it is of a most deadly nature, and is called Upas, Oupas, or Ipo. The tree grows in Java and the neighbouring isles, attaining a large size; and its exhalations produce very unpleasant effects upon persons who stay long near it. The cultivation is easy, requiring merely to be potted in a mixture of light sandy loam and heath mould, and in the growing season to have plenty of heat and moisture.
- toxicaria* . Green . 5, S. Ev. T. 110 Java . . 1844
- ANTI-APHRODISIACAL**, any thing which checks the desire of sexual intercourse.
- ANTIDÉSMÀ**, *Linn.* So called from the use of the bark in making ropes; from *anti*, like, and *desmos*, bond. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Stilaginaceæ*. Plants requiring a rich loamy soil; ripened cuttings with their leaves on, root in sand; in a moist heat.
- guineensis* . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Guinea . 1825
pubescens . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1813
zeylanica . Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Ceylon . 1821
alexiteria, *paniculata*.
- ANTIDESMADS**. See *Stilaginaceæ*.
- ANTIGRÀMMA**, *Presl.* *Anti*, like, and *gramma*, writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of tender ferns requiring only ordinary treatment. See *Asplenium*.
- rhizophylla* . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1680
- ANTI-PESTILENTIAL**, efficacious against pestilence.
- ANTI-PHRASIS**, the use of words in a sense opposite to that of some neighbouring parallel sentence.
- ANTIRRHINUM**, *Linn.* Derived from *anti*, similar, and *rhin*, nose; the flowers of most of the species bear a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animal. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Very pretty flowering species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased plentifully from cuttings or seeds. See *Lindaria* and *Nemesia*.
- angustifolium* Pink . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Eur. . 1817
Asarina . White . . 7, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Italy . 1699

- calycinum* . Red . . 7, H. A. 1 Spain 1810
glandulosum . Ro. yel. . 9, H. A. 2 Calif. 1834
majus . Pink . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls
bicolor . Scar. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls
caryophyllodes } Scar. stpd. 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Hyb., gard.
coccineus . Scarlet. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., gard.
flöre-pleno . Flesh . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., gard.
quadrifloro . Red p. wh. 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Hyb., gard.
variegatum . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Eng., gard.
Youngianum . Ro. p. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Hyb., gard.
medium . Pink . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Eur. . 1821
neonanthum . Pink . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1817
mölle . White . . 8, F. Ev. F. 1 Spain 1752
montevideense . Red . . 7, H. A. 1 M. Vid. 1829
ochroleucum . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Eng. Hyb.
Orontium . Flesh . . 8, H. A. 1 Brit. Sa. pa.
sempervirens . Pink . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Fyen. 1821
sticium . White . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sicily 1804
tortuosum . Purple . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Italy .

ANTI-SCROPHULOUS, efficacious against scurvy, anti-scorbutic.

ANTI-SEPTIC, efficacious against putrefaction.

ANTIAR POISON. See *Antidaris*.

ANTRÔPHYUM, *Kaulfuss*. Named in reference to its native places of habitation, from *antron*, a cavern, and *phio*, to grow. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An interesting species of fern, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hemionitis lanceolata*.

lanceolatum 1 . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1793

ANTWERP HOLLYHOCK. See *Althæa ficifolia*.

ANVILLEA, *De Candolle*. Derivation of name unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

Garcini . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Levant 1827

ANYCHIA, *Michx.* Named from its affinity to *Paronychia*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Paronychia*. *Synonyme*: *Queria canadensis*.

dichotoma . . Green . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1806

ÆDUS, *Smith*. The ear-like appendages are wanting; hence the name from *æ*, privative, and *ous*, ear. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Pretty greenhouse species; for culture, &c., see *Pultenea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gastrolobium Hugellii*.

cordifolius 1 . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1848

Drummondii . Yel. red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1850

gracilis . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. . 1830

gracillimus . Yel. cr. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1844

lanigerus . Crim. y. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Moreton B. 1833

incana . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824

villosa . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1790

ericoides . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Holl. . 1810

ferruginea . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Holl. . 1820

virgata . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Holl. . 1824

APALOCHLÂMYS. See *Cassinia*.

APÂRGIA, *Scopoli*. A name applied by the Greeks to a plant now unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Herbaceous plants, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. cichoraceæ*.

aurantiaca . Orange . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1816

alpina, *aspera*, *caucásica*, *coronopifolia*, *crispa*,

cræca, *dubia*, *fasciculata* 1, *Gouani*, *hastilis*,

hispida, *hyoseroides*, *incana*, *macrorrhiza*, *strigosa*, *Taracaci*, *Villarsi*.

APÊIBA, *Margraav*. A name given by the natives of Brazil, to *Apeiba Tibourbou*. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. Beautiful trees,

with large leaves and fine yellow flowers, thriving well in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, in heat, under a glass, carefully watered. The best way to make them flower in this country, is by ringing the large branches, and by this means checking the flow of sap.

Synonymes: 1, *A. hispida*; 2, *A. hirsuta*; 3, *Aublétia laevis*.

áspera . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. 30 Cayenne . 1792
glábra 3 . . . Gr. yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Cayenne . 1817
laevis . . . Green . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 Cayenne . 1817
Petoumo 1 . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. 40 S. Amer. . 1817
Tibourbou 2 Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. 19 S. Amer. . 1756

APERA, Beauv. Derived from *a*, without, and *pera*, sack. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agróstis interrupta*; 2, *Agróstis spica-venta*—interrupta 1, *spica-venta* 2 See *Agróstis*.

APERIENT, possessing a slight purgative quality.

APÉRTUS, open, expanded.

APÉTALOUS, without petals.

APEX, the summit of anything.

APHACA. See *Lathyrus Aphaca*.

APHANÁNTHE, *Link.* Derived from *aphanos*, obscure, and *anthos*, flower; in allusion to the flowers being destitute of beauty. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccææ*. A curious species, grown in peat and loam; cuttings.

celosioides . . . Wht. gr. 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil. . 1813

APHANES. See *Alchemilla Aphanes*.

APHANES. See *Erica Aphanes*.

APHANOCHILUS, *Benth.* From *aphanos*, obscure, and *cheilos*, a lip, in reference to the obscurity of the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiææ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Méntha*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Méntha blanda*.

inclusus . . . White. 9, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal. . 1824

APHELÁNDRA, *R. Brown.* From *apheles*, simple, and *aner*, a male; the anthers being one-celled. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthææ*. These splendid stove plants, to succeed well, should have a good turfy loam and peat, and be grown in proportioned sized pots, judiciously drained; when the plants are in a growing state, they should have a good supply of water at the roots, and frequently a powerful syringing on the leaves, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ruéliu cristata*, *Justicia pulcherrima*. See *Thyracanthus*.

aurantiaca . . . Scar. 12, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1844
cristata 1 . . . Scarlet . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1733
lateritia . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Guatmla. 1854
Porteana . . . Orange . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1855
squarrosa . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1854
Leopoldi . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1855
variegata . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 2½ Brazil . 1854
variegata . . . Or. yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1852

elegans, *Gliesbréghitii*, *longipracemosa*.

APHELÉXIS, *D. Don.* From *apheles*, simple, and *exis*, habit; in reference to the habit of the species. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Elichrysium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Elichrysium ericoides*; *E. fasciculatum*; 3, *E. spectabile*, *pinifolium*; 4, *E. sesamoides*, *Xeranthemum sesa-*

moides; 5, *Elichrysium macranthum*; 6, *E. niveum*. See also *Helipterum*.

ericoides 1 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. ¾ C. G. H. . 1796
fasciculata 2 . . . Pur. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1799
alba . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1799
rubra . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1799
versicolor . . . Varieg. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1799
grandiflora . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1781
macrantha, 5 . . . Wht. red 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Sw. River 1838
rosea . . . Rose . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1838
humilis 3 . . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1810
rosea . . . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .
sesamoides 4 . . . Pur. w. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1739
spectabilis 6 . . . Wht. pk. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1838
rupéstris . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .

APHTHOUS, resembling something covered with little ulcers.

APHYLLE. See *Thallogens*—leafless plants of the simplest structure.

APHYLLANTHES, *Linn.* Its stems are like a rush, and bear on their summit a little tuft of flowers; hence the name from *aphyllos*, leafless, and *anthos*, flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. This pretty species delights in peat that is somewhat sandy, and increases by dividing the roots or by seeds.

monspeliensis . Red . 6, F. Her. P. 1 France . 1791

APIACÆÆ, umbelliferous plants. A very large order, chiefly natives of northern climates.

APICRA, *Willdenow.* Derived from *apikros*, not bitter; probably in allusion to the taste not being like bitter aloes. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. Very interesting species of succulents; for culture, &c., see *Aloe*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aloe spiralis*; 2, *Apicra pseudo-rigida*.

áspera . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
ásperula . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. ¼ C. G. H. . 1824
bicarinata . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
bullulata . . . Grey . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. .
foliolosa . . . Grey . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
imbricata 1 . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1731
nigra . . . Grey . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
pentagona . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1731
torta . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1800
rigida 2 . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. ¾ C. G. H. . 1820
spiralis . . . Grey . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1790
spirilla . . . Grey . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1808

APICULÁTUM, the flowers resembling a bee.

APICULATE, } terminating in a little point.

APÍFERA, like a bee.

APIOS, *Boerhaave.* From *apion*, a pear; in reference to the form of the roots. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Clitória*. The roots may be eaten with safety. *Synonyme*: 1, *Glécine*

Apios. See *Wistária*.

tuberosa . Brown pnk. 8, H. Tu. P. 6 N. Amer. . 1640

APIUM, *Linn.* Derived from the Celtic word *apon*, water; in allusion to the place where the plants grow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or.

Apiææ. The mode of cultivating these plants is so well known, that we need not mention it here. See *Petroselinum*.

graveolens . White . . 7, H. B. 4 Britain, ditches

fractophyllum, *prostratum*, *romànum*, *ternatum*.

APLÉCTRUM, *Nuttall.* From *a*, without, and *plektron*, a spur; the flower is spurless. *Linn.*

- 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious little plant growing freely in sandy peat, and increased by offsets—*Corallorhiza hiemalis*.
 hiemalis . . . Brown . 4, H. Her. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
- APLOPAPPUS**, *De Candolle*. From *aploos*, simple, and *pappus*, down. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of the easiest culture.
 ciliatus . Yellow . 9, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1831
- APLOPHYLLUM**, *Jussieu*. From *aploos*, simple, *phyllon*, a leaf. The leaves are simple. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ruta dahurica*; 2, *R. linifolia*; 3, *R. patavina*; 4, *R. pubescens*; 5, *R. suaveolens*; 6, *R. villosa*—*Buxbaumii*, *dahuricum* 1, *linifolium* 2, *patavinum* 3, *pubescens* 4, *suaveolens* 5, *tuberculatum*, *villosum* 6.
- APLOTAXIS**. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Herbaceous plants of easy culture, merely requiring to be planted in the open borders, and increased by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Carduus heteromallus*; 2, *Saussurea Frolövii*.
 albescens . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 India . . 1837
 caudicans . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1820
 Frolövii . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1827
- APLUDA**, *Linn.* Derived from *apluda*, chaff; the resemblance of the involucre to chaff. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An uninteresting species, of the easiest cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Andropogon involucriatus*—*aristata* 1.
- APOCYNACEÆ**. An order of plants, most of them containing acrid milky juices very poisonous. Many bear handsome flowers.
- APOCYNUM**, *Linn.* Derived from *apo*, away, and *kyon*, a dog; supposed to be mortal if eaten by dogs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, but easy culture; *A. androsemaifolium* is acrid, and blisters the skin. The stalks of *A. cannabinum* afford the North American Indians a substitute for hemp, of which they make twine, bags, fishing-nets, and lines, also linen for their own wear. See *Eustegia* and *Ichnocarpus*.
 androsemaifolium Strip. 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1688
 cannabinum . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1699
 hypericifolium . Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1753
 venetum . . . Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Adriat. I. 1690
- APONOGËTON**, *Thun.* The name is derived from the Celtic *apon*, water, and the Greek word *geiton*, near, the species growing in water. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginaceæ*. Interesting aquatics, succeeding well if planted in loam and peat, and placed in a tub of water. Offsets or seeds.
 angustifolium . White . 7, G. Aq. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1788
 crispum . . . White . 8, S. Aq. P. 1 Ceylon . 1820
 distachyon . . White . 6, G. Aq. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1788
 juncum . . . White . 8, G. Aq. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1845
 monostachyon . Pink . 9, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1803
- APOPHYSIS**, a swelling beneath the theca of mosses.
- APORUM**, *Blume*. From *aporus*, a running-shoot; from the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This genus possesses little to recommend it to the lovers of this beautiful tribe. Its insignificant flowers are produced from the axils of its bright green leaves. It thrives well with the same treatment as *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dendrobium anceps*; 2, *Apòrum indivisum*; 3, *Dendrobium sarcostomum*.
 anceps 1 . . . Yelsh. all . S. Epi. 1 E. Indies 1826
 aloefolium . . . S. Epi.
 cuspidatum . Yellow st. 5, S. Epi. E. Indies 1836
 incrassatum . . . S. Epi.
 Leônis . . . Red brown 5, S. Epi. Singapore 1837
 lobatum . . . S. Epi.
 macrostomum . . . S. Epi.
 micranthum . . . S. Epi.
 sarcostomum 3 . . . S. Epi.
 sérra . . . S. Epi.
 sinuatum . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1 Singapore 1839
 subteres . . . S. Epi.
- APOSTASIACEÆ**, a small order of Endogens, nearly related to terrestrial *Orchidaceæ*, and natives of the hot woods of India.
- APOUCOÛITA**. See *Cassia Apoucoûita*.
- APPENDAGE**, that which is attached.
- APPENDANT**, } hanging, approaching, pendulous.
- APPENDENT**, }
- APPENDICULATE**, } furnished with appendages.
- APPENDICULATED**, }
- APPENDIX**, anything attached.
- APPLE BERRY**. See *Billardiæra*.
- APPLE TREE**. See *Pyrus Malus*.
- APPRESSED**, pressed close to anything.
- APPROXIMATE**, } near together.
- APPROXIMATING**, }
- APRICOT TREE**. See *Armeniaca*.
- APTERANTHES**, *Hooker*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus of succulent plants resembling *Stapelia* in habit, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia Gussoniana*, *S. europæa*, *Boucherdsia Mumbaiana*.
 Gussoniana, 1 Purp. y. 8, G. Suc. S. 1 Lampedusa 1832
- APTEROUS**, without the membranous margins, by botanists called wings.
- APTOSIMUM**, *Brown*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*.
 depressum . Blue . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 1/2 C. G. H. . 1836
- AQUARTIA**, *Jacq.* In honour of B. Aquart, Jacquin's companion in America. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. A species of little beauty, and easy culture.
 tomentosa . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1819
- AQUATIC**, growing in water.
- AQUIFOLIACEÆ**. Hollyworts. Evergreen trees and shrubs. Natives of various parts of the world. The Holly is found in Europe.
- AQUILARIACEÆ**. Lign Aloes or Agallochum belongs to this order. The species are all natives of the tropical parts of Asia.
- AQUILARIA**, *Linn.* The wood is called *bois d'aigle*, or eagle wood, in Malacca; hence the name from *aquila*, an eagle. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aquilariaceæ*. An ornamental evergreen shrub, succeeding in loam and peat, and propagated from cuttings, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. ovata*.
 malaccensis 1 Wht. grn. 3, S. Ev. S. 15 Malacca 1823
- AQUILEGIA**, *Linn.* From *aquila*, an eagle; alluding to the form of the petal. *Linn.* 13,

Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ranunculacææ*. The species of this ornamental genus may be grown in common soil, and increased plentifully from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *A. glandulosa*. 2. *A. atropurpurea*. 3. *A. alpina grandiflora*. 4. *A. bicolor*. 5. *A. glandulosa*. 6. *A. vulgaris, dahurica*.

alpina	. Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl.	1731
anemono-	} Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Altaia	. 1827
ides 1.				
arctica	. Red yel.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	
atropurpurea	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	
Fischeri-	} Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1827
ana 2				
brachyceras	. Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Europe	1838
californica	. Red	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	California	
canadensis	. Red or.	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1640
lutea	. Pa. yel.	5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1835
caryophyl-	} W. red.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.	
loides				
florè pleno	. W. red.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.	
dahurica	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Dahuria	1827
eximia	. Crim.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.	
fumosa	. Red or.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Kamtsch.	1822
fragrans	. Yel. str.	5, H. Her. P. 1	Himalayas	1839
Garnieriana	. Pur. str.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Eng. hyb.	1829
glandulosa	. W. blue	6, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	1822
concolor	. Violet	7, H. Her. P. 1	Altaia	1822
discolor	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1789
glauca	. Wh. y.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Himalayas	1839
grandiflora	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1818
hybrida 3.	. Purple	. H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	
jucunda 5	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. 1		1844
Kanaoriensis	. Blue wt.	5, H. Her. P. 1	India	1851
leptoceras	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. 2	Russia	1838
parviflora	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1819
pyrenæica	. Blue	7, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	1813
pubiflora	. Pa. pur.	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. India	1839
Skinneri	. Red grn.	5, H. Her. P. 1	Guatemala	1841
sibirica 6.	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1806
viridiflora	. Gr. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1780
viscosa	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Montpel.	1752
vulgaris	. Blue	6, H. Her. P. 2	Britain, fields	
corniculata	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Europe, gard.	
dégener.	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Europe, gard.	
élégans	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Europe, gard.	
inversa	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Europe, gard.	
stellata	. Blue wt.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Europe, gard.	

AQUILINUS, like an eagle.

ARABIS, *Linn.* Originally from Arabia, but this name is not very precise, as the species are found in many parts of the world. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicacææ*. Mostly interesting species, adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they are propagated from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. caucásica*. 2, *Tárritis stricta*. 3, *A. aspera*. 4, *Tárritis pátula*. 5, *Tárritis alpina*. 6, *A. bellidifolia, ciliaris*. 7, *Hesperis verna*. See *Aubriétia, Neurodòma*, and *Tárritis*.

albida 1.	. White	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Caucas.	1793
variegata	. White	. 2, H. Her. P.	Eng., gardens	
alpestris	. White	. 7, H. B.	Switzerl.	1819
alpina	. W. yel.	5, H. Ev. Tr.	Pyrenees	1596
Clusiàna	. White	5, H. Ev. Tr.	Pyrenees	1596
nana	. White	5, H. Ev. Tr.	Switzerl.	1819
variegata	. Yl. wht.	5, H. Ev. Tr.	Switzerl.	1819
ambigua	. White	. 7, H. B.	Siberia	1824
arenosa	. Pink	. 7, H. B.	Germany	1798
bellidifolia	. W. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1773
caerulea	. Pa. blue	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1793
ciliata 5	. White	6, H. B.	Ireland, sa. pa.	
crispata	. White	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	Carniola	1818
curtisiflora	. White	6, H. B.	N. Eur.	1825
dasycaepa	. White	6, H. Her. P.	Podolia	1827
floxuosa	. White	6, H. B.	Naples	1832
lilacina	. Lilac	. 8, H. A.	Europe	1836
lasioloba	. White	6, H. B.	Mexico	1820
longifolia	. White	6, H. Ev. Tr.	Persia	1820

lucida	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1790
variegata	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	Eng., gardens	
mollis	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Caucasus	1817
nubans	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1658
oviriensis	. Pa. red	6, H. Ev. Tr.	Carinthia	1824
potræa	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Austria	1800
hasulata	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Britain, rocks	
hispidia	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Scotl., rocks	
præcox				
variegata	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Cr.	Eng., gardens	
procurrens	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Hungary	1818
pumila 6	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Austria	1816
retrofracta	. Blush	. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1827
rosea	. Rose	. 2, H. Her. P.	Calabria	1832
Schiwerc-	} White	6, H. Ev. Tr.	Austria	1826
kiana				
stellulata	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Italy	1817
stenopetala	. White	. 6, H. B.		1818
stolonifera	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Carniola	1818
stricta	. Cream	. 5, H. Her. P.	Eng., rocks	
toxophylla	. White	. 7, H. B.	Volga	1823
undulata	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	S. Eur.	1810
verna 7	. Pur.	. 5, H. A.	France	1710

Allionii 2, *auriculata* 3, *au. dasycaepa*, *au. pátula* 4, *au. récta*, *canadensis*, *cebnensis*, *collina*, *Halleri*, *hirsuta*, *incana*, *levigata*, *lyrata*, *murális*, *Patriniana*, *pendula*, *præcox*, *pubescens*, *sagittata*, *sa. longisiliqua*, *sa. oblongata*, *sa. ovata*, *subglabrata*, *saxatilis*, *serpyllifolia*, *spatulata*, *Thaliana*, *S. parviflora*, *Túr-rita*, *T. pátula*, *T. umbrósa*.

ARACA. See *Psidium*.

ARACÆÆ. A considerable order of endogenous, tuberous rooted, herbaceous, and semi-succulent plants, of which the Common Arum is a familiar example.

ARACHIS, *Linn.* From *α*, privative, and *rachis*, a branch; the plant bears no branches. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ Cæsalpiniacææ*. This very singular plant has the property of forcing the fruit or pods as they increase in size into the earth, where they ripen their seeds, hence the trivial name earth-nut. It grows in sandy loam singly in pots, and is multiplied from offsets. In South Carolina the seed is roasted, and used as chocolate; it further affords a thin limpid oil, proper for lamps, a purpose to which it is applied in Cochinchina.

hypogæa . Yellow . 6, S. A. 2 S. Amer. . 1812

ARACHNE. See *Piptatherum paradoxum*.

ARACHNOIDEUS, covered with capillary filaments.

ARADS. See *Aracææ*.

ARAJA. See *Gomphus saccharifer*.

ARALIA, *Linn.* A name of unknown meaning, under which one species was sent to Fagon from Quebec in 1764, by a French physician. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Araliacææ*. These fine species succeed well in common soil, and cuttings, cut off at a joint where the wood is ripe, and planted in a sheltered situation, soon strike root. *A. nudicaulis* is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedera aculeata*, 2, *H. arborescens*, 3, *H. capitata*, 4, *Panax fragrans*, 5, *Aralia hispida*, 6, *A. heterophylla*.

aculeata 1.	. Wht.	6, S. Ev. T.	6 Nepal	. 1820
arborescens	. Grn.	5, S. Ev. T.	10 Jamaica	. 1820
capitata 3.	. Grn.	5, S. Ev. S.	3 W. Ind.	
cochleata	. Wht.	5, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1820
crassifolia 6	. Wht.	7, G. Ev. T.	10 N. Zeal.	. 1846
digitata	. Wht.	5, S. Ev. T.	4 E. Ind.	. 1817

- ferruginea . Wht. 6, S. Ev. T. 2 Trinidad . 1826
 fragrans 4 . Wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Nepal . 1818
 Ghiesbreghtii . Wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 4
 hispida . Wht. 7, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer. 1799
 japonica . Grn. 7, H. De. S. 4 Japan . 1838
 nucas . Wht. 6, S. Ev. T. 3 Trinidad 1826
 macrophylla . Wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Norfolk I. 1881
 Muhlenbergia } Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. .
 iana 5
 nudicaulis . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1731
 papyrifera . Wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 China . 1850
 pentaphylla . Wht. 5, G. Ev. T. 10 Japan . 1810
 pubescens . Wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. 1818
 racemosa . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1658
 sambucifolia . Wht. 8, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. 1823
 Sieboldii . Wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 3
 spinosa . Wht. 7, H. De. S. 8 Virginia . 1688
 trifoliata . Wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Zeal. 1842
 Thibautii . Wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 4
 umbraculifera Wht. 7, S. Ev. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1818
- ARALICEÆ.** An order consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with the habit of Apiaceæ. The Ivy is a familiar example.
- ARANIFEROUS,** resembling a spider.
- ARAR TREE.** See *Callitris quadrivalvis*.
- ARAUCARIA,** Ruiz and Pavon. Derived from *araucanos*, its name in Chile. Linn. 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. This may be termed the handsomest genus of pinaceous plants with which we are acquainted. *A. imbricata* in particular is certainly one of the grandest trees known. It will thrive well in the open air, with the protection of a mat or two in very severe weather, and when got pretty large will no doubt be perfectly hardy. Rich open loam suits them well; and propagation may be effected in the same manner as recommended for *Altingia*. Synonymes: 1, *A. columnaris*, *Dombeya columnaris*, *Cupressus columnaris*, *A. excelsa*. See *Altingia*.
- Bidwillii . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 60 Moreton B. 1840
 brasiliæna . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 100 Brazil . 1819
 Cookii 1 . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 100 N. Caledon 1850
 Cunninghami Apetal. G. Ev. T. 60 Australia
 glauca . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 60 Australia
 imbricata . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 60 Chile . 1796
 Rilei . . . Apetal. G. Ev. T. 60 Australia.
- ARAÛJA,** Don. In honour of Antonio de Araujo. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. See *Physanthus*.
- ARBOREUS,** being a tree, as distinguished from frutescent.
- ARBORESCENT,** having a tendency to become a tree.
- ARBOR-TOXICARIA.** See *Antiaris toxicaria*.
- ARBOR-VITÆ.** See *Thuja*.
- ARBUTUS,** Linn. From the Celtic *arboise*, austere-bush; rough fruit. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Elegant shrubs, especially *A. Unedo*, which is covered with blossoms, and sometimes with fruit throughout the months of October and November. They succeed well in open loamy soil, mixed with a little sandy peat, and increased by seeds, or by budding and inarching on each other: the dwarfer kinds root readily by layers. From the flowers of *A. Unedo* an agreeable wine is prepared in the island of Corsica. The fruit when taken in any quantity is narcotic. Synonymes: 1, *A. hybridæ*. 2, *A. mollis*, *A. zalapensis*. 3, *Arctostaphylos tomentosa*. See *Arctostaphylos*, *Oxyccus*, & *Pernettia*.
- Andrachne . White. 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Levant . 1724
 andrachno- } W. gr. 4, H. Ev. S. 8
 ides 1.
 canariensis . W. gr. 6, G. Ev. S. 8 Canaries 1700
 densiflora . White. 6, G. Ev. T. 20 Mexico . 1826
 laurifolia . White. 6, G. Ev. T. 20 Mexico . 1825
 Lindeniana . White. 5, G. Ev. S. 6 Caraccas 1850
 Menziesii . White. 6, H. Ev. S. 10 N. Amer. 1827
 Milleri . . . 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Hybrid. 1825
 mucronata . White. 6, G. Ev. Tr. 1 Magellan 1828
 pilosa . White. 5, H. Ev. S. 2 Mexico 1829
 phyllæifolia . White. 5, G. Ev. S. Peru . 1812
 procera . . . White. 6, H. Ev. S. 10 N. Amer. 1825
 pumila . . . White. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Magellan 1825
 serratifolia . W. gr. 5, G. Ev. S. 6
 Unedo . . . White. 10, H. Ev. S. 10 Ireland, rocks
 crispa . . . White. 10, H. Ev. S. 8 Ireland, gard.
 integrifolia . Pink . 10, H. Ev. S. 6 Ireland, gard.
 plena . . . W. gr. 10, H. Ev. S. 6 Ireland, gard.
 salicifolia . White. 10, H. Ev. S. 8 Ireland, gard.
 schizopetala White. 10, H. Ev. S. 6 Ireland, gard.
 rubra . . . Pink . 10, H. Ev. S. 10 Ireland, gard.
 varians 2 . . Red w. 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1846
 tomentosa 3 . White. 3, G. Ev. S. 6 Californ. 1826
- ARCHANGEL.** See *Lamium*.
- ARCHANGEL.** See *Archangelica officinalis*.
- ARCHANGÉLICA,** Hoffman. From *arche*, chief, and *angelica*. So named, from its supposed archangelic virtues. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c. see *Angelica*. Synonymes: 1, *Angelica atropurpurea*. 2, *A. archangelica*. officinalis 2 . Green 7, H. B. 4 England, wat. pl. atropurpurea 1.
- ARCHILL.** See *Roccella tinctoria*.
- ARCTIUM,** Linn. From *arktos*, a bear; in allusion to the rough bristly fruit. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. The seeds of *A. Bardana* are diuretic, diaphoretic, and gently purgative. Synonymes: 1, *A. tomentosa*. 2, *A. major*. See *Berardia*—*Bardana* 1, *Lappa* 2, minus.
- ARCTOCALYX,** Fenzl. *Arktos*, a bear, and *calyx*—shaggingness of calyx. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. The treatment of shrubby Gesnerads suits this genus well. A cool humid stove heat, and cuttings of the stem root readily in heat.
- Endlicheriana Yel. crim. 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Vera Cruz. 1849
- ARCTOGERON,** De Candolle. From *arktos*, a bear, and *geron*, an old man. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Erigeron*.
- ARCTOPUS,** Linn. From *arktos*, a bear, and *pous*, a foot; alluding to the spines which beset the plant, and which have been compared to the claws of a bear. Linn. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An interesting species, which should be grown in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam; it may be increased by dividing the plant or by seeds.
- echinatus . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
- ARCTOSTAPHYLOS,** Adanson. Derived from *arktos*, a bear, and *staphyle*, a grape; in allusion to the roughness of the fruit. Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Interesting species; for culture, &c. see *Arbutus*. Synonymes: 1, *Arbutus alpina*. 2, *A. discolor*, *A. nitida*. 3, *Arctostaphylos tomentosa*. 4, *Arbutus Uva-ursi*. See *Vaccinium*.
- alpina 1 . . . Flesh 4, H. De. Tr. 2 Scotland . mts.
 californica . White 3, H. Ev. S. 1 California.

- nftida 2 . . . White 3, F. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1836
 púngens 3 . . . White 3, F. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1839
 ūva-úrui 4 . . . White 4, H. Ev. Tr. 3 Britain, heaths.

ARCTOTHECA, *Wendland*. From *arktos*, a bear, and *theke*, capsule; so named from the roughness of the fruit. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental species, grown in turfy loam, or loam and peat, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arctotis scapigera*.

- hirta . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
 repens 1 . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1793

ARCTÓTIS, *Linn.* Derived from *arktos*, a bear, and *ous*, an ear; shaggy fruit. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Showy interesting species; for culture, &c. see *Arctotheca* and *Sphenogyne*.

- acabilis . . . Yel. red . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1750
 angustifolia . . . Purple 8, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1739
 arborescens . . . Wht. pink. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1818
 argentea . . . Orange 8, G. B. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 aspera . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1710
 aureola . . . Orange 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1710
 auriculata . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
 bicolor . . . Wht. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812
 breviscapa . . . Oran. br. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H.
 cineraria . . . Yel. oran. 7, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1824
 cuprea . . . Yel. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1823
 decumbens . . . Yellow 8, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 decurrens . . . Wht. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1794
 clatior . . . Yel. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1820
 fastuosa . . . Oran. red 6, G. B. 2 C. G. H. 1795
 flaccida . . . Wht. red 6, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1794
 glabrata . . . Yel. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820
 glaucophylla . . . Yel. pur. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794
 grandiflora . . . Pa. yel. 5, G. B. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1774
 maculata . . . Wht. oran. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1812
 melanocicla . . . Wht. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812
 paniculata . . . Wht. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1816
 plantaginea . . . Orange 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1768
 reptans . . . Wht. red 8, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1795
 revoluta . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
 rosea . . . Pink 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1793
 speciosa . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1812
 spinulosa . . . Orange 6, G. A. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1795
 squarrosa . . . Oran. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1825
 tricolor . . . Wht. red 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794
 undulata . . . Orange 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
 virgata . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. 1816

ARCUATE, } bent like a bow, forming an arch.
ARCUATED, }

ARCÝRIA, *Persoon*. So called from *arkys*, a net; alluding to the net-like appearance of the fibres. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Extremely small productions, found upon rotten wood. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichia denudata*. —flava, incarnata, leucocéphala, punicea 1.

ARDENS, bright, glowing, burnished.

ARDISIA, *Swartz*. A name derived from *ardis*, a spear-point; alluding to the acute segments of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. Mostly handsome free-flowering species, of easy culture, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings root freely in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass; or they may be increased from portions of the root, planted in a pot of mould leaving the points out, and plunged in a brisk bottom-heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Iceadrea guianensis*. 2, *Ardisia crenata*. 3, *Myrsine Heberdenia*. 4, *Ardisia crenulata*. 5, *A. umbellata*. 6, *A. pyramidalis*.

- acuminata 1. Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 7 Guiana . 1803
 canaliculata . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 . 1821

- canariensis . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 10 Canaries. 1620
 colorata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1816
 complanata . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Penang . 1824
 coriacea . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 7 Antilles . 1824
 crenulata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1809
 elegans 2 . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1809
 excelsa 3 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. T. 30 Madeira . 1784
 hymenandra . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 Silhet . 1828
 humilis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Ceylon . 1820
 lanceolata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1820
 lateriflora . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1793
 lentiginosa 4 . Wht. all. . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 China . 1814
 littoralis 5 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1809
 macrocarpa . . . Flesh . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 Nepal . 1824
 mexicana . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico .
 odontophylla . Salm. red . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Bengal . 1834
 paniculata 6 . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1818
 pubescens . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 . 1820
 punctata . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 China . 1823
 pyramidalis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 25 San. Cruz. 1818
 serrulata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1821
 Sieboldtii . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. .
 solanacea . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1798
 thyrsoflora . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . 1824
 tinifolia . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1820

ARDUINA, *Linn.* In honour of Pietro Arduini, curator of the economical garden of Padua. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. These pretty species may be treated as recommended for *Carissa*.

- hispidula . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1760
 grandiflora . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .

ARECA, *Linn.* When an old tree, it is called in Malabar *arcec*, when quite young, *Pernyma*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This most beautiful genus of palms succeeds best in light sandy loam, and can be increased only from seeds. The well-known Betel Nut is the fruit of *A. Catechu*, and remarkable for its narcotic or intoxicating power; from the fruit is prepared a kind of spurious *Catechu*. It seems, however, doubtful whether the intoxicating effect of the Betel Nut, which is cut in slices, folded in the aromatic leaves of the Betel pepper Nut (Piper Betel), and chewed in the mouth like tobacco, is not owing to the Piper leaf, in which it is wrapped when eaten, rather than to any special property of its own.

Synonymes: 1, *A. borbonica*. 2, *Euterpe pistifera*, *E. oleraceæ* var. 3, *A. Banksii*.

- alba 1 . . . Wht. stri. . 6, S. Palm 30 I. Bourb. 1820
 Catechu . . . White . . . 5, S. Palm 30 E. Ind. . 1690
 crinita . . . White . . . 5, S. Palm 20 S. France 1824
 exilis . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 30 W. Ind. . 1823
 humilis . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 6 E. Ind. . 1814
 lutescens . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 20 I. France 1824
 Maniot . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 30 S. Amer. 1822
 monostachya . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 30 Java . . 1864
 montana . . . White . . . 5, S. Palm 30 S. Amer. 1820
 oleracea . . . White . . . 4, S. Palm 40 W. Ind. . 1656
 rubra 2 . . . Pk. wht. . 5, S. Palm 30 Mauriti. . 1823
 sapida 3 . . . W. stri. pk. 6, S. Palm 20 Norfk. I. 1826
 triandra . . . White . . . 6, S. Palm 20 E. Ind. . 1825

AREMÓNIA, *De Candoille*. Said to be altered from *Agrimonia*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Merely ornamental; for culture, &c. see *Agrimonia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Agrimonia agrimonoides*.

agrimonoides 1. Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1730

ARENARIA, growing among sand.

ARENARIA, *Linn.* From *arena*, sand; referring to the sandy situation in which most of the species are found. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aisnaceæ*. Diminutive plants, of the easiest

culture. *Synonymes* : 1, *A. Villarsii*; 2, *A. macrocarpa*; 3, *A. sibirica*; 4, *A. fastigiata*; 5, *A. liniflora*; 6, *A. filifolia*; 7, *A. glaberrima*; 8, *A. marginata*; 9, *A. marina*; 10, *A. androsacea*; 11, *A. cherlerifolia*; 12, *A. heteromalla*; 13, *A. pungenis*; 14, *A. viscosa*.

austriaca 1.	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Austria.	1793
balearica	Wht. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Majorca	1787
biflora	Wht. 3, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1818
breviculis	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Alp. Eur.	1823
caespitosa	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1826
calycina	Wht. 7, H.	Barbary.	1816
calyculata	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1817
canadensis	Red. 7, H.	N. Amer.	1812
canescens 2	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.		1817
capillacea	Wht. 7, H.	Piedmont	1819
capillaris 3	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1820
cherlerioides	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	France	
ciliata	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	Ireland	mnts.
coimbricensis	Wht. 7, H.	Portugal	1817
dahurica	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Dahuria	1824
densa	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1824
fasciculata	Wht. 7, H.	Scotland	mnts.
filifolia	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Arabia	
formosa	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	Dahuria	1824
Gerardi 5	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	France	1822
glandulosa	Pur. 6, H.	Europe	1820
glomerata	Wht. 7, H.	Tauria	1818
glomerifolia 6	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1817
glaberrima 7	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1816
grandiflora	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1783
Helmii	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1826
hirsuta	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1820
imbricata	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1820
juniperina	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1800
lanceolata	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1823
lilicifolia	Wht. 8, H. Her. P.	Britain	sa. pl.
longifolia	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1823
macrocarpa	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1810
marina 8	Pur. 7, H. Her. P.	Germany	1798
marginata	Wht. 7, H. De. Tr.	Caucasus	1818
mediterranea	Wht. 6, H.	Mediterr.	1823
montana	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	France	1800
multicaulis	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Europe	1814
nardifolia	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1827
memorosa	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	S. Amer.	1832
norvegica	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Scotland	mnts.
ottoides 10	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1820
péndula	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1816
peplodes	Wht. 6, H. Ev. Cr.	Britain	sea sh.
pinifolia	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1823
polygonoides	Red. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1822
procera	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1820
procumbens	Pur. 7, F. De. Tr.	Egypt	1801
pubescens	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Archpl.	1820
purpurea	Wht. 7, H.	Spain	1823
ramosissima	Wht. 7, H.	B. Hungary	1816
recurva	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Alps	1822
rigida	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1823
rostrata	Wht. 8, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1816
rubra	Pur. 7, H.	Britain	san. f.
rubella 11	Red. 7, H. Her. P.	Scotland	mnts.
salina	Pur. 7, H.	Bohemia	1820
saxatilis	Pur. 7, H. Her. P.	Germany	1732
scabra	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Alp. Eur.	1822
setacea 12	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	France	
striata	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1783
stricta	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1812
subulata 13	Wht. 6, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1822
tonifolia	Wht. 7, H.	England, san. f.	
Barrelleri	Wht. 7, H.	S. France	1820
hybrida	Wht. 7, H.	S. France	1827
viscidula 14	Wht. 7, H.	France	1818
tetraquetra	Wht. 8, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees	1781
triandra	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1816
trinevris	Wht. 7, H.		1817
trinevris	Wht. 6, H.	Britain	woods
verna	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Britain	mnts.
verticillata	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Armenia	1823
uliginosa	Wht. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1819

média 9, serpyllifolia.

ARÉNGA, *Lab.* Name not explained by the author. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*.

A very useful and interesting Palm. In its native country the fibres attached to the petioles are twisted into ropes, the medulla of the trunk is used as sago, and the saccharine juice forms excellent sugar. For culture, &c., see *Gomaitus*.

saccharifera. Yellow S. Palm. Asiatic Is. 1830

AREOLÆ, little spaces on areas on the surface of anything; the spaces between the cracks in the lichens are the areolæ.

ARETÛSA, *Swarts*. A nymph of Diana's, who was changed into a fountain; applied to this genus on account of the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are handsome, especially *A. bulbosa*, which has a large fine lilac flower terminating each stem; it requires to be kept in the greenhouse, and to be grown in a peaty soil, very moist, with the pots well drained. *A. plicata* does not require to be kept quite so moist. See *Bartholina* and *Pogonia*.

bulbosa . . . Wht. ro. 6, G. Ter. 4 Carolina
plicata . . . Yel. pnk. 7, S. Ter. 1 E. Ind. . . 1806

ARÉTIA, *Willdenow*. Called after Benoit Aretius, a Swiss, professor in the university of Berne. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. Minute interesting species, growing best on rock-work or in pots. Sandy loam and peat suit them, and they are multiplied by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Androsace Arétia*.

alpina . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Switzerl. 1775
argentea . . . White . 6, F. Her. P. 1 1/2 Switzerl. 1826
helvetica 1 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Switzerl. 1775
pubescens . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Switzerl. 1824
Vitaliana . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Pyrenees 1787

ARÉTIUM, *Splitgerber*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. See *Acróstichum*.

citrifolium . . . Br. yel. . 8, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 W. Ind. .

ARGÂNIA, *Schousb.* From *argam*, its aboriginal name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. A very fine tree, succeeding in common soil, and increased freely by layers or cuttings. The wood is so close and hard, as to sink in water. *Synonymes* : 1, *Sideroxylon spinosum*, *Elæodendron Argania*.

Sideroxylon 1 Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Morocco. 1711

ARGEMONE, *Tournefort*. Named from its supposed medicinal qualities; from *argena*, catarract of the eye. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. Very interesting dwarf species, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by suckers. *Synonyme* : 1, *intermedia*.

albiflora . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1821
Barclatiana 1 Cream . 6, F. Her. P. 5 Mexico . 1827
grandiflora . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1827
mexicana . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1822
ochroleuca . . . Sulphur . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1827
speciosa . . . Cream . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Mexico .

ARGOLÁSIA, *Jussieu*. Named from *argos*, white, and *lasios*, woolly; in reference to the calyx being white and velvety on the outside. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Lophiola*. *Synonyme* : 1, *Lanària plumosa*.

plumosa . . . White . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1787

ARGOL. See *Roccella tinctoria*.

ARGYRÆA, *Louriero*. Named in reference to the white silvery texture of the leaves; from

orgyrioides, silvery. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. A very fine genus of extensive growing climbers, requiring a good deal of time and pot-room before they bloom. *A. cuneata* is dwarf, and produces an abundance of elegant flowers: light rich soil, or sandy loam and peat mixed, suits them well; cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lettsomia bona-nôx*; 2, *Ipomœa capitata*; 3, *L. cuneata*; 4, *L. cymosa*; 5, *Ipomœa Malabárica*; 6, *L. ornata*; 7, *L. pomœca*; 8, *Ipomœa speciosa*, *Lettsomia nervosa*; 9, *L. splendens*; 10, *L. uniflora*; 11, *Rivea hirsuta*, *A. Choisyana*.

<i>bona-nôx</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev. Tu.	20 E. Ind.	1799
<i>capitata</i> 2 . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Twi.	10 E. Ind.	1823
<i>cuneata</i> 3 . . .	Purple	8, S. Ev. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1822
<i>cymosa</i> 4 . . .	Pink	8, S. Lv. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1823
<i>festiva</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev. Twi.	10 India	1838
<i>hirsuta</i> 11 . . .	Purple	8, S. Ev. Twi.	11 E. Ind.	1850
<i>Malabárica</i> 5 . . .	Cream	7, S. Ev. Twi.	10 E. Ind.	1823
<i>ornata</i> 6 . . .	White	7, S. Ev. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1824
<i>pomœca</i> 7 . . .	Pink	6, S. Ev. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1818
<i>setosa</i> . . .	Pink	8, S. Ev. Twi.	10 Nepal	1818
<i>speciosa</i> 8 . . .	Red	7, S. Ev. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1818
<i>splendens</i> 9 . . .	Pink	7, S. Ev. Tu.	10 E. Ind.	1820
<i>uniflora</i> 10 . . .	White	7, S. Ev. Tu.	25 E. Ind.	1817

ÁRIA. See *Pyrus Ária*.

ARIDITY, dryness.

ARIETINUM, resembling a ram's head.

ARIL, { a process of the placenta adhering to
the hilum of seeds; a peculiar sub-

ARILLUS, { stance covering the seeds.

ARILLATE, having that peculiar appendage called arillus. A term only applied to seeds.

ARIÓPSIS, *Graham.* From *aron*, Arum, and *opsis*, sight; from the likeness to *Arum* in habit, &c. *Linn.* Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A very curious plant, discovered by J. S. Law, Esq., in Bombay. It grows freely in light sandy soil, and may be readily propagated by suckers and division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Remusatia vivipara*, *Coladium viviparum*, *Arum viviparum*.

pelata 1 . . . Yel. pur. 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Bombay . 1845

ARISÁRUM, *Tournefort.* A Greek word. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A curious plant, of little interest, and easily grown in sandy loam, with a little peat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arum Arisarum*.

vulgare 1 . . . Igt. yel. 5, F. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1596

ARISÆMA, *Benth.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A small stemless genus, with tuberous roots, like those of the common *Arum*, purple-stalked pedate leaves, and a pink or purple spathe from five to six inches long. It was discovered in shady woods near Morelia by Mr. Hartweg, who sent it to the Horticultural Society. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arum Murrayi*.

mucrospatha Pink 7, G. Tu. P. 1 Morelia . 1839
Murrayi 1 . . . Purple 6, S. Tu. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1847
præcox . . . Pur. gr. 7, G. Tu. P. 1 Japan . 1860

ARISTATE, { having a beard or awn, as the
ARISTATED, { glume of barley.

ARISTEA, *Ker.* Named in reference to the bearded leaves, from *arista*, a point or beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. A pretty genus, thriving well in loam and peat, and in-

creased by seeds or divisions. *A. capitata* should be planted in peat.

<i>capitata</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 3	C. G. H. 1790
<i>cyanea</i> . . .	Blue	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1759
<i>melaleuca</i> . . .	Pa. blue	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1796
<i>pusilla</i> . . .	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1806
<i>spiralis</i> . . .	Pa. blue	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1795

ARISTIDA, *Linn.* Derived from *arista*, an ear of corn. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These plants are not worth cultivating. See *Chetaria*.

<i>stipoides</i> . . .	Apetal	6, Grass.	1½ N. Holland 1826
<i>vagans</i> . . .	Apetal	6, Grass.	2 N. Holland 1816

ARISTOLOCHIÆÆ. A small order of climbing herbaceous, and half-shrubby plants, bearing mottled and singularly-shaped flowers. The common Birthwort (*Aristolochia Clematitis*) is a British example.

ARISTOLOCHIA, *Linn.* So named from *aristos*, best, and *locheia*, parturition; its supposed medical qualities. *Linn.* 20, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aristolochiaceæ*. This is a remarkable genus, the flowers having more or less the appearance of a horn. The most suitable compost is a mixture of sandy loam and peat, with a very little well-decomposed dung. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. ringens*; 2, *A. grandiflora*; 3, *A. trilobata*.

<i>acuminata</i> . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Mauritius 1822
<i>anguicula</i> . . .	Or. red.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Grenada 1845
<i>arbores</i> . . .	Br. pur.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	20 N. Grenada
<i>arboræscens</i> . . .	Y. pur.	7, G. Ev. S.	20 America . 1787
<i>Arkansa</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	20 Arkansas . 1824
<i>barbata</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caraccas . 1796
<i>bilobata</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. America . 1824
<i>betica</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	5 Spain . 1596
<i>bracteata</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Tr.	3 E. Indies . 1793
<i>brasilensis</i> 1 . . .	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Brazil . 1820
<i>caudata</i> . . .	Lurid	6, S. De. Tu.	5 Brazil . 1828
<i>chilensis</i> . . .	Pur. gr.	9, F. De. Cl.	10 W. Indies 1832
<i>fœtens</i> . . .	Pur. yl.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 B. Indies 1832
<i>collata</i> . . .	Pur. yl.	8, G. Ev. Tu.	6 B. Ayres . 1836
<i>cilliosa</i> . . .	Pur. gr.	9, S. Ev. Tu.	6 N. Patagon 1826
<i>Clematitis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	2 Britain woods
<i>cymbifera</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 St. Paul . 1829
<i>fœtida</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Mexico . 1822
<i>glauca</i> . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. Cl.	6 Barbary . 1785
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Jamaica . 1824
<i>gigantea</i> . . .	Yel. bn.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	20 Brazil . 1844
<i>Gigas</i> 2 . . .	Wht. br.	6, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Guatemala 1842
<i>hyperborea</i> . . .	Purple	5, S. De. Tw.	20 India . 1836
<i>hastata</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	16 Cuba . 1822
<i>hirta</i> . . .	Purple	6, G. Her. P.	2 Chio . 1759
<i>indica</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Indies . 1780
<i>labiosa</i> . . .	Pr. gr. y.	7, S. Ev. Tu.	20 Brazil . 1821
<i>leucometra</i> . . .	Pur. br.	9, S. De. Cl.	12 N. Grenada 1863
<i>longa</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. De. Tr.	2 S. Europe 1548
<i>macradenia</i> . . .	Gr. br. y.	4, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Mexico . 1848
<i>maxima</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 N. Spain . 1759
<i>odoratissima</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Jamaica . 1737
<i>ornithocéphala</i> . . .	Pur. br.	10, S. Ev. Tu.	20 Brazil . 1838
<i>pallida</i> . . .	W. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	2 Italy . 1640
<i>panduriformis</i> . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caraccas . 1823
<i>picta</i> . . .	Purple	4, S. Ev. Cl.	20 P. Cabul . 1849
<i>Pistolochia</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. De. Tr.	2 S. Europe 1597
<i>ringens</i> . . .	Pr. gr. y.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Brazil . 1820
<i>rotunda</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	7, G. Her. P.	2 S. Europe 1596
<i>sacata</i> . . .	Ppsh. rd.9.	8, S. Ev. Tu.	20 Silhet . 1829
<i>sagittata</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer. 1819
<i>serpentiens</i> . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. Tr.	4 Candia . 1727
<i>Sempervirens</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	7, H. De. Tr.	1 N. Amer. 1632
<i>Sipho</i> . . .	Yel. br.	7, H. De. Cl.	80 N. Amer. 1763
<i>surinamensis</i> 3 . . .	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Surinam . 1823
<i>Thwaitesii</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	3 Ceylon . 1856
<i>tomentosa</i> . . .	Purple	7, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer. 1799
<i>trifida</i> . . .	Green	8, S. De. Tu.	15 Caraccas .
<i>trilobata</i> . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	8 S. Amer. . 1775

ARISTOTELIA, *Willdenow*. In memory of Aristotile. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. This as a shrub is showy, but its flowers have little beauty. In a warm situation it grows freely, in common soil, and ripened cuttings soon take, as do also layers. It produces eatable berries.

Mâcqui . . . Wht. gr. 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Chile . . . 1735
variegata Wht. gr. 5, F. Ev. S. 4 Gardens . . .

ARISTOTELIACEÆ. See *Tiliaceæ*.

ARKÁNSA. See *Aristoldchia Arkánsa*.

ARMENIACA, *Tournefort*. Named from the apricot being originally from *Armenia*. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Drupaceæ*. A genus of valuable fruit trees, as is at once apparent from its containing the well-known apricot. The species all thrive well in a rich loamy soil, and are best increased by budding on kind free-growing plum stocks. *A. vulgàris*, or common apricot, produces a round, yellow, firmish-fleshed fruit, little less esteemed than the peach or nectarine; it is used fresh from the tree at the dessert, and is also made into jellies, preserves, &c.; from the clarified juice the Chinese make lozenges, which, dissolved by water, yield a grateful beverage; the nut yields a kind of oil, and the young shoots a fine golden colour to wool.

Synonymes: 1, *Prunus brigantia*; 2, *P. dasycarpa*; 3, *P. sibirica*; 4, *P. armeniaca*; 5, *A. pedunculata*.
brigantia 1 . . . Pink . . . 3, H. De. S. 8 S. Eur. . . 1819
dasycarpa 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. 12 Levant . . . 1800
persicifolia . . . Pink . . . 4, H. De. T. 15 Levant . . . 1800
sibirica 3 . . . Pink . . . 4, H. De. S. 6 Siberia . . . 1788
vulgàris 4 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. 15 Levant . . . 1548
cordifolia . . . White . . . 3, H. De. T. 15 Levant . . . 1548
ovalifolia . . . White . . . 3, H. De. T. 15 Levant . . . 1548
flore pleno 5 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. T. 5 Gardens
fol. variegatis White . . . 4, H. De. T. 5 Gardens

ARMERIA, *Willdenow*. *Armeria* is the Latin name of Sweetwilliam. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceæ*. These plants though dwarf are handsome, and well adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they may also be grown in pots, in sandy, open, rich soil. *A. vulgàris*, or common thrift, is considered next to box the most valuable for edging walks, borders, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. scabra*. 2, *Stidice armeria*.

alliacea . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . . 1798
alpina . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carinthia . . .
arenaria . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 France . . .
cephalotes . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . . 1800
denticulata . . . Flesh 6, H. Her. P. 1 Naples . . . 1816
dianthoides . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . . 1810
fasciculata . . . Purp. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Portugal . . .
hirta . . . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Africa . . . 1820
humilis . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . . 1817
hybrida . . . Red 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . . .
juniperifolia . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . . 1818
latifolia . . . Lt. red 7, H. Her. P. 2 Algarbia . . .
littoralis . . . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . .
maderensis 1 . . . Pink 8, H. Her. P. 1 Madeira . . .
montana 2 . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 1 Bt. seaco. . .
pinifolia . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 Scot. mts. . .
plantaginea . . . Red 6, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal . . .
pungens . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . . 1818
Popeana . . . Red 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . . 1818
scozonerefolia . . . Scarlet 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . . .
vulgàris . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . . 1816
alba . . . White 9, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . .
coccinea . . . Red 9, H. Her. P. 1 Gardens . . .

ARMORÁCIA, *Pliny*. The horse-radish. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. See *Cochlearia*.

ARMILLÀRIS, like a bracelet.

ARNÉBIA, *De Candolle*. Name of Arabic origin. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring the same soil and treatment as *Anchusa*, to which they are nearly allied. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lycopsis echioides*, *Anchusa echioides*, *Lithospermum erectum*.

echioides 1 . . . Yell. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1840
Griffithii . . . Yell. pur. 6, G. Her. P. 1 Cabul . . . 1560

ARNICA, *Linn.* Derived from *arnakis*, a lamb's skin, because of the likeness of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are dwarf and interesting. *A. montana* is a powerful sternutatory, and has besides many important medicinal properties. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. montana*. See *Bellidiastrum*.

Chusii . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switz. . . 1819
cordata . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switz. . . 1819
còrsica . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Corsica . . . 1824
Doronicum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . . . 1816
glaciàlis . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switz. . . 1823
helvética 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switz. . . 1819
lanigera . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . . 1827
montana . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . . 1781
scorpioides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . . . 1710

ARNOPÖGON, *Willdenow*. Taken from *arnos*, lamb, and *pogon*, beard; in allusion to the bearded seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are pretty flowering plants, and easily cultivated; the seed merely requires sowing in the border, and treating as other annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Urospermum capense*; 2, *U. Dalechampi*.

asper . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 14 Montpl. 1774
capensis 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. B. 1 C. G. H. 1818
Dalechampi 2 . . . Lt. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . . 1739
picroides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . . 1683

ARNÓSERIS, *De Candolle*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Hyóseris*.

ARNÓTTA, or **ARNOTTO**. See *Bixa Orellana*.

ARÒMA, the spicy quality of a thing.

AROIDEÆ. See *Araceæ*.

ARONGÁNIA. See *Harónga*.

ARÒNIA. See *Cratægus Arónia*.

ARÓNICUM, *De Candolle*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Arnica*.

alticum . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . . . 1783

ARPOPHYLLUM, *La Llave*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. "Some of the most graceful and beautiful of the Mexican *Orchidaceæ* recently introduced. The stems of *A. spicata* are slender, and a foot or a foot and a half high, with the sheaths as rough as shagreen leather; it is terminated by one long curved leaf, from the axil of which there curves in an opposite direction a dense spike of pink or pale purple flowers. It is a species of great rarity even in Mexico, where it has hitherto only been seen at Sultepec and near Arembaro, growing upon trees."—*Bot. Reg.* It may be referred to *Epidendrum* for cultivation, &c.

coccineum . . . Scarlet . . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . . . 1843
giganteum . . . Bro. pink . . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . . . 1839
spicatum . . . Pink . . . 2, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . . . 1838

ARRACÁCHA, *Bancroft*. The name given to the plant by the Spaniards in South America. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Perennial South American herbs of a salubrious quality, extensively cultivated for culinary purposes, and propagated by planting pieces of the root, in each of which is an eye or shoot. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cönium Arracácha*.

esculénta 1 . Brnsh. . 7, S. Tu. P. 3 Santa Fe. 1823

ARRACK, the distilled juice of the *Cocos nucifera*.

ARRHENATHERUM, *Palisot de Beauvois*. Derived from *arhen*, male, *ather*, a point; the male spikes being furnished with awns. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Species of grass, of great use, though but little beauty; cultivation easy. *Synonymes*: 1, *Holcus avenaceus*, *Avena elatior*; 2, *Holcus bulbosus*, *Avena bulbosa*.

avenaceum 1 . Apetal . 6, Grass. 5 Brit. mea.
muticum . . Apetal . 7, Grass. 4 Scot. mts.
bulbosum 2 . Apetal . 7, Grass. 3 Germany.

ARRHYNCHIUM, *Lindl.* A, privative, and *rhy-nchos*, a snout. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. Stove Epiphytes of small size, thriving on blocks of wood, or in fibrous peat, and increased by division.

labræsum . . Pur. yel. . 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Asia . . 1849

ARRÖSUS, gnawed, bitten.

ARROW-GRASS. See *Triglochin*.

ARROW-HEAD. See *Sagittaria*.

ARROW-ROOT. See *Maránta*.

ARSÝRIA, *Pers.* Name derived from *arkus*, a net. The spores are fastened together by a net-work of fibres; beautiful coloured minute fungi found upon rotten wood. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiææ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichia denudata*—A. punicea 1, *nütans*.

ARTABÓTRYIS, *R. Brown*. This name was suggested by the curious tendril belonging to the peduncle, by which the growing fruit is suspended on the nearest support; from *artatao*, to suspend, *botrys*, grapes. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonææ*. This species is very ornamental, growing about six feet high, and is easily cultivated in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat, and propagated from ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. hexapétala*.

odoratissima . Brown . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 China . 1758

ARTANEMA, *D. Don*. A tooth is borne on one side of each of the longer filaments; whence the name, from *artatao*, to support, *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariææ*. This is an interesting plant, with the aspect of a mimulus, producing large showy blossoms. It has been treated in the greenhouse, but will succeed in the open border in summer, in loam and peat; seeds.

Synonyme: 1, *Torenia scabra*.

fimbriatum . Pa. blue . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Moreton B. 1830

ARTEDIA, *Linn.* In honour of Peter Artedi, a Swedish naturalist, one of the first who attempted to divide umbelliferous plants into genera. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An uninteresting species, of the simplest culture—*squamata*.

ARTEMÍSIA, *Linn.* Artemis, one of the names of Diana; the plant is said to have been named after Diana, on account of its being used in bringing on precocious puberty. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Some species of this genus are pretty, others merely ornamental, while some are wholly uninteresting; their silvery leaves have a showy effect in rock-work, for which places they are well suited; they grow in almost any soil, and are increased readily from divisions, cuttings, and seeds. *A. chinensis*, and some other species, yield the moxa of China, a substance used as a cautery, by burning it upon parts affected with gout and rheumatism. In India *A. indica* is considered a powerful deobstruent and antispasmodic; and the leaves of other species are esteemed a valuable stomachic medicine. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. caucásica*; 2, *A. leucanthemifolia*; 3, *A. nütans*, *cérnua*; 4, *A. rupestris*; 5, *A. Redöwskii*; 6, *A. inodora*; 7, *A. glaciális*, *rupestris*; 8, *A. rupestris*; 9, *A. splendens*.

Abrotanum . Yel. gr. 8, H. De. S. 4 Europe . 1548
humile . . Yel. gr. 9, H. De. S. 4 S. Eur.
tobolski-
ana . . Yel. gr. 9, H. De. S. 4 Russia.

áfra . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.

alpina . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus 1804

aprica . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Ev. T.

argentea . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 10 Levant . 1640

arbutæa . . Yel. gr. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Madeira . 1777

austriaca . . Brown 9, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Austria . 1597

cærulæscens . Yellow 9, H. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Engl., sea s.

chinensis . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 4 China . 1818

Dracuncul. W. grn. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1548

frigida . . Yel. gr. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1826

furcata . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1820

gállica . . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., wet pl.

glaciális . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her.-E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerl. 1739

glabra . . Green . 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1806

greenlándica . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Greenld. 1810

helvética . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerl. 1819

indica . . Yel. gr. 9, H. Her. P. 3 E. Indies 1796

Judæica . . Yellow 8, F. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Levant . 1683

lactiflora . . Pa. w. 11 G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal. . 1828

ledniensis . Yellow 7, H. De. S. 2 Carpat. . 1826

maritima . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., sea s.

Marschalli-
ana 6 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1816

Móxa . . . Yellow 10, G. Ev. S. 3 China.

Mutellina 7 . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Alp. Eur. 1815

nívea . . Green 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1815

norvegica 8 . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Norway . 1818

orientális . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Armenia 1810

Pallásii . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1820

palmaria . . Green 6, F. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. . 1739

pectinátia . Brown 6, H. A. 1 Dauria . 1806

pedunculá-
ris 9 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus 1818

póntica . . Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 3 Austria . 1570

potentilla-
folia . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1818

ramosa . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1816

repens . . Brown 6, H. Her. Tr. 1 Tartary . 1805

rupestris . . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1748

salina . . W. grn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary 1823

Santónica . W. grn. 9, H. Ev. S. 1 Siberia . 1596

saxatilis . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary.

scopária . . W. grn. 8, H. A. 3 Hungary 1796

sericea . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1796

spicata . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerl. 1790

taurica . . W. grn. 7, H. Her. P. Tauria . 1818

tenuifolia . . Yel. gr. 10, G. Ev. S. 8 China . 1732

valentia . . Yel. gr. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1739

valleslaca . . Lt. vel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1739

vulgæra . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. Gardens.

variegatum . Purple 8, H. Her. P. Gardens.

Wulfenii . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerl. 1819

Absinthium, *albida*, *ambigua*, *anethifolia*, *annua*, *armeniaca*, *aragonensis*, *Balsamita*, *binensis*, *camphorata*, *campestris*, *c. alpina*, *cana*, *canadensis*, *canescens*, *caucásica*, *caudata*, *chamaemelifolia*, *coarctata*, *crithmifolia*, *desertorum* 2, *dracunculoides* 3, *fasciculata*, *fragrans*, *gnaphalioides*, *herbacea*, *hirsuta*, *hispánica*, *humilis* 4, *incisa*, *inculta*, *inodora* 5, *insipida*, *integrifolia*, *japonica*, *lacinata*, *longifolia*, *mexicana*, *mollissima*, *monogyna*, *montevicensis*, *neglecta*, *nitens*, *odoratissima*, *palustris*, *parviflora*, *procera*, *procumbens*, *serrata*, *Sieversiana*, *subcanescens*, *tenacitifolia*, *viridifolia*, *vulgaris*.

ARTHONIA, The meaning unexplained. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. Curious species, growing from a quarter of an inch to three inches high, and found chiefly on the bark of old trees.—*astroidea*, *ilicina*, *impolita*, *larida*, *lyncea*, *obscura*, *Suartziana*.

ARTHRITICUS, gouty, swollen.

ARTHROPHYLLUM, *Boj.* See *Phyllarthron*. The *Arthrophyllum* of Blume is a genus of Araliaceous plants of no great beauty, all natives of Java; but no species has yet, that we are aware of, been introduced. The name is derived from *arthron*, a joint, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in reference to the jointed leaf-stalks. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*—but the genus so named by Bojer belongs to *Crescentiaceæ*, and is referred to *Phyllarthron*.

ARTHROPODIUM, *R. Brown.* Derived from *arthron*, a joint, and *pous*, a foot; the foot-stalks of the flowers being jointed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Some species of this genus are very pretty, as *A. minus* and *fimbriatum*; others are ornamental; and the whole succeed in sandy loam and peat, and increase freely by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. minus*; 2, *Anthericum pendulum*. See *Stypandra*.

cirratum . . . Wht. 6, G. Her. P. 3 N. Zealand 1821
fimbriatum . . . Wht. 7, G. Her. P. 1½ N. Holland 1822
minus . . . Wht. 7, G. Her. P. 1½ N. Holland 1823
paniculatum 1 Wht. 8, G. Bl. P. 3 N. S. Wales 1800
pendulum 2 . . . Wht. 7, G. Her. P. 1½ Teneriffe . . . 1816

ARTHROSTÉMA, *Pavon.* From *arthron*, a joint, and *stemon*, a stamen; their stamens or connectives being jointed. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Beautiful plants, growing about two feet high, with rose or lilac-coloured flowers; they grow in loam, mixed with a little peat, and increase from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhévia versicolor*.

fragile . . . Rose pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . . 1846
versicolor . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . . 1825
nitidum . . . Pa. lilac . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 B. Ayres . . . 1830

ARTICHOKE. See *Cynara*.

ARTICULATE,
ARTICULATED, } jointed, having joints.

ARTICULATIONS, the places where one thing is jointed with another.

ARTOCARPÆÆ. An order separated from *Urticaceæ*, including the Bread-fruit (*Artocarpus*), the Bread-nut (*Bróssimum*); all the species abound in milky juice, and in some cases is rich and wholesome, as in the *Galactodendron*;

in others, however, it is extremely poisonous, as in the *Upas* poison (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

ARTOCARPUS, *Linn.* From *artos*, bread, and *carpos*, fruit; in allusion to the well-known name and uses of the bread-fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. To this genus belongs the bread-fruit tree of the South Sea Islands. They are difficult to cultivate in this country; a light rich loamy soil is best adapted to them. Sweet says, "they have been generally treated too tenderly, and not allowed sufficient air. They appear to be of the same nature as the fig, to which they are nearly allied. Large cuttings root freely in a pot of sand, plunged under a hand-glass, in a moist heat, with all their leaves entire; if the leaves are shortened, it is a great chance if they succeed." For further particulars respecting this very valuable genus, see *Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants*.

incisa . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 S. Sea Is. 1793
nucifera . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Ind. 1793
integrifolia . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Ind. 1778
heterophylla Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Ind. 1778

ARUM, *Linn.* Formerly *aron*, supposed to be an ancient Egyptian word. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. This genus contains some very handsome species, while others are only useful on account of their medicinal qualities; the flowers have generally a very disagreeable smell, hence they are not favourites; they all succeed in common soil, and increase with little trouble from offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Biarrum gramineum*; 2, *B. tenuifolium*. See also *Aconitias*, *Aglaonema*, *Ambrosinia*, *Amorphophallus*, *Antherurus*, *Arisæma*, *Arisarum*, *Biarrum*, *Caladium*, *Colocasia*, *Cryptocoryne*, *Dieffenbachia*, *Dracunculus*, *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, *Philodendron*, *Remusatia*, *Sauroromatum*, *Syngeonium*, *Typhonium* and *Xanthosoma*.

atro-rubens . . . Brn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1758
divaricatum . . . Grn. 7, S. Tu. P. 2 E. Ind. 1759
flagelliforme . . . Brn. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Bengal 1819
gramineum 1 . . . Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Maurit. 1823
hederaceum . . . Pur. 6, Epiphy. 6 W. Ind. 1793
indicum . . . Brn. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 China 1824
italicum . . . Lt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Italy 1683
integrifolium . . . Grn. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 1825
marginatum . . . S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. 1820
macrorrhizon . . . Grn. 8, S. Tu. P. 2 E. Ind. 1803
minutum . . . Pur. 7, S. Tu. P. 4 E. Ind. 1802
obtusilobum . . . S. Her. P. 2 1824
orientale . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria 1820
palmatum . . . H. Her. P. 1½ 1825
pentaphyllum . . . S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1818
pictum . . . H. Her. P. 2 Corsica 1800
polyphyllum . . . S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1818
ramosum . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 1810
ringens . . . 6, G. Her. P. 3 Japan 1800
sarmentosum . . . Pur. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil 1835
tenuifolium 2 . . . Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1570
triphyllum . . . Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1664
zebrinum . . . Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1664
venosum . . . Pur. 3, S. Her. P. 1½ 1794
maculatum.

ARUNCUS. See *Spiræa Aruncus*.

ARUNDINA, *Blume.* From *arundo*, a reed; resemblance of the stems. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These slender-stemmed plants produce flowers almost equal in size and beauty to *Cattleya*. They require the orchidaceous stove; and on account of the smallness

quadrifolia W. red	7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1820
rosea . . . Red	7, G. Her. P. 1 Mexico	1824
rubra . . . Red	7, H. Her. P. 1 Virginia	1825
salicifolia . White	7, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico	1817
syriaca . . . Purple	7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.	1829
tuberosa . Orange	8, H. Tu. P. 2 N. Amer.	1680
variegata . White	7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.	1697
verticillata Wht. gr.	7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1759
virgata . . White	7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1820
vestita . . . Yelsh. gr.	10, G. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1844

ASCLEPIUM. See *Thápsia Asclépium*.

ASCÓBOLUS, Persoon. From *askos*, a bladder, and *ballo*, to eject; in allusion to the principal peculiarity of the genus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. A curious production, found chiefly on old cow soil—*ciliatus*, *furfuraceus*, *glaber*, *trifolii*, *vinosus*.

ASCÓPHORA, Tode. From *askos*, a term used to denote a peculiar kind of receptacle of spores, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. This is mere mould, as seen upon old paste, &c.—*mucedo*.

ÁSCYRON. See *Hypericum Áscyron*.

ÁSCYRUM, Linn. From *a*, privative, and *skyros*, hard; plants soft to the touch. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. The species are dwarf and curious, and succeed well with the treatment given to *Hypericum*. See *Norantea*.

amplexicaule	Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 14 N. Amer.	1893
crux-Andree	Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer.	1759
hypericoides	Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer.	1759
pumilum	Yel. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Georgia	1806
stans	Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 14 N. Amer.	1816

ASERÁNTHE. See *Eschinánthus grandiflorus*.

ASH-TREE. See *Fraxinus*.

ASIATIC POISON-BULB. See *Crinum asiaticum*.

ASMINA, Adanson. A name of Canadian origin, meaning unknown. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, from one to three feet high; they succeed best in peat and loam, and are of easy propagation by layering the branches. *Synonymy*: 1, *Andra triloba*.
grandiflora . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 Georgia . 1820
parviflora . Brown . 5, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1806
pygmæa . . White . 6, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1812
triloba . . . Pa. pur. 8, H. De. S. 3 China . 1822

ASKALON (the Shallot). See *Allium ascalonicum*.

ASOCA. See *Jonesia Asoca*.

ASPÁLATHUS, Linn. Said to be derived from *a*, privative, and *spao*, to extract; in reference to the thorns. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*.
 "All the species are rather ornamental when in flower. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is the soil best adapted for them; and young cuttings of all will strike in sand, under bell-glasses, but the glasses must be wiped occasionally, or the cuttings are very liable to damp off."—*Don's System of Gard. and Botany*. See *Cyclopædia*.

affinis . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1822
albena . . . White	7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1774
arabæna . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1795
arborescens . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 7 C. G. H.	
argentea . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1759
asparagoides . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1812
astroites . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1818
callosa . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1812
candicans . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1774
carnea . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1795
capitata . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1823
Chenopoda . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1759
ciliaris . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1799
crassifolia . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1800

ericifolia . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1789
galioidea . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. Tr. 2 C. G. H.	1817
genistoides . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1816
globosa . . . Orange	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1802
hispida . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1818
hystrix . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1824
indica . . . Red	7, G. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind.	1759
laricina . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1796
mucronata . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1796
multiflora . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1813
pedunculata . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1775
quinquefolia . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1816
sericea . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1816
spinosa . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1824
squarrosa . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1823
subulata . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1789
thymifolia . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1825
uniflora . . . Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1812

ASPÁRAGIN. A peculiar principle abundant in *Asparagus*.

ASPÁRAGUS, Linn. Derived from *a*, intensive, and *sparasso*, to tear, some of the species being armed with strong prickles. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The character and mode of treating this favourite genus is known by all; suffice it to say, that they are most successful in good rich light soil, and may be multiplied by seeds or divisions.

acutifolius . Wht. gn. 5, F. Ev. S.	2 Spain .	1640
æthiopicus . White . 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1816
albus . . . White . 8, F. Ev. S.	2 Spain .	1540
amarus . . Green . 7, H. Her. P.	4 France .	1824
aphyllus . . White . 6, F. Ev. S.	3 S. Eur.	1640
asiaticus . . White . 5, G. Ev. S.	3 Asia .	1759
Broussonetii . Gn. wht. 5, H. Her. P.	2 Canaries .	1822
capensis . . Green . 4, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1691
caspicus . . Gn. wht. 6, H. Her. P.	3 Caucasus .	1821
dahuricus . Green . 4, H. Her. P.	3 Dauria .	1823
declinatus . Wht. gn. 5, F. Her. P.	5 C. G. H.	1759
decumbens . Wht. gn. 4, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1792
depdens . . White . 6, G. Ev. Tw.	4 C. G. H.	1819
falcatus . . Wht. gn. 4, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1792
flexuosus . . Wht. gn. 7, S. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1800
grandiflorus . White . 7, G. Her. Cl.	4 Teneriffe .	1828
hóridus . . . White . 6, F. Ev. Tw.	4 S. Eur.	1800
lanceus . . . White . 5, G. Her. Cl.	3 C. G. H.	1811
laricinus . . White . 5, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1816
longifolius . White . 7, H. Her. P.	3 Siberia .	1827
lucidus . . . Green . 5, G. Her. Cl.	4 Macao .	1844
maritimus . Green . 6, H. Her. P.	2 Caspian .	1823
nivenianus . Wt. pur. 5, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1811
officinalis . Green . 7, H. Her. P.	4 Egl. sea-co.	
plocamoides . Gr. wht. 6, H. Her. P.	3 Teneriffe .	1829
racemosus . Wht. gn. 5, G. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1808
retrofractus . White . 7, G. Ev. Tw.	4 Africa .	1759
sarmentosus . Wht. gn. 8, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Ceylon .	1810
scandens . . Green . 6, G. Ev. Tw.	6 C. G. H.	1795
Smithianus . Gn. wht. 5, G. Her. P.	3 Teneriffe .	1829
stipulaceus . White . 5, G. Ev. Tw.	4 C. G. H.	1821
subulatus . Wt. grn. 6, F. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1811
sylvaticus . Green . 7, H. Her. P.	2 Hungary .	1819
tenuifolius . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P.	3 Hungary .	
tetragonus . White . 5, G. Her. P.	3 C. G. H.	1822
tricarínatus . Grn. yel. 6, G. Her. Cl.	4	
umbellatus . Gn. wht. 6, G. Her. P.	2 Caucasus .	1816
verticillaris . White . 7, H. Her. P.	2 Caucasus .	1752

ASPÁSIA, Lindley. From *aspazomai*, I embrace, in allusion to the manner in which the column is embraced by the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Elegant plants, with the aspect of *Epidendrum*. The flowers of *A. variegatum* are deliciously sweet in the morning. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.

epidendroides . Wht. yel. 2, S. Epi.	1 Panama .	1833
lunata . . . Gr. or . . . S. Epi.	1 Brazil .	1844
lutea . . . Yellow . 3, S. Epi.	1 Guiana .	1838
variegata . . Grn. str. 2, S. Epi.	1 Panama .	1836

ASPEN. See *Pópulus tremula*.

ASPERA, harsh, rugged.

ASPERELLA. See *Elymus hystrix*.

ASPERGILLUS, *Micheli*. From *aspergillum*, because of its resemblance to the brush with which the holy water is scattered in catholic ceremonies. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Mere mouldiness, found in patches upon rotten substances, and damp species in herbariums—*aureus, candidus, glaucus, laneus, mollis, penicillatus, virens, roseus*.

ASPEROCOCCUS, *Lamour*. From *asper*, rough, and *kokkos*, seed; the seeds have a rough surface. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. This species is found on rocks—*compressus*.

ASPERUGO, *Linnaeus*. Derived, on account of its asperity, from *asper*, rough. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Altogether uninteresting, except in a botanical point of view. *procumbens*. Blue . 4, H. Tr. A. 1 Britain, rubbish.

ASPERULA, *Linnaeus*. A diminutive of *asper*, rough; leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. *A. arvensis* is a mere weed; all the rest of the species are pretty, and excepting *cynanchica*, remarkable for thriving under the shade of trees, in moist soil. The scent of *A. odorata* is quite pleasant, and the plant has been used for flavouring wine, perfuming clothes, &c. An infusion of *A. cynanchica* is astringent, and is used as a gargle. *A. odorata* is diuretic. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. rivialis*. 2, *Gallium glaucum*. 3, *A. repens*. 4, *Gallium humifusum*. 5, *A. incana*. See *Ernodea*.

alpina . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	3	Caucasus	1820
Aparine 1 . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	2	S. Eur.	1818
arcadiensis .	Red	4, H. Her. P.	3	Arcadia	1819
aristata . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1823
brevifolia .	Purple	7, F. Ev. Tr.	3	Europe	1825
crassifolia .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Levant	1775
cynanchica .	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	3	Eng., ch. hills.	
galioides 2 .	White	7, H. Her. P.	3	S. Eur.	1710
hirsuta 3 .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Portugal	1819
hirta . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	3	Pyrenees	1817
humifusa 4 .	White	7, H. Her. Tr.	3	Caucasus	1818
incana . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	3	Crete	1823
levigata . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1775
longiflora .	Yel. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	3	Hungary	1821
longifolia .	Red	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1820
montana .	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1801
nitida . .	Pink	8, H. Her. P.	3	Greece	1829
odorata . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Brit., woods.	
pyrenæica .	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	1	Spain	1821
rigida . .	Red	7, H. Her. P.	3	Greece	1819
scabra . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	1	Italy	1824
scutellaris .	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Russia	1838
supina . .	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	3	Caucasus	1821
taurina . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Italy	1739
tinctoria .	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	3	Europe	1764
tomentosa 5	Red	7, H. Her. P.	3	S. Eur.	1817
trichodes .	White	6, H. A.	3	Persia	1838
tyræica . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Levant	1829

arvensis.

ASPHALATHUS. See *Aspalathus*.

ASPHELANDRA. See *Aphelandra*.

ASPHODEL. See *Asphodelus*.

ASPHODELACEÆ. An order of herbaceous plants merged in *Liliaceæ*, from which they were found to differ in no essential characters.

ASPHODELUS, *Linnaeus*. From *α*, privative, and *sphallo*, to supplant; a flower not to be surpassed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*.

These plants are of a bold aspect, and when in flower very ornamental; common soil suits them well, and young plants are obtained without difficulty from the roots. See *Erenurus*.

astivus . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	2	Spain	1820
albus . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	2	S. Eur.	
asiaticus . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	2	Levant	1824
capillaris .	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	4	S. Europe	1812
cerasiferus .	White	6, H. Her. P.	2		
clavatus . .	White	7, S.	A. 1	E. Indies	1808
creticus . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	2	Candia	1821
fistulosus .	White	8, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1596
intermedius	White	7, G.	P. 1½	Canaries	1822
luteus . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	3	Sicily	1596
microcarpus	Yellow	6, H. Bl. P.	2	Dalmatia	1831
proliferus .	White	8, H.	A. 4	Armenia	1824
ranosus . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	2	S. Eur.	1551
sibiricus . .	Pa. yel.	5, H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1829
tauricus . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	3	Tauria	1812
taurior . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1824

ASPICARPA, *Richard*. The form of the fruit resembles a shield; hence the name from *aspis*, a shield, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A twining plant of little interest, and easy cultivation.

urens . . . Apetal . 7, S. De. Tw. 6 S. Amer. 1821

ASPIDISTRA, *Ker*. From *aspidiseon*, a little round shield; the form of the flower. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Curious plants, remarkable for producing their flowers under the surface of the earth. They grow in any common soil; and are increased by suckers.

elätior . . .	Brown	10, S. Her. P.	2	Japan	1835
variegata . .	Brown	10, S. Her. P.	2	Japan	1835
Rurida . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P.	1	China	1822
variegata . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P.	1	China	
punctata . .	Purple	3, S. Her. P.	1	China	1824
albo maculata	Gr. pur.	4, G. Her. P.	1	China	1802

ASPIDIUM, *Swartz*. From *aspidion*, a little buckler; because of the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. One of the pretty and very interesting genera of Ferns. A mixture of loam and peat, and a sheltered situation, are very suitable for them; they are multiplied by seeds, or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nephrodium acrostichoides*. 2, *N. decompositum*. 3, *Cyathea dentata*. 4, *Aspidium trapezoides*. 5, *Polypodium fragrans*. 6, *Nephrodium unitum*.

acrostichoides 1	} Brown	7, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	
aculeatum .		Brown	7, H. Her. P.	2	Brit., sha. pl.
æmulum . .	Brown	7, G. Her. P.	2	Madeira	1779
alatum . .	Br. yel.	7, S. Her. P.	1½	E. Indies.	
alpinum . .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	S. Eur.	1825
angulare .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	Hungary	1819
atomarium .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer.	1820
auriculatum .	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	1	E. Indies	1793
bulbiferum .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1638
ciutarium .	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	2	Jamaica	1820
cordifolium .	Brown	6, S. Her. P.	1	Jamaica	1824
coriaceum .	Brown	7, G. Her. P.	1	V. D. L.	1821
cristatum .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Eng., dp. pl.	
decompositum 2	} Brown	7, G. Her. P.	3	N. Holl.	1820
decurrens .		Br. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1½	I. of Luzon.
dentatum 3 .	Brown	6, H. Her. P.	3	Wales, rocks.	
dilatatum .	Brown	6, H. Her. P.	2	Brit., dp. pl.	
dumetorum .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	Brit., rocks.	
elongatum .	Brown	6, G. Her. P.	2	Madeira	1779
exaltatum .	Brown	7, S. Her. P.	4	Jamaica	1793
Filix-mas .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	Brit., sha. pl.	
fragile . .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	Brit., walls.	
fragrans . .	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1820
grande . .	Br. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1	I. of Luzon.	

Halleri . . .	Br. yel. 4, H. Her. P. 1½	Switzerl. 1824	dentatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1820
heracleifolium . . .	Yellow 6, S. Her. P.		dentic . . .	Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1790
Hookeri . . .	Br. yel. 6, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1812	depressum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	
indivium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 3	Jamaica 1824	diffonne . . .	Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1823
intermedium . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1823	dimidiatum . . .	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1827
irriguum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., dp. pl.	diversifolium . . .	Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1	Nor. Is. 1831
latifolium . . .	Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.	ebenum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1779
lobatum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., sha. pl.	elongatum . . .	Br. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Malac. 1840
Lonchitis . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., rocks.	erostum . . .	Br. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.
macrophyllum . . .	Br. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1824	falcatum . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1825
marginale . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P.	W. Ind. 1816	Filix-femina . . .	Brown 4, H. Her. P. 2	Britain, Sh. pl.
mölle . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1772	fissum . . .	Brown 4, S. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1825
montanum . . .	Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819	flabellifolium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1820
mucronatum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 2	Jamaica 1820	flacululatum . . .	Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1	N. Zeal. 1843
novoboracense . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1812	foeniculaceum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	
Oreopteris . . .	Brown 8, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., heaths.	fontanum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Eng., water
parvifolium . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1824	formosum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1822
patens . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S. 2	Jamaica 1784	fragrans . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica 1793
pectinatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1820	Halleri 5 . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819
peniniferum . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 6	W. Indies.	lactum . . .	Yellow 4, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.
propinquum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2	E. Indies 1793	laetum . . .	Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.
pubescens . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica 1817	lanceolatum . . .	Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1	England, rocks
pubgens . . .	Brown 6, G. Her. P.	W. Indies.	longissimum . . .	Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1	Malac. 1840
regium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	Brit., rocks.	Ruicidum . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.
repandum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.	maderense . . .	Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1	Madeira. 1828
rhacitum . . .	Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., rocks.	marium . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, rocks.
rhizophyllum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Jamaica 1820	melanocaulon . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
rigidum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. 1816	Michauxii 6 . . .	Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1823
Serra . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2	Jamaica 1819	monanthemum . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1790
Singaporiarum . . .	Br. yel. 4, H. Her. P.	Malacca.	montanum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1819
spinulosum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., dp. pl.	myriophyllum . . .	Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1	
Thelypteris . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., dp. pl.	Nidus 2 . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1820
trapezoides . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica 1824	obtusatum 7 . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl. 1824
trifoliatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½	W. Indies 1769	obtusifolium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	1838
tuberosum . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1½	W. Indies.	oligophyllum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil 1841
unilum 6 . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2	N. Holl. 1793	otites . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	1841
villosum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 3	W. Indies 1793	palmatum 11 . . .	Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. 1816
			persicifolium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.
			Petrarchae 8 . . .	Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1	France 1819
			planicaule . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1841
			polydon . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	N. Zeal. 1843
			premorsum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica 1793
			pulehrum . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica.
			pumilum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1823
			racibulizon . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	
			radicans 9 . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1820
			rescetus . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	Maurit. 1820
			rhizophorum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1793
			rhizophyllum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1820
			Ruta-muraria . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, walls.
			salicifolium . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.
			scolopendroides . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Leyte 1840
			septentrionale . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, rocks.
			serratum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½	W. Ind. 1793
			serrulatum . . .	Br. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1	India.
			Shepherdii . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1820
			striatum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. 1793
			sulcatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. 1827
			thelypteroides 10 . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1823
			Trichomanes . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, rocks.
			T. Harvii . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1	
			viride . . .	Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, rocks.
			vittaeforme . . .	Br. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.
			viviparum . . .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1	Maurit. 1820
			zamieifolium . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½	Caracas 1820

ASSARACUS. See *Narcissus*.

ASSES EYES. See *Stizolobium urens*.

ASSONIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Ignatius d'Asso, a distinguished Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceae*. These plants are ornamental and of easy cultivation in sandy soil; cuttings are propagated without difficulty in sand or sandy loam, in heat.

populnea . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Bourbon 1820

viburnoides . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Bourbon 1822

ASSURGENT, rising upwards.

ASTARTEA, *Decandolle*. A mythological name;

Astarte, in Syria Venus. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental species, three feet high; for culture. &c., see *Melaleuca*.
Synonyme: 1, *Melaleuca fasciculâris*.

fasciculâris 1. . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1830

ASTÉLIA, *R. Brown*. From *a*, without, and *stelos*, a stem. *Linn.* Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Curious plants. They thrive in the greenhouse in a light loamy soil, and produce abundance of off-sets; these, if detached and planted either in sawdust or very porous earth, with a slight bottom heat, will soon produce roots.

Banksii . . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1837
Cunninghamii . Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1859

ASTÉLMA, *R. Brown*. From *a*, privative, and *stelma*, crown, in allusion to the construction of the fruit. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Beautiful flowering plants, especially *A. eximium*; they grow about three feet high, and thrive well in sandy peat soil; the pots must be well drained, and the soil carefully watered, or they do not progress freely, but on the contrary, the whole plant appears to languish; they delight in a situation near the glass, with a free admission of air; they increase by seeds, sown in light open soil, or cuttings planted in sand, or sandy soil, strike without difficulty. *Synonymes*: 1, *Elichrysium canescens*. 2, *E. fragrans*. 3, *E. imbricatum*. 4, *Gnaphalium milleflorum*. 5, *Elichrysium retortum*. 6, *E. speciosissimum*. 7, *E. spirale*. 8, *E. Stæhelina*. 9, *E. variegatum*. See *Elichrysium*.

canescens 1. . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1794
eximium . . . Crim. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1793
fragrans 2. . . Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
imbricatum 3. . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1830
milleflorum 4. . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1802
retortum 5. . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1732
speciosissimum 6. . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 8 C. G. H. 1691
spirale 7. . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1801
Stæhelinum . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1801
variegatum 9. . . Br. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1801

ASTÉPHANUS, *R. Brown*. From *a*, privative, and *stephanos*, crown; in reference to the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. These are twining plants of considerable beauty, growing about four feet high, in peat and loam, and are increased by division.

linearis . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 4 C. G. H. 1816
triflorus . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 4 C. G. H. 1816

ASTERACÁNTHA. From *aster*, a star, and *acantha*, a spine. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. "This is a handsome herbaceous greenhouse plant, seeds of which were sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. M'Culloch, one of the gardeners to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt. If care is taken to reduce the vigour of the leaves, by not giving the plant too much shade and moisture, it becomes very handsome; but if it is permitted to run to leaf too much, its beauty is considerably impaired."—*Bot. Reg.* *Synonyme*: *Barlèria longifolia*.

longifolia . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 2 Egypt 1781

ASTERACEÆ. A large order of plants bearing

compound flowers, and generally known as *Compositæ*.

ASTER, *Linnaeus*. From *aster*, a star; the flowers resemble little stars from the rays of their circumference. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Many species of this extensive genus are stately and handsome plants, such as *A. puniceus*, *pulchellus*, &c.: the expanded flowers, which appear in autumn when others are over, have been compared to a star, from the numerous rays of the circumference; they succeed in any soil or situation, and the herbaceous kinds increase abundantly from division. *A. Argophyllus* is a very rapid-growing species, and forms an ornamental tree when planted in the border of a conservatory: its leaves have also a fine fragrance resembling musk. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. pumilus*. 2, *A. pennsylvanicus*. 3, *A. umbellatus*. 4, *A. dracunculoides*. 5, *Solidago bicolor*. 6, *A. biennis*. 7, *A. Marylandica*. 8, *A. scoparius*. 9, *A. pubescens*. 10, *A. carneus*. 11, *Grindelia sibirica*. 12, *A. glaucus*. 13, *A. lucidus*. 14, *A. leucanthemus*. 15, *A. expansus*. 16, *A. parviflorus*. 17, *A. ledifolius*. 18, *A. villosus*. 19, *A. fruticuloides*. 20, *A. pinnifolius*. 21, *A. amœnus*. 22, *A. alpinus ramosus*. 23, *A. glaucus cyaneus*. 24, *A. virgatus*. 25, *A. hungaricus*. 26, *A. virginicus*. 27, *A. dentatus*, ferrugineus. 28, *A. patulus strictus*. 29, *A. tanacetifolius*, *macranthera*. See *Callistema*, *Erigeron*, *Eurýbia*, *Galatella*, *Hæxtonia*, and *Machæranthera*.

abbreviatus . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.
acris . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1731
aculeatus . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1818
acuminatus . . . Pa. rd. 9, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1806
adulterinus . . . Violet 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
æstivus . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1776
albus . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
alpinus . . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe 1658
flöre-albo . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe 1827
ramosus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Europe
altaicus 1. . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1804
alwartensis . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucas. 1807
amelloides . . . Violet 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Podolia 1824
Amellus . . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . 1596
angustifolius . . . Pa. bl. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1596
amplexicaulis 2. . . Blue 10, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
amygdalinus 3. . . White 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759
angustifolius . . . Pa. bl. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1804
argenteus . . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1801
argophyllus . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 10 V. D. L. 1804
artemisiiflorus 4. . . White 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
bellidiflorus . . . Pa. rd. 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
bessarabicus . . . Purple 9, H. Her. P. 2 Russia 1834
bicolor 5. . . W. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1759
biflorus . . . Violet 8, H. Her. P. 2 Caucas. 1820
blandus . . . Pa. bl. 10, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1800
cabulicus . . . White . . . H. Her. P. 2 India . 1843
canescens 6. . . Violet 9, H. . . B. 2 N. Amer. 1812
caneus . . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1816
carolinianus . . . Purple 9, G. Ev. S. 8 Carolina.
casianibicus . . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Russia 1834
caucasicus . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1804
chrysanthemoides 29. . . Violet 6, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico 1848
ciliatus . . . White 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
concinus . . . Purp. 10, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1800
cœnolor . . . Purp. 10, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1759
conyzoides 7. . . White 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1778
cordifolius . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759
coridifolius . . . Pa. bl. 10, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
cornifolius . . . White 10, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1811
corymbosus . . . White 10, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1765
Cymbalaria . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1786

cyaneus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1789
desertorum . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia 1820
diffusus 8 . .	White 10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1777	
divaricatus . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1800	
draunculoides .	White 11, H. Her. P. 3	Tauria . 1811	
dumosus . . .	White 10, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1734	
elegans . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 2	. . . 1790
cinereus 9 . .	Blue 10, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	
virginicus . .	W. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3	U. States.	
ericoides . . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1758	
erubescens . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holland.
exasperatus . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1823	
filifolius . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. C. H. 1812	
firmus . . .	Red . . .	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1816
floribundus . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	
foliolobus . .	Pa. bl. 10, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1732	
foliosus . . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1799	
fragilis 10 . .	Flesh . . .	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1800
fruticulosus . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1759
gracilis . . .	Green 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
graminifolius .	Pa. pr. 10, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
grandiflorus . .	Blue 11, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1720	
gravolens . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	Arkansas 1826	
heterophyllus .	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1811	
hispidus . . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 1	China . 1804	
humilis . . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1699	
hyssopifolius .	Pa. pr. 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1683	
lysofolius . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1	Iberia .	
ibericus . . .	Blue 8, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1818	
incens 11 . . .	Red . . .	8, H. Her. P. 1	Nepal.
inuloides . . .	Flesh . . .	9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1758
juncus . . .	Flesh . . .	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1794
levis 13 . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1758
lanceolatus . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1811	
laxiflorus . . .	. . .	9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.
laxus 14 . . .	White 10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
linarifolius . .	Pa. bl. 9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1699	
linifolius . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1739	
liratus . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. 1812	
longifolius . .	White 10, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1798	
lusitanicus . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1826
luxurians 15 .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 5	N. Amer. 1816
macropophyllus	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1739	
margnatus . .	Violet 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Gran. 1827	
montanus . . .	H. Her. P. 1	Carolina.	
multiflorus . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1732	
mutabilis . . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1710	
myrsinoides . .	Pa. pr. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl. 1825	
myrtifolius . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	. . . 1812	
neomoris 15 . .	Lilac . . .	8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1778
Nove-Anglie . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1710	
ruber . . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1812
Nove-Belgii . .	Pr. bl. 9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1710	
nudiflorus . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
oblongifolius .	Lilac . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1797
obtusatus . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1793	
pallens . . .	Violet 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
paludosus . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1784
paniculatus . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1640
pannonicus . .	Violet 7, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary 1815	
patens . . .	Purp. 10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1773	
paniculiflorus .	White 9, H. Her. P. 1	Missouri.	
pendulus . . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1758	
peregrinus . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.
phlogifolius . .	Violet 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1797	
pilosus 18 . . .	Pa. bl. 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1812	
plantaginifolius	White 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
pluriflorus 19 .	White 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1759	
polyphyllus 20.	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
praeditus . . .	Verm. 9, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1800	
præcox . . .	Violet 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1800	
prenanthoides .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1821
pulchellus . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1	Armenia.	
pulcherrimus . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1810
punctatus . . .	Violet 8, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary 1815	
punicus 21 . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 8	N. Amer. 1710
densissus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 4	Gardens 1820
pyrenæus . . .	Violet 7, H. Her. P. 2	Pyrenees.	
radula . . .	White 10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1785	
randus 22 . . .	Pr. rd. 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1816	
recurvatus . . .	Pa. bl. 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1800	
reflexus . . .	Crim. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1759	
reticulatus . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1812	
rigidulus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1816
rigidus . . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1759	

rivularis . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1820	
rubricaulis 23 .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1815	
sagittæfolius . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1700
salicifolius 24 .	Flesh . . .	9, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1760
salignus 25 . .	White 9, H. Her. P. 3	Germany 1815	
sanguineus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.
Schreberi . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	
sericeus . . .	Blue . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1786
serotinus . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.
sessiliflorus . .	Red . . .	10, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1700
sibiricus . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . 1768
sikkimensis . .	Purple 9, G. Her. P. 2	Sikkim 1849	
simplex 26 . . .	W. pur. 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
solidaginoides .	White 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1699	
sparsiflorus . .	Pa. pr. 10, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1798	
spectabilis . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1777
spurius . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1789
squarrosus . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1801
stellulatus . . .	Violet 6, G. Ev. T. 2	V. D. L. 1823	
strictus . . .	Violet 10, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1806	
subulatus . . .	Pa. bl. 9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
surculosus . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
tardiflorus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1775
tartaricus . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 1	Tartary 1848	
tendulus . . .	Blue . . .	8, G. B. 2	C. G. H. 1769
tenuifolius . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1723	
tomentosus 27 .	Pink . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	N. W. 1725
triflorus . . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
Tridacanti . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1693	
trinervis . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	Nepal . 1818	
Tripolium . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit. sea sh.
undulatus . . .	Purple 9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1699	
versicolor . . .	W. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1790	
villosus . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1812	
vimineus . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1800

divergens, miser 16.

ASTÉRIAS. See *Stapelia*.

ASTERIAS, stellate, starry.

ASTERISCUS. See *Silphium*.

ASTEROCÉPHALUS, *Vaillant*. From *aster*, a star, *cephale*, head; in allusion to the seed. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. Very showy plants, growing about two feet high in common soil, and may be readily increased from seeds or cuttings, under a hand-glass, in the same kind of soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scabiosa africana*, 2, *S. agrestis*, 3, *S. altissima africana*, *indurata*, 4, *S. amœna nitida*, 5, *S. argentea*, 6, *S. atropurpurea*, 7, *S. bannatica*, *Colamæna*, 8, *S. Biebersteinii*, 9, *S. canescens*, 10, *S. capillata*, *mollis*, 11, *S. caucæsea*, 12, *S. ceratophylla pilosa*, 13, *S. Columbæria*, 14, *S. commutata*, 15, *S. crenata*, *coronopifolia*, 16, *S. cretica*, 17, *S. elegans*, 18, *S. graminifolia*, 19, *S. gramantia*, 20, *S. grandiflora*, 21, *S. holoserica*, 22, *S. incana*, 23, *S. intermedia*, 24, *S. isotensis*, 25, *S. legionensis*, 26, *S. lucida*, 27, *S. lutea*, 28, *S. lyrata*, 29, *S. maritima*, 30, *S. micrantha*, 31, *S. mollissima*, 32, *S. neglecta*, 33, *S. nitens*, 34, *S. ochroleuca*, 35, *S. palutina*, 36, *S. pauciseta*, 37, *S. pectinata*, 38, *S. prolifera*, 39, *S. pyrenaica*, 40, *S. rotata*, 41, *S. rupestris*, 42, *S. rutafolia*, 43, *S. saxatilis*, 44, *S. Scopolii*, 45, *S. setifera*, 46, *S. sicula*, 47, *S. silenifolia*, 48, *S. simplex*, 49, *S. stellata*, *laxiflora*, 50, *S. tomentosa*, 51, *S. ucraina*, 52, *S. urceolata*, 53, *Webbiana*. See *Scabiosa*.

africanus 1 . .	White 8, G. Ev. S. 6	Africa . 1690
agrestis 2 . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary 1818
altissimus 3 . .	Blue . 8, G. Ev. S. 5	Africa . 1819
amœnus 4 . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P. 2	. . 1820
argenteus 5 . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	Levant . 1713

atropurpureus 6	Brown 7, H.	A. 4	E. Ind.	1629
albus	White 7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1629
carneus	Flesh 7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1629
proliferus	Purple 7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1629
roseus	Red 7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1629
variegatus	Varieg. 7, H.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1629
banaticus	Pink 7, H. Her. P.	3	Hungary	1802
albus	White 7, H. Her. P.	3	Gardens.	
Biebersteinii 8	Pink 7, H.	A. 13	Iberia	1823
canescens 9	Lilac 7, H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1802
capillatus 10	Violet 7, H. Her. P.	2		1820
caucasicus 11	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1803
ceratophyllus 12	Red 7, H. Her. P.	2	Italy	1826
columbarius 13	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., dry pl.	
commutatus 14	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1826
crenatus 15	Flesh 8, H. Her. P.	2	Italy	1825
creticus 16	Purple 6, H. Ev. S.	1	Crete	1596
elegans 17	Lt. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1813
graminifolius 18	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1683
gramintinus 19	Lt. bl. 7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1597
grandiflorus 20	White 7, H.	A. 3	Barbary	1804
holosericeus 21	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrenees	1818
incanus 22	Red 7, H. Her. P.	1	Europe	1826
intermedius 23	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	13	S. Eur.	1824
isotensis 24	White 7, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1801
legionensis 25	Pink 7, H.	A. 13	Spain	1820
lucidus 26	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	2	Daphny.	1800
luteus 27	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	2	Russia	1820
lyrius 28	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1	Turkey	1799
maritimus 29	Purple 7, H.	A. 2	Italy	1683
micranthus 30	Pink 7, H. Her. P.	1	Armenia	1825
molliissimus 31	White 6, H. Her. P.	2	Italy	1820
neglectus 32	Red 6, H.	A. 13	Germany	1825
nitens 33	6, H. Her. P.	2	Azores	1779
ochroleucus 34	Yellow 7, H. Her. P.	1	Germany	1517
palestinus 35	Citron 7, H.	A. 1	Palestine	1771
paucisetus 36	Straw 7, H. Her. P.	2	S. Eur.	1827
pectinatus 37	Violet 7, H.	A. 13	Arabia	1824
proliferus 38	Yellow 7, H.	A. 1	Egypt	1683
pyrenaeus 39	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1	S. France	1819
rotatus 40	Pink 7, H.	A. 13	Iberia	1823
ripestris 41	Pink 7, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1824
rufofolius 42	Scarlet 7, H. Her. P.	1	Sicily	1804
saxatilis 43	Pink 7, H.	A. 1	Spain	1827
Sicupoli 44	Straw 7, H. Her. P.	2	S. Eur.	1818
setiferus 45	White 7, H. Her. P.	2	S. France	1826
stictus 46	Pink 7, H.	A. 1	Sicily	1783
stictifolius 47	Red 7, H. Her. P.	13	Hungary	1826
simplex 48	White 7, H.	A. 2	S. Eur.	1820
stellatus 49	Blue 7, H.	A. 13	Spain	1596
tomentosus 50	Blue 7, H. Her. P.	13	Spain	1827
uranianus 51	Lt. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	Ukraine	1795
verecoli 52	Yellow 7, H. Her. P.	3	Barbary	1804
Webbianus 53	White 7, H. Her. P.	3	Mt. Ida	1818

ASTEROLINON, *Link.* *Aster*, a star, and *linum*, flax. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. See *Lysimachia*.

ASTEROMA, *Decandolle*. Supposed to be named from *aster*, on account of their resemblance to a star. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceae*. The substances referred to this genus are merely cobweb-like lines, discernible upon the leaves of elm, ash, and sometimes apple-trees. — *Alchemille*, *Fraxini*, *Padi*, *Prunellae*, *Pgri*, *reticulata*, *Ulni*.

ASTEROPHORA, *Dittmar*. Named from *aster*, a star, and *phoreo* to bear. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botryaceae*. This curious production is said to be peculiar to rotten mushrooms—*Tycoperdoides*.

ASTEROTHRIX, *Decandolle*. From *aster*, a star, and *thrix*, hair. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. See *Apargia*.

ASTEROFRICHION, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. *Synonyme* : 1, *Plagiánthus sidoides*—*sidoides* 1.

ASTILBE, *Hamilton*. From *a*, privative, and

stilbe, brightness; plants opaque. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceae*. This genus is ornamental, attaining six feet in height; it grows best in open peat, and is multiplied by divisions. *Synonyme* : 1, *Triarella biternata*. *decandra*, 1 White . 6, H. Her. P. Carolina . 1812 *rubra* . . Rose . 8, H. Her. P. 6 Bengal . 1856 *revularis*.

ASTÍRIA. See *Astýria*.

ASTRÁGALUS, *Linnaeus*. From *astragalos*, vertebra, or talus, the seeds being squeezed into a squarish form in some of the species. It is also a name given by the Greeks to one of their leguminous plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rubaceae*. This genus is extensive, and the species are many of them very handsome, and well suited for the flower-garden; the herbaceous kinds merely require planting in the open air; the annual kinds sowing where they are to flower. *A. lotoides* is the handsomest, and should be sown in a moderately-heating hotbed, and planted out in the borders when sufficiently strong. *Synonymes* : 1, *A. carneus*; 2, *A. macrorrhizus*; 3, *A. viridescens*; 4, *A. malacophyllus*; 5, *Phaca vesicaria*; 6, *A. tragacanthoides*; 7, *A. tenuifolius*; 8, *A. sinicus*; 9, *A. micranthus*; 10, *Phaca triangularis*; 11, *A. albidus*; 12, *A. alopecuroides*. See *Guldenstedtia*, *Oxytropis*, *Phaca*, and *Sophora*.

acutifolius	7, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1826
adsurgens	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1820
prostratus	Purple 7, H. De. Tr.	3	Siberia	1818
aduncus	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	3	Caucas.	1819
sejceras	Pa. yel. 7, H. Tr. A.	1		1818
alopeias	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1800
alopeuroides	Lt. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	2	Spain	1737
Ammodytes	White 7, H. Ev. S.	1	Siberia	1820
annularis	Purple 7, H. Tr. A.	1	Egypt	1800
arenarius	Blue 7, H. De. Tr.	1	Germany	1791
aristatus	Purple 7, H. Ev. S.	1	Pyrenees	1798
asper	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	3	Astracan	1796
australius	Pa. blu. 7, H. Her. P.	3	Austria	1640
beticus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Tr. A.	1	S. Eur.	1759
baicalensis	Yellow 8, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1830
bayonensis	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	3	France	1816
brachycarpus	Purple 7, H. De. Tr.	1	Caucas.	1820
brachyceras	Yellow 7, H.	A. 3	Tauria	1828
breviflorus	Purple 7, F. Ev. S.	3	Armenia	1826
buceras	Pa. yel. 7, H. Tr. A.	1		1818
buchtormensis	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1818
calycinus	Yellow 8, H. Her. P.	1	Caucas.	1819
canadensis	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1732
canaliculatus	White 7, H.	A. 2		1816
caprinus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	Barbary	1683
capitatus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	Levant.	1759
carolinianus	Gr. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1732
caryocarpus 1	Purple 7, H. Her. B.	1	Spain	1800
caucasicus	White 7, H. Ev. S.	3	Caucas.	1824
chinensis	Pa. yel. 7, G. Her. P.	1	China	1795
chlorostachys	Gr. yel. 9, H. Her. P.	1	Nepal	1824
christianus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	3	Armenia	1737
Cicer	Yellow 7, H. Tr. A.	2	Europe	1570
contortuplicatus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Tr. A.	1	Siberia	1764
cruciatius	Violet 7, H. Tr. A.	1		1820
cymbæcarpus	White 7, H. Tr. A.	3	Spain	1800
dahuricus	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	1	Dahuria	1822
dasyanthus	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1819
dasyglottis	Purple 7, H. De. Tr.	1	Siberia	1818
demidatus	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1		
depressus	Pa. yel. 7, H. De. Tr.	1	Europe	1772
diffusus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	3	Caspia	1820
Donianus 2	Purple 7, H. De. Tr.	3	Nepal	1812
echinus	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	1		
emarginatus	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1825
epiglottis	Pa. yel. 7, H. De. Tr.	1	S. Eur.	1737

exscapus	Yellow 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1827
falcatus 3	Gr. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	
falciformis	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Algiers	1816
fruticosus	Violet 7,	H. De. S.	1	Siberia	1804
galegiformis 4	Yel. gr. 6,	H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1729
Glauz.	Purple 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	Spain	1596
glycyphylloides	Pa. yel. 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Iberia	1818
glycyphyllus	Yel. gr. 7,	H. Her. P.	3	Brit. ch. woo.	
gracilis	Purple 6,	H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer	1821
Halicacabus	Pa. yel. 6,	H. De. Tr.	1	Spain	1833
hamosus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	S. Eur.	1820
macrocarpus	Pa. yel. 6,	H. Her. P.	3	Russia	1835
hymenocarpus	Yellow 7,	H. Her. P.	3	Brit. Sa. he.	
hypoglottis	Purple 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Gardens.	
albus	White 6,	H. De. Tr.	1	Montpel	1759
incanus	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Montdoza	1827
inflatus	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1832
lactiflorus	Striped 6,	H. Her. P.	1	Egypt	1791
laniflorus 6	Yellow 6,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1814
Laxmanni	Purple 3,	H. De. Tr.	1	Austria	1816
leontinus	Blue 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Barbary	1811
leptophyllus	White 7,	H. Her. P.	1		1776
leucophæus	W. yel. 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Siberia	1780
linearifolius 7	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Tartary	1806
longiflorus	Yellow 7,	H. Her. P.	1	China	1763
lotoides 8	Red 8,	H. Tr. A.	1	Caucas	1831
macrocephalus	Yellow 6,	H. De. Tr.	1	Egypt	1817
mareoticus	Lilac 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	America	
maximus	Yellow 6,	H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1785
meilothoides	Purple 6,	H. Her. P.	3		1800
micranthus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1773
microphyllus	Yellow 6,	H. Her. P.	1		1710
monspessulanus	Purple 7,	H. Ev. Tr.	1	S. Europe.	
albus	White 7,	H. Ev. Tr.	1	Siberia	1789
narbonensis	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	3	America	1820
neglectus	Yellow 7,	H. Her. P.	2	Iberia	1819
Nuttalliana 9	Blue 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	Austria	1640
odoratus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	2	Altai	1817
onobrychioides	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Tauria	1817
Onophris	Purple 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Caspia	1818
oxyglottis	Pa. bl. 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	
Pallasii	Blue 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	Spain	1739
pallascens	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1759
pentaglottis	Pa. yel. 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Siberia	1824
phylloides	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	2	Tauria	1820
platyphyllus	White 7,	H. Ev. S.	1	Levant	1640
potentius	Yel. bl. 5,	F. Her. P.	1	Chile	1832
Potirium	Purple 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	S. France	1820
procumbens	White 7,	G. Ev. Cr.	1	Mexico	1813
purpureus	Blue 7,	H. A.	1	Iberia	1828
reptans	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1804
reticulatus	Pa. bl. 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	S. Eur.	1616
semibilocularis	Pa. bl. 7,	H. A.	1	Spain	1816
sesameus	Blue 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1832
scorpioides	Yellow 6,	H. Her. P.	1	Nepal	1822
Schanginianus	Purple 6,	H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1836
stipulatus	Purple 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Armenia	1831
strobiliferus	Blue 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	S. Eur.	1658
sylviculus	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1820
stella	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1827
subulatus	Lt. bl. 7,	H. Her. P.	4	Siberia	1785
succulentus	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Tauria	1826
sulcatus	Fls. w. 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Tauria	1818
tabricus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	3	Egypt	1800
testiculatus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Ev. S.	1	S. Eur.	1640
tomentosus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. A.	1		1818
Tragacantha	Purple 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	Egypt	1817
triangularis 10	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	Egypt	1730
tribuloides	Purple 7,	H. Tr. A.	1	S. Eur.	1816
trimestris	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Ev. S.	1	Egypt	1816
trimorphus	Pa. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1752
tumidus	Yellow 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Russia	1818
uliginosus	W. yel. 7,	H. De. Tr.	1	Europe	1787
utriger	Purple 7,	H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1816
vesicartus 11	Violet 7,	H. De. S.	3	Siberia	1806
vimineus	Lt. yel. 7,	H. Her. P.	2	Caucas.	1815
virgatus					
vulpinus 12					

ASTRANTHUS, Loureiro. From *astron*, a star, and *anthos*, a flower; segments radiating in a star-like manner. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Homaliaceæ*. This species is curious, it grows

about four feet high, and will succeed in any rich soil; cuttings in sand strike freely.

cochin-chinensis White . 7, G. Ev. 3. 4 China . 1823

ASTRANTIA, *Linnæus*. From *astron*, a star, and *anti*, comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This is a pretty genus; the plants grow from half a foot to two feet high, and succeed well in the flower-border. *A. minor* requires to be grown in pots, and protected in a pit or frame in winter; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. intermedia*; 2, *A. helleborifolia*, *heterophylla*. See *Dondia*.

caniölica. Striped . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carniola 1812
caucásica 1 Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1818
major . . . Striped . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Alp. Eur. 1596
máxima 2 Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1804
minor . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerl. 1866
pauciflora. White . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Sicily . 1820

ASTRAPÆA, *Lindley*. Named from *astrape*, lightning, bright colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These are splendid plants, especially *A. Wallichii*, which may be considered one of the finest plants that ever was introduced; when loaded with its magnificent flowers, we think nothing can exceed its grandeur; there are other species in the collections about London, but we have not yet seen their flowers; they grow freely in any rich soil, or a mixture of loam and peat suits them very well; young cuttings planted in mould, and placed under a hand glass in heat, will soon strike root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dombeya mollis*. See *Dombeya*.

mollis 1. Pink . 3, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius . 1820
tiliaefolia Pink . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Bourbon . 1824
viscosa. Pink . 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Madagascar 1823
Wallichii Pink . 7, S. Ev. T. 25 Madagascar 1820

ASTROCARYUM, *Meyer*. From *astron*, a star, a *karyon*, nut; in allusion to the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A genus of very ornamental trees, attaining the height of from ten to forty feet, thriving best in rich loamy soil, and increasing plentifully from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. Ayri*.

acale . . . White 7, S. Palm. 10 Brazil . 1820
aculeatum . . . White 6, S. Palm. 30 Guinea . 1824
campêtre . . . White 8, S. Palm. 10 Brazil . 1826
Murumuru . . . White 7, S. Palm. 40 Brazil . 1825
rostratum 1 . . . White 10, S. Palm. 30 Brazil . 1854
Tuchma . . . White 8, S. Palm. 20 Amazon . 1840
vulgare . . . White 10, S. Palm. 30 Brazil . 1825

ASTROLÖBUM, *Decandolle*. From *astron*, a star, and *lobos*, a pod; in reference to the disposition of the pods. *Linn.* 14, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Very pretty dwarf annuals, with an abundance of yellow flowers; they grow freely in any soil, and ripen abundance of seed, by which they may be multiplied. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ornithopus durus*; 2, *O. ebracteatus*; 3, *O. repandus*; 4, *O. scorpioides*.

should be in every collection; they make little bushes about a foot high, and thrive best in sandy loam and peat mixed, with the pots well drained, and the plants cautiously watered; cuttings root in sand under a glass.
denticulatum . Pa. rd. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1824
humifusum . Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1807

ASTRÓPHYTUM. See *Echinocactus*.

ASTROSPÓRIUM, Kunze. From *aster*, a star, and *spora*, a sporule, alluding to the form of the sporules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. A minute curious black substance, discovered on dead beech branches—*Hoffmanni*.

ASTROTÍCHE. From *astron*, a star, and *thrix*, hair, in allusion to the calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Evergreen shrubs, growing freely in sandy loam and peat, and easily increased by cuttings planted in sand under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bolax floccoides*.

floccosa 1 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1825
ledifolia . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1830

ASTÝRIA, Lindley. From *a*, privative, and *steris*, sterile; in allusion to the want of sterile stamens. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. A rather interesting stove plant, with fine broad heart-shaped leaves, and close clusters of pink flowers. For culture, refer to *Ruizia*.

rosea . . . Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius 1843

ASYSTÁSIA, Endl. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Indian plants requiring stove heat, and light soil, with treatment, like the various species of *Ruellia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ruellia coromandeliana*, *R. secunda*, *R. intrusa*, *R. obliqua*, *Justicia gangatica*; 2, *Henfreyia scandens*, *Asystasia quaterna*, *Ruellia quaterna*.

coromandeliana 1 Purple . 9, S. Ev. S. 4 India 1845
scandens 2 . . . Cream pk. 7, S. Cii. S. 6 Africa 1843

ATÁCCIA, Kth. Malay name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Taccaceæ*. Perennials resembling the *Tacca* in habit, growing freely in any light soil, and increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. integrifolia*; 2, *Tacca cristata*, *T. Rafflesiana*. See *Tacca*.

aspera 1 . . . Dk. pur. 5, S. Ev. P. 1½ E. Indies 1810
cristata 2 . . . Dk. pur. 5, S. Ev. P. 1½ E. Indies 1840

ATALÁNTHUS, D. Don. From *atalos*, soft, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the softness of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are species of little beauty, and easy cultivation—*arborescens*, *pinnatus*, *spinosus*.

ATALÁNTIA, Correa. The fruit of this shrub is of a golden yellow colour, whence the name from Atalanta the daughter of Schœnus; so swift that she promised to marry him who outran her, and by casting three golden apples in her way, she was overtaken by Hippomenes. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceæ*. This species is ornamental, and attains about four feet in height; it succeeds in any rich soil, and increases freely from cuttings in sand under a glass in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Limnium monophyllum*.

monophylla 1 . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies 1777

ATAMÁSICO-LILY, see *Zephyranthes Atamásico*.

ATELÁNDRA. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A pretty shrubby plant requiring a compost of loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings.

incana . . . Slate 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan River.

ATHAMÁNTA, Koch. Some of the species are found upon Mount Athamas in Sicily; whence the name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. These are chiefly weeds of very easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ligusticum Cervaria*. 2, *Cachrys panicifolia*. See *Bubon*, *Cnidium*, *Ligusticum*, *Selinum*, and *Seseli*.

condensata . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1773

macedonica . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Greece 1596

Matthioli . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Carniola 1802

tortuosa . . . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 S. En. 1826

annua, *carvifolia*, *Cervaria* 1, *cretensis*, *incana*, *lasiantha*, *libanotis*, *panicifolia* 2, *sibirica*, *scula*, *stricta*.

ATHANÁSIA, Cassini. From *a*, privative, and *thanatos*, death; in allusion to the length of time the flowers last. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of Cape plants, growing from half a foot to two feet high; some of them are very pretty, and all succeed well in loamy soil, and increase from cuttings in sand under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *A. lanuginosa*. See *Lónas* and *Relhania*.

canescens 1 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820

capitata . . . Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1774

crenata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816

crithmifolia . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1723

cuneifolia . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1816

dentata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1759

filiformis . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1787

longifolia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800

parviflora . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1731

pectinata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774

pinnata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818

pubescens . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1768

punctata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1822

tomentosa . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774

tricuspis . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1816

trifurcata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1710

virgata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1815

ATHEROPÓGON, Willdenow. From *ather*, awn, and *pogon*, a beard; on account of the awns being bearded. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is a species of very pretty grass; the cultivation and increase is the same as other grasses. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chloris curtispéndula*, *Dinëbra curtispéndula*.

apludoides 1. Apetal . 8, H. Grass ½ S. Eur. 1768

ATHEROSPÉRMA, Labillardière. From *ather*, awn, *sperma*, seed; the seeds being furnished with awns. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Atherospermaceæ*. An ornamental tree, attaining the height of twenty-two feet; it grows in loam and peat; and may be increased from cuttings.

moschata . . . White . 6, G. Ev. T. 22 N. Holl. 1824

ATHEROSPERMACEÆ. A small order nearly related to *Lauraceæ*, and possessing similar aromatic properties.

ATHRÍXIA, Ker. From *a*, privative, and *thrix*, hair; the receptacle being without hairs. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a rather low, ornamental Cape shrub, suc-

ceeding in a loamy soil, and increased from cuttings.

capensis . . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1821

ATHYRIUM, *Roth*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Asplenium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Allantodia spectabilis*, *Asplenium spectabile*; *Allantodia incisa*, *Asplenium incisum*; 2, *Aspidium filix-femina*, var. *irriguum*. incisum 1. . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 2 East Indies. irriguum 2 . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., woods.

ATOCION. See *Silene*.

ATTRACTOBOLUS, *Tode*. The bladder which contains the sporules is fusiform, and is ejected from the base of the capsule as soon as the operculum is thrown off; whence the name, from *atraktos*, a spindle, and *boleo*, to eject. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Merely a white powdery substance found on wood, stones, &c.—*ubiquitarius*.

ATRACYLIS, *Linnaeus*. The stems are light, and fit to make spindles; whence the name is derived from *atraktos*, a spindle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This species is fit only for general collections; culture and propagation easy.—*humilis*. See *Acarna*.

ATRAGENE, *Linnaeus*. A name given to a species of *Clematis* by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. This is a valuable and handsome genus of climbing plants, well adapted for training like *Clematis*, over bowers, trellis-work, and places where climbing plants are desirable; they grow in any common soil, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings under a glass, or by layers. Seeds are sometimes produced, which should be sown in pans, and potted off. *Synonymes*: 1, *Clematis verticillaris*; 2, *Atragene alpina*, *Clematis alpina*; 3, *Clematis occidentalis*; 4, *C. ochotensis*; 5, *C. sibirica*. See *Naravilla*.

americana 1 . Pur. . 6, H. De. Cl. 15 N. Amer. 1797
obliqua . . Pur. . 6, H. De. Cl. 12 N. Amer. 1797
austriaca 2 . Br. yl. 7, H. De. Cl. 8 Austria . 1792
macropetala . Pur. . 7, H. De. Cl. 10 Russia . 1831
occidentalis 3 . Br. wh. 7, H. De. Cl. 10 . . 1818
ochotensis 4 . Wht. . 6, H. De. Cl. 12 Siberia . 1818
sibirica 5 . . W. yel. 7, H. De. Cl. 12 Siberia . 1753

ATRAPHAXIS, *Linnaeus*. Derived from *a*, privative, and *trephe*, to nourish. Plants yielding no nourishment; a name given by the Greeks to the *Atriplex* of the Latins. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. The species of this genus are curious; they grow about two feet high, and thrive in a loamy soil, and increase from layers.

spindsa . . Apetal . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Levant . 1732
undulata . . Apetal . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1732

ATRIplex, *Linnaeus*. From *ater*, black; or, perhaps, the same as *Atraphaxis*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. These are straggling plants of little beauty, and the simplest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. nitens*; 2, *A. rosea*; 3, *A. tatárca*; 4, *Calligonum canescens*; 5, *A. prostrata*; 6, *A. patula*; 7, *A. hastata*; 8, *A. incisa*; 9, *Obione sibirica*. See *Diotis*.

Hålilus . . Green . 7, H. Ev. S. 5 Spain . . 1640

hortensis . . Green . 7, H. . A. 5 Tartary . 1548
rùbra . . Green . 7, H. . A. 5 Tartary . 1548
portulacoides . Green . 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Britain. Mud S.

acuminata 1, *alba* 2, *albicans*, *angustifolia*, *campéstris* 3, *canescens* 4, *decumbens*, *deltoides* 5, *diffusa*, *erecta*, *glauca*, *hastata* 6, *incana*, *laciniosa*, *linifolia*, *littoralis*, *microsperma*, *montevicensis*, *oblongifolia*, *obtusata*, *parvifolia*, *patula* 7, *pedunculata*, *prostrata*, *reniformis*, *rosea* 8, *sibirica* 9, *sulcata*, *tatárca*, *triangularis*, *venata*, *verticillata*, *virgata*.

ATROCLINIUM. See *Acroclinium*.

ÁTROPA, *Linnaeus*. In allusion to the very poisonous fruit; from *Atropos*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of human life. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Both poisonous species, only fit for botanical collections. The leaves of *A. Belladonna* are narcotic and exciting. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hebecladus biflorus*. See *Mandragora*, *Nicandra*, *Physalis* and *Saracha*.
acuminata . Dullyl. 6, H. Her. P. 4 Himalys. 1845
arborescens . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 12 Jamaica . 1733
Belladonna . Violet 6, H. Her. P. 4 Britain. Rub.
biflora 1 . . Gr. pur. 7, S. Her. S. 2 Peru . . 1844

ATTÁLEA, *Humboldt*. Derived from *attalus*, magnificent; in allusion to the beauty of the trees. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A fine genus of ornamental Palm trees, attaining the height of from ten to seventy feet; they thrive in any rich soil, and increase from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cocos laptidea*.
cómpta . . Str. 5, S. Palm. 10 . Brazil . . 1820
excelsa . . Str. 5, S. Palm. 100 . Brazil . . 1826
funifera 1 . . Str. 5, S. Palm. 30 . Brazil . . 1824
humilis . . Str. 5, S. Palm. 6 . Brazil . . 1820
Rossii . . Str. 5, S. Palm. . Brazil . . 1825
speciosa . . Str. 5, S. Palm. 50 . Brazil . . 1826
spectabilis . Str. 5, S. Palm. 15 . Brazil . . 1824

ATTAR OF ROSES. A highly fragrant essential oil obtained by distillation from the petals of *R. moschata* and *damascena* and in small quantities from other roses.

ATTENUATE, } tapering gradually to a point.

AUBERGINES, or *Egg plants*. See *Solanum Melongena*.

AUBRIETIA, *Adanson*. In honour of M. Aubriet, a famous French botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. These are very ornamental either in the flower garden or on rock-work, as they produce their purple flowers for such a length of time; they delight in an open dry situation, and are multiplied by dividing the roots, or cuttings, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Farsètia deltoides*, *Allyssum deltoidum*; 2, *Draba hesperidiflora*; 3, *Arabis purpuræca*.

deltoides 1 . . Purple 4, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Levant . 1710
hesperidiflora 2 Purple 3, H. Ev. Tr. 1 S. Europe 1823
purpurea 3 . . Purple 4, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Greece . 1820
mooreana . . Blue 4, H. Ev. Tr. 1

ÁUCUBA, *Kempfer*. The name of the shrub in Japan. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Cornaceæ*. Fine hardy shrubs, and one kind with beautiful blotched leaves is generally admired, particularly as it is clothed with leaves all the year; it is proper for standing singly on a small grass-plot, or in clumps amongst other shrubs in a conspicuous place. Cuttings root

readily under hand-glasses, in the common garden soil.

japónica . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . . . 1783
femina . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan.
limbata . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 6
picturata . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 6
himalaica . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 6 Himalaya.

AUCUPARIUS, having a tendency to attract birds.

AUDIBERTIA, *Bentham*. In honour of M. Audibert, of Tarascon, a celebrated nurseryman. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. Interesting little plants growing about two or three feet high, and bearing palish blue flowers. They grow in any common soil, and increase from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Salvia carnosa*, incana; 2, *Salvia polystachya*. See *Mentha*.
incana . . . Pa. bl. 8, H. Ev. S. 2 Colomb. 1827
polystachya 2 . . . White 2, G. Her. P. 3 Californ. 1849

AUDOUINIA, *Brongniart*. In honour of V. Audouin, a profound etymologist and friend of Brongniart. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. An ornamental genus; for culture, &c., see the genus *Diosma*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Diosma capitata*.

capitata . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . . 1790

AUGUSTA. See *Stifia*.

AUGUSTUS, grand, stately, magnificent.

AULAX, *Bergius*. Named from *aulax*, a furrow; the under side of the leaves of the original species being furrowed. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Protæaceae*. This is a pretty genus: the species attain from one to two feet high and bear yellow flowers; they succeed best in a very sandy loam, with a good drainage; ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in a pot of sand, will strike root readily under a hand-glass.

pinifolia . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1780
umbellata . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1774

AURANTIACÆ. The orange family. An order of considerable celebrity on account of the excellent fruit borne by many of the species.

AURANTUM. See *Citrus*.

AURICOMUS, a head or tuft like hair, of a golden colour.

AURICULA. See *Primula*.

AURICULA JUDÆ. See *Ezidia*.

AURICULARIA. See *Mentha* and *Theliphora*.

AURICULATE, }
AURICULATED, } having ear-like appendages.

AURICLED,

AURICULATELY-SAGITTATE, eared at the base, so as to give the leaf the appearance of the head of an arrow.

AURICULATELY STEM-CLASPING, having auricles at the base of the leaves, clasping the stem.

AUSTRIAN OAK. See *Quercus*.

AVENA, *Linnaeus*. A name of obscure origin, supposed to be from the Celtic *aten*, from *etan*, to eat; whence our word oat has been obtained. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. The species of this genus are easy of cultivation, and uninteresting in point of beauty. See *Arrhenatherum*, *Danthônia*, *Gaudinia*, *Tricheta*, and *Trisetum*.

nuda Apetal 6, Grass. 2
orientalis . . . Apetal 6, Grass. 3
pratensis . . . Apetal 6, Grass. 3 Britain, pasture.
sativa Apetal 6, Grass. 3
leucosperma. Apetal 6, Grass. 2
melanosperma Apetal 6, Grass. 3
sterilis Apetal 6, Grass. 4 Barbary . . . 1640

alba, brevis, bromoides, fallax, fatua, flavescens, hirsuta, latifolia, planiculmis, præcox, pumila, sempervirens, setacea, versicolor.

AVENS. See *Gium*.

AVERRHODA, *Linnaeus*. In honour of Averrhoes, of Cordova, in Spain, a celebrated physician. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oxalidaceae*. The species are evergreen trees, singular for the fruit growing frequently on the trunk itself below the leaves: the flowers grow in racemes; the fruit is a five-celled berry. *A. Bilimbi* is a beautiful tree, with a green, fleshy, oblong fruit, the thickness of the finger, filled with a grateful acid juice; the substance and seeds not unlike those of the cucumber. Both species form handsome plants in our stoves, growing freely; and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a hand-glass.

Bilimbi . . . Red yel. . S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. 1791
Carambola . . Grn. red . S. Ev. S. 12 Ceylon 1733

AVICENNIA, *Linnaeus*. In honour of Avicenna, a celebrated Persian philosopher and physician. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceae*. The bark of *A. tomentosa* is in great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning, but it is not worth culture in this country—*tomentosa*,

AVICULAR, fit for bird's meat.

AVIGNON BERRIES. See *Rhamnus Olusii*.

AVOCADO PEAR. See *Pearsea gratissima*.

AWL-SHAPED, narrow-pointed, like an awl.

AWLWORT. See *Subularia*.

AWNED, terminating in an awn, or sharp point.

AWNEDLY ACUMINATED, tapering to a point, and terminating in an awn.

AWNS, the beard of any thing.

AXIL, { literally the armpit; in plants ap-
plied to the angle formed by the
AXILLA, { union of the leaf and stem.

AXIL-FLOWERING, flowering in the axils of the leaves.

AXILLARY, placed in the axils or axillæ.

AXIS, the line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing; the axis of a spike of flowers is the stem to which the flowers are attached.

AXONOPUS, *Beauvois*. Derived from *axon*, axis, and *pous*, a foot; in reference to the structure of the plant. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Species of grass, possessing little that is interesting.

cimicinus . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass . 1 India . 1788
aureus, digitatus.

AXYRIS, *Linnaeus*. From *axyros*, rough; on account of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. The species of this genus are mere weeds, of the easiest culture, &c.—*amaranthoides*, *hybrida*, *prostrata*.

AYAPANA OF BRAZIL. See *Eupatorium*.

AYENA, *Linnaeus*. In honour of the Duke d'Ayen, of the house of Noailles. *Linn.* 5,

Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæ*. The species are curious, and grow from one to two feet high, producing purple and scarlet flowers; they require rich soil, and are multiplied by cuttings in sand.

levigata . . . Scarlet . . . S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica.
pusilla . . . Purple 8, S. . . B. 1 Jamaica. 1756

AYER-AYER. See *Lansium*.

AZADIRÁCHTA. See *Melia*.

AZÁLEA, *Linnaeus*. From *azaleos*, dry, arid; habitation of the plant. *Linnaeus*, 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus, universally admired for its white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers, which are invariably produced in great profusion. They all thrive best in sandy peat or very sandy loam; and cuttings taken off close to the plant will root in sand, under a glass placed in heat, or they may be multiplied from seeds, &c. *A. indica* is a greenhouse plant of great beauty: it should stand out in the open air in summer, in a partially shaded situation, and in the winter in a cool part of the greenhouse. The beautiful varieties require the same treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhododendron Cham-piônæ*. See *Rhododendron*, and *Chamaedelon*.

amæna . . . Pur. cr. . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1850
arborescens . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 12 N. Amer. 1818
bicolor . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1734
canescens . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1812
calendulæcea . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1806
chrysolæcta . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
cibæa . . . Saffron . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
cibæa . . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
flammea . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
fulgida . . . Or. br. . 9, H. Ev. S. 4 Hybrid gard.
grandiflora . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
ignescens . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
lépida . . . Varieg. . 5, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid gard.
occidentalis . . White . 5, H. De. S. 4 Califor. 1856
Champiônæ 1. . Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1854
splendens . . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
Stapletoniana . Rosy . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. 1827
subcyprea . . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. 1827
triumphans . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
crispiflora . . . Crimson . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1854
Danielsiana . . Carmine . 6, H. De. S. 3 China. 1830
Farreri . . . Red . . 5, H. Ev. S. 2 China. 1830
Friederiana . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid. 1847
glauca . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1734
Hartnelli . . . Orange . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer.
hispida . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 12 N. Amer. 1734
indica . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1808
aurantiaca . . . Orange . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1822
Bealii . . . Ver. wht. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1854
calycina . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 7 China. 1850
ignescens . . . Brown . 4, H. Ev. S. 3 China. 1850
narcissiflora . . Dble. wh. . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1854
phenicea . . . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1824
purpureo-plena . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1819
rubra-plena . . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China. 1844
striata . . . Wht. pur. . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Hybrid. gard.
variegata . . . Striped . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1824
lateritia . . . Red . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 China. 1833
ledifolia . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1824
Mörterii . . . Flesh . 5, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. gard.
præstans . . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. gard.
myrtifolia . . . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1849
ovata . . . Rose pur. . 5, F. De. S. 3 China. 1858
nitida . . . White . 4, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1812
nudiflora . . . Scr. pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1734
alba . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
alba-plena . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
blanda . . . Blush . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
carnea . . . Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1734
caroliniana . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
Caribonii . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. gard.
Coburgii . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.

nudiflora.
coccinea . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
corymbosa . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
crispa . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
cumulata . . . Scr. pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
discolor . . . Wht. scr. . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
eximia . . . Crimson . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. 1839
fastigiata . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
florida . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
globosa . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
glomerata . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
Goweriana . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid.
incana . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
incarnata . . . Flesh . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
mirabilis . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
magnifica . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
montana . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
pallida . . . Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
paludosa . . . Pa. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
papilionacea . . Striped . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
partita . . . Wht. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
parviflora . . . Wht. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
prolifera . . . Wht. pk. . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
pumila . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
purpurascens . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
purpurea . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
purpureo-plena . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
rosea . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
ruberrima . . . Drk. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
rubescens . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
rubicunda . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
rubra . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
ruta . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. gard.
rutlans . . . Drk. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
scintillans . . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. 1827
semiduplex . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
staminea . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
stellata . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
thyrsiflora . . . Drk. scr. . 6, H. De. S. 4 Seedling 1827
tricolor . . . Scr. wht. . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
variabilis . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
variegata . . . Red wht. . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
versicolor . . . Red wht. . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
violacea . . . Violet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
obtusa . . . Red . . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 China. 1844
ovata . . . Pink . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1844
alba . . . White . 5, H. De. S. 8 Chusan. 1844
pöntica . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 6 Turkey. 1793
albiflora . . . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 Turkey.
ardens . . . Red . . 5, H. De. S. 6 Hybrid. gard.
candida . . . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 Hybrid. 1834
coronaria . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 6 Holland. 1832
cyprea . . . Copper . 6, H. De. S. 6 Turkey.
glauca . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 6 Turkey.
Lettitæ . . . Or. wht. . 6, H. De. S. 6 Hybrid. gard.
Ludovicæ . . . Or. rose . 6, H. De. S. 6 Hybrid. gard.
pallida . . . Pa. yel. . 4, H. De. S. 6 Turkey.
tricolor . . . Pa. red . 4, H. De. S. 6 Turkey.
versicolor . . . Yel. rose . 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Hybrid. gard.
procumbens . . Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit., sc. mo.
ramentacea . . . White . 4, H. De. S. 2 China. 1846
Sieboldii . . . White . 4, H. De. S. 3 China.
sinénsis . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 China. 1823
speciosa . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
acutifolia . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
aurantia . . . Orange . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
ciliata . . . Or. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
crispa . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
cucullata . . . Or. red . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
major . . . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
obliqua . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
prunifolia . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
revoluta . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
tortulifolia . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
undulata . . . Red . . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
squamata . . . Rose cr. . 3, G. De. S. 3 China. 1823
viscosa . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer.
crispa . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
dealbata . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
fissa . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
odorata . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
penicillata . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
pubescens . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
rubescens . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
variegata . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
vittata . . . White . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.

Garden varieties—These are too numerous to name in a work like this, but many are exceedingly fine, especially those of the *A. indica*, a few of which may be named as *amaranthina*, *alba magniflora*, *alba plena*, *alba Smithii*, *alba striata*, *alba superba*, *alba triflora*, *Alberti*, *Apollo*, *Arnáutica*, *Aurora*, *Audi-berti*, *barbata*, *bella*, *Broughtoni*, *candidissima máxima*, *carlumbata*, *carminata*, *Cleopatra*, *coccinea superba*, *cuprea violacea*, *De-voniensis*, *Diana*, *distincta*, *Egertoniana*, *elata*, *elegans*, *excellens*, *eximia*, *exquisita*, *Eugenia*, *Eualia*, *elegantissima*, *fascians*, *fulgens*, *Gled-stanessii excelsa*, *gloria Smithii*, *grandiflora*, *maculata*, *Hébe*, *Hendersoni*, *Herstii*, *impressa*, *Jenkinsii*, *Jénneri*, *Joséphine*, *Lanei*, *lilacina*, *macrantha rubra*, *macrantha superba*, *magniflora*, *Minerva*, *mirabilis*, *multiflora*, *mundula*, *optima*, *obtusa*, *phanicea alba*, *præcipua*, *præstantissima*, *Ravensii*, *Reddingii*, *Reine des Belges*, *refulgens*, *rosea*, *Rowleana*, *rubra plena*, *semiduplex*, *Seymourii*, *Smithii*

purpurea, *speciosa*, *speciosissima*, *splendens*, *splenditissima*, *Swedishii*, *superba*, *tricolor*, *tri-umphant*, *ventricosa*, *Vesta*, *Victoria*, *violacea elegans*, *vivicans*, *Wellingtonii*, *Williamsii*, *Woodsi*.

AZAROLE. See *Cratægus Azarolus*.

AZAROLUS. See *Cratægus Azarolus*.

AZARA, Ruiz et Pavon. In honour of Joseph Nicolas Azara, a Spanish promoter of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bixaceæ*. Ornamental trees, growing about fifteen feet high, which Mr. Don recommends to be grown in loam and sand; ripened cuttings root readily if planted in sand, and placed under a glass, in a moderate heat.

dentata . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 10 Chili . . 1830

Gilliesii . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 15 Chili . . 1859

integrifolia . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 15 Conception. 1832

AZEDARACH. See *Melia*.

AZIMA. See *Monétia*.

AZUREA, sky-blue coloured.

B.

BABIANA, Ker. Derived by Mr. J. B. Ker, from *babianer*, because the roots are the favourite food of baboons. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Handsome species, succeeding well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat, freely watered when the plants are growing; but after flowering keep them dry till October, when they require repotting. During the suspension of water, keep them quite cool till new roots are made in the pots, after which a little more heat will cause them to flower strong. Protected from frost they succeed well in a south border, or the bulbs may be planted in spring and taken up again in autumn. Offsets or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fæia stricta*; 2, *I. villosa*; 3, *Gladiolus nanus*.

angustifolia . .	Varieg.	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1757
bicolor	Blue wht.	6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1843
disticha	Blue . . .	6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1774
mucronata . .	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1825
nana	Blue . . .	4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1807
obtusifolia 2 .	Blue . . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1825
plicata	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1774
multiplex . .	Purple . .	6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1834
purpurea . . .	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1806
ringens	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1752
rubrocyanæa .	Blue red .	4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1794
sambucina . .	Blue . . .	4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1799
spathacea . .	Lgt. blue .	6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1801
stricta	Blue wht .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1757
sulphurea . . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1795
tenuiflora . .	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1825
Thunbergii . .	Wh. red .	4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1774
tubata	Yel. red .	6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1774
tubiflora . . .	Drk. red .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1774
villosa	Purple . .	5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1778

BAEER. See *Papirus*.

BABINGTONIA, Lindley. In compliment to Charles Babington, Esq., Professor of Botany, Cambridge, a skilful botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*, sect. *Leptospermææ*. A very pretty greenhouse shrub, flowering during autumn and winter. It thrives in a mixture

of rich brown loam, peat, and leaf-mould; and half ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: *Bæckia camphoræsmæ*.

camphoræsmæ Pinkish . 6, G. Ev. S. 7 Swan R. 1841

BABOUNY. See *Santolina fragrantissima*.

BACAZIA, Flora Peru. In honour of George Bacaz, a botanist at Carthagenia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting plant, growing well in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings.

spinosa Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1825

BACCATE, berried, fleshy.

BACCATUS, berry-bearing.

BACCHARIS, Linn. By the Greeks, to a plant dedicated to Bacchus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This genus, called the Ploughman's Spikenard, consists of ornamental species, of easy culture and propagation. Loam and peat; cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Molina parviflora*; 2, *Calea scoparia*.

adnata	Purple	8, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1823
alata	Pa. yel.	12, G. Ev. S.	3	1829
angustifolia . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Amer.	1812
conferta . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	2 S. Mexico.	1826
Dioscoridis . .	White	9, F. Ev. S.	4 Levant .	
glomeruliflora .	White	8, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1817
glutinosa . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	5 Peru . .	1824
halimifolia . .	White	10, H. De. S.	5 N. Amer.	1683
indica	White	8, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind .	1819
ivæfolia . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	3 America.	1696
neriifolia . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1752
parviflora 1 . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	3 Peru . .	1820
scoparia 2 . .	Crm. cl.	7, S. Ev. S.	2 S. Jamaica.	1820

BACKHOUSEA, Hooker. In compliment to Mr. James Backhouse, by whose travels in Australia and South Africa many interesting plants have been added to collections in this country. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Ac-

- cording to Mr. Backhouse, the species grows to a tree sixteen feet high, with slender branches, furnished with smooth, ovate, acuminate leaves. The white flowers are borne in corymbs, and are often produced on very small plants, soon after being struck from cuttings.—*Bot. Mag.*
- myrtifolia* . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 16 N. S. W. . 1844
- BACONIA**, *D. C.*, named in memory of Lord Bacon. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For culture, see *Ixora*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ixora nitida*.
- corymbosa* . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Africa. . .
- BACTRIDIUM**, *Kunze*. From *bactron*, a staff, and *eidos*, resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Found on the horizontal surface of old stumps.—*atrovirens*.
- BACTRIS**, *Jacquin*. From *baktron*, a cane; on account of the small stems being used for walking-sticks. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmeæ*. Fine species of *Palms*, thriving well in sandy loam, and only increased by seeds. *B. minor* produces a fruit the size of a common cherry, which contains an acid juice, not very pleasant to the taste. *B. major* produces a nut with a solid kernel, eaten in Carthage. See *Acrocdmia*.
- caryotefolia* Pa. yel. 5, S. Palm. 10 Brazil. . . 1825
- cuspidata* . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 20 Brazil. . . 1826
- guianensis* . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 15 Guiana. . . 1820
- macracantha* Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 18 Brazil. . . 1823
- major* . . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 20 Carthag. . . 1800
- Maraja* . . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 50 Brazil. . . 1840
- minor* . . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 12 S. Amer. . . 1691
- pectinata* . Pa. yel. 6, S. Palm. 10 Brazil. . . 1825
- BACULA**. See *Mimærops*.
- BADAMIA**. See *Terminàlia*.
- BADGER'S-BANE**. See *Aconitum melictonum*.
- BADULAM**. See *Ardisia humilis*.
- BÆCKIA**, *Linn.* Taken from A. Bæck, a physician to the king of Sweden. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtiææ*. Very interesting plants, delighting in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. See *Babingtonia*.
- camphorata* . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1818
- densifolia* . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . .
- diosmeifolia* . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
- frutescens* . White . 11, G. Ev. S. 3 China. . 1806
- gracilis* . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1826
- linifolia* . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1818
- ramosissima* . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
- saxicola* . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
- tilis* . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . .
- virgata* . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Calado. 1806
- BÆOBOTRYS**. See *Mæsa*.
- BÆOMYCES**, *Acharius*. Derived from *baios*, small, and *mykes*, fungus; the resemblance of the fructification to a fungus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Parmeliææ*. The species appear like some small kinds of *Agaricus* or *Helvella*, and are generally found upon heath, oaks, or sandstone—*caespitosus*, *microcephalus*, *microphylus*, *placophyllus*, *roseus*, *rufus*.
- BÆRIA**, *Fischer and Meyer*. In honour of Professor Baer, of the University of Dorpat. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*.
- chrysostoma* . Yellow . 5, H. A. 1 California. . 1835
- BAGGED**, swelled like a sack, or bag.
- BAHAMA RED WOOD**. See *Soyimida febrifuga*.
- BÀHIA**, *Decandolle*. Derivation not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Plants of easy culture in the open borders.
- trollifolia* . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 New Spain. 1828
- latifolia* . . Yellow 6, H. . . A. 1 California.
- BAJREE**. See *Penicillaria spicata*.
- BALANGHAS**. See *Sterculia*.
- BALANITES**, *Decandolle*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridææ*. Ornamental plants of easy culture in a mixture of loam and heath-mould; and cuttings strike root readily if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
- Egyptiaca* . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Africa. . . 1822
- BALANOPHAGI**. The ancient feeders on acorns and similar food.
- BALANTHUM**, *Karlf.* From *balantion*, a purse; on account of the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiææ*. Interesting species of ferns, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dicksônia calcita*. See also *Hertella*.
- antarcticum* . Brown . 8, H. Fern. 3 Australia .
- calcitum* 1 . Brown . 8, S. Fern. 3 Madeira. .
- BALBUL TREE**. See *Acacia arabica*.
- BALBISIA**, *Cav.* In honour of John Baptist Balbis, a writer on botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Oxalidææ*. A handsome plant, succeeding best in the greenhouse, in loam and peat. It must be watered with great caution; cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ledocarpum pedunculare*, *Cruickshanksia cistiflora*. See *Tri-dax*.
- peduncularis* 1 . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Chile. . 1825
- BALD MONEY**. See *Mèun*.
- BALESSAN**. See *Balsomodendron*.
- BALLIA**. See *Heliconia*.
- BALL**, applied to the round central part of the flower of *Stapelia*.
- BALLOTA**, *Linn.* Named from *ballo*, to reject, on account of its offensive odour; hence the trivial name. Stinking Horehound. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiææ*. Mere weeds, of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. fistida*—*álba*, *disticha*, *nigra*, 1, *vulgaris*. See *Leonarus*, *Marrubium*, *Quercus*, *Roglea*.
- BALM**. See *Melissa*.
- BALM BASIL**. See *Melissa Acinos*.
- BALM, FIELD**. See *Melissa nepeta*.
- BALM OF ACOUCHI**. See *Ícica*.
- BALM OF GILEAD**. See *Dracocéphalum canariense*.
- BALM OF GILEAD**. See *Balsomodendron* and *Amyris*.
- BALM OF GILEAD FIR**. See *Abies*.
- BALM, MOUNTAIN**. See *Melissa calamintina*.
- BALSAM**. See *Impatiens*.
- BALSAM APPLE**. See *Momordica balsamínea*.
- BALSAM OF CANADA**. See *Abies*.
- BALSAM OF CAPEVI**. See *Copaífera officinalis*.
- BALSAM, CARPATHIAN**. See *Pinus Pinca*.
- BALSAM OF MECCA**. See *Amyris*.
- BALSAM OF PERU**. See *Myrtaxylon*.
- BALSAM OF TOLU**. See *Amyris toluífera*.
- BALSAM TREE**. See *Clusia*.

BALSAMINA, *Rivinus*. Called *balassan* by the Arabs, from which most probably the name *balsamina* has sprung. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ*. That beautiful and popular annual the garden balsam, with its white, red, pink, purple, lilac, and finely-variegated carnation-like flowers, belongs to this genus. All the species are ornamental, and may be grown with success by the following mode of treatment, recommended in Don's Miller's Gard. Dic. :—"The seeds of these plants should be sown on a moderate hotbed, in spring, and when the plants are about two or three inches high, they should be planted in separate small pots, taking care to shade them until they have taken fresh root, replacing them in the hotbed, after which they should have a moderate share of free air admitted to them when the weather is favourable, to prevent their being drawn up tall and weak; they should then be shifted from size to size of pots, until the plants have grown the size required, and when in flower they may be placed in the greenhouse, where they will make a very showy appearance, and seed freely." A light, very rich soil, composed of rotten dung, loam, and leaf mould, with a little sand, suits them best, plentifully watered. They do not root readily by cuttings; but may be increased abundantly from seeds, which in general ripen. The juice of the balsam used with alum is employed by the Japanese to dye their nails red. *Synonyme* : 1, *Impatiens balsamina*. See *Monardica*.

<i>bifida</i>	Red	8, G. A. 1	Japan.	1820
<i>capensis</i>	Red	8, G. A. 1	C. G. H.	1818
<i>chinensis</i>	Purp.	8, G. A. 1	China.	1824
<i>coccinea</i>	Scar.	8, S. A. 2	E. Ind.	1868
<i>cornuta</i>	Red	8, G. A. 2	Ceylon.	1826
<i>hortensis</i> 1	Red	9, S. A. 3	E. Ind.	1596
<i>luteifolia</i>	Pa. red	8, G. A. 1	E. Ind.	1818
<i>madagascariensis</i>	Red	8, G. A. 1	Madagas.	1824
<i>minor</i>	Red	8, G. A. 1	E. Ind.	1817
<i>mysorensis</i>	Red	8, G. A. 1	Mysore.	1820
<i>Mastersiana</i>	Purp.	7, S. A. 1	Khosea Hills.	1837
<i>rosea</i>	Rose	7, G. A. 1	Himalayas.	1839

BALSAMINACEÆ. A small order of well-known plants nearly related to *Oxalis*. It consists but of two genera, all the species are annual : the common balsam has long been a popular plant in our greenhouses.

BALSAMITA, *Desfon*. *Costmary*. From *balsamon*, balm; in reference to its strong balsamic smell. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of little interest and easy culture. *Synonyme* : 1, *Tunacetum annuum*. See *Artemisia* and *Tanacetum*.

<i>grandiflora</i>	Yellow	7, F.	B. 2 Algiers. 1821
<i>vulgaris</i>	Yel. grn.	8, H. Her. P. 8	Italy. 1568

ageratifolia, annual 1, *virgata*.

BALSAMODENDRON, *Kunth*. From *balsamon*, balsam, and *dendron*, tree. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. An ornamental tree, growing well in sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. This tree yields the gum elemi of the East, which is distinct from the

American elemi. *Synonyme* : 1, *Amyris zeylanica*.

zeylanicum 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Ceylon.

BALSAMONA. See *Cuphea Balsamona*.

BALTIMORA, *Linn.* In honour of Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture—*alba*, *recta*.

BAMBOO CANE. See *Bambusa*.

BAMBUSA, *Schrader*. From *bambos*, its name in India. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This genus contains the bamboo-cane; the species are interesting, and in rich loamy soil they grow rapidly to a great height in our stoves if well watered; they increase by off-sets. *B. arundinacea* is very useful for a very great variety of domestic purposes; in the E. Indies, cottages are almost entirely made of it, bridges, boxes, cups, baskets, mats, paper, and masts for boats, are also made of it. It is likewise employed for fences for gardens, &c., and it is commonly used instead of pipes for conveying water. The substance called tabasher, is a secreted siliceous matter, found at the joints of the bamboo. See *Melocanna* and *Nastus*.

<i>aristata</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	25 E. Ind.	1824
<i>arundinacea</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	50 E. Ind.	1730
<i>glauca</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	20 E. Ind.	1826
<i>himalayensis</i>	Apetal	6, H. Grass	20 Himalaya.	
<i>nilgra</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	20 E. Ind.	1825
<i>pubescens</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	20 E. Ind.	1826
<i>spinosa</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	20 E. Ind.	1820
<i>stricta</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	25 E. Ind.	1824
<i>variegata</i>	Apetal	6, H. Grass	20 Japan.	
<i>verticillata</i>	Apetal	6, S. Grass	25 E. Ind.	1803

BÁMMIA. See *Hibiscus Bámmia*.

BANANA TREE. See *Musa sapientum*.

BANE-BERRY. See *Actæa*.

BANDS, applied to the spaces between the lines, or ribs of the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

BANDEOOKA. See *Iodra Bandhûca*.

BANDHÛCA. See *Iodra Bandhûca*.

BANDIKAI. See *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

BANG. An intoxicating Turkish drug prepared from hemp.

BÂNGIA, *Agardh*. Named in honour of Christian Frederick Bang. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Confervaceæ*. Curious productions, appearing on marine rocks about the sea coast—*atropurpurea*, *calophylla*, *ciliaris*, *fusco-purpurea*, *Laminaria*, *lactustris*, *lat. virens*.

BANISTÈRIA, *Linn.* In memory of the Rev. John Banister, a diligent botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. Interesting species, with beautiful foliage, as *B. splendens*. They succeed in loam and sand, or a mixture of loam and sandy peat; ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme* : 1, *B. heterophylla*, *B. fulgens*. See *Heteropteris* and *Stigmaphyllon*.

<i>adenopoda</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 Brazil.	1848
<i>auriculata</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 Brazil.	1820
<i>chrysophylla</i>		6, S. Ev.	Cl.	
<i>ciliata</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Tw. 10 Brazil.	1796
<i>dichotoma</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 8 S. Amer.	1814
<i>emarginata</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 8 W. Ind.	1826
<i>ferruginea</i>	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 10 Brazil.	1820
<i>fulgens</i>	Yel.	S. Ev.	Cl. 8 W. Ind.	1759

Humboldtiana.	Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1824
laurifolia.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	8 Jamaica.	1733
ovata.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 St. Domin.	1810
periplocefolia.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. S.	10 Porto Rico.	1818
sericea.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. S.	10 Brazil.	1810
sinuariaensis.	Yel. 8, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Guiana.	1824
tiliaefolia.	Pur. 8, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Java.	1820
splendens l.	Yel. 6, S. Ev. S.	12 S. Amer.	1812
tenuis.	Yel. 6, G. Ev. Tw.	10 B. Ayres.	
tomontosa.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 S. Amer.	1820
zanzibárca.	Yel. 7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Zanzibar.	1825

BANJA. See *Quercus lanatus*.

BANKSIA, Robert Brown. In honour of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Pres. R. S.; a distinguished patron of science in general, particularly Natural History. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This is a handsome and interesting genus. The species, to succeed well, must be treated in the following manner recommended by Sweet. "The pots must be well drained, which should be done in the following manner:—place a piece of potsherd about half way over the hole at the bottom of the pot, then lay another piece against it that it may be hollow, afterwards put some smaller pieces all around them, and some more broken very small on the top of these. All plants belonging to the *Proteaceæ* should be drained in the same manner, as the roots are very fond of running amongst the broken potsherd, and there is not so much danger of their being overwatered; care must be taken not to let them flag for want of water, as they seldom recover if allowed to get very dry; they should also be placed in an airy part of the greenhouse when in-doors, as nothing is more beneficial to them than a free circulation of air. Cuttings are generally supposed to be difficult to root, but they will root readily if properly managed; let them be well ripened before they are taken off; then cut them at a joint, and plant them in pots of sand, without shortening any of the leaves, except on the part that is planted in the sand, where they should be taken off quite close, the less depth they are planted in the pots the better, if they only stand firm, when the sand is well closed round them: then place them under hand-glasses in the propagating house, but not plunge them in heat, the glasses must be frequently taken off to give them air, and dry them, or they are apt to damp off; when they are rooted, the sooner they are potted off in small pots the better, as the sand is liable to canker their roots, if left too long in it; when potted off they should be placed in a close frame, but not on heat, as a bottom-heat will destroy their roots, when they must be hardened to the air by degrees. Plants raised in this way have better roots, grow faster, and flower sooner, than plants raised from seeds: in raising them from seeds, they should be sown in the same kind of soil as the plants are grown in, and placed in the greenhouse, or if it is in summer they will come up sooner, if placed out in the open air; they will soon make their appearance, when they should be potted off in small pots, for if left in the seed pots too long they are apt to die, and are more

difficult to move with safety." *Synonymes*: 1, *B. ledifolia*, *B. littoralis*.

æmula.	Green	8, G. Ev. S.	5 N. S. W.	1788
attenuata.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1794
australis.	Green	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1812
Baueri.	Gr. Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1830
Baxteri.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1830
Brownii.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1830
Caleyi.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1830
coccinea.	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1803
collina.	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1800
compar.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
Cunninghamii Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1822	
cylindrostachya	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	
dentata.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1822
depressa.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
dryandroides.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
elator.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
ericifolia.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1788
Gobdii.	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1830
grandis.	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl.	1794
Haguelii.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1837
ilicifolia.	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1837
insularis.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1822
integrifolia.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	10 N. S. W.	1788
latifolia.	Green	7, G. Ev. S.	25 N. S. W.	1802
littoralis.	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1803
marcescens.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1794
marginata.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1804
media.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
Menziesii.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1837
nitans.	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1803
oblongifolia.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	12 N. S. W.	1805
occidentalis.	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	15 N. Holl.	1803
paludosa.	Yellow	3, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1805
prostrata.	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Holl.	1824
pulehilla.	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1805
quercifolia.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1805
repens.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	1 N. Holl.	1803
serriata.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	15 N. S. W.	1788
Solandra.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1830
speciosa.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1805
spinulosa.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1788
sphaerocarpa.	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1803
verticillata.	Yellow	8, G. Ev. T.	10 N. Holl.	1794

BANSOOK. See *Adamia*.

BANYAN TREE. See *Ficus indica*.

BANYA-TUNYA. See *Araucária Codkii*.

BANZA-TUNZA. See *Araucária Codkii*.

BAOBAB TREE. See *Adansonia*.

BAPHIA, *Azelius*. Taken from *baphe*, from its use in dyeing. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The genus yields what cabinet-makers call ringwood.

nitida. White 8, S. Ev. T. 25 S. Leone. 1793

BAPTISIA, Robert Brown. From *bapto*, to dye; in allusion to the dyeing properties possessed by some species. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental border plants, succeeding in common loamy soil, and multiplied by divisions. The roots and leaves of *B. tinctoria* are antiseptic and astringent. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podalgria uniflora*. See *Anagallis*.

alba.	White	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer	1724
auriculata.	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1812
australis.	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1758
confusa.	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1812
exaltata.	White	6, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1724
lanceolata l.	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1818
minor.	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1829
mollis.	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1824
perfoliata.	Yellow	8, F. Her. P.	3 Carolina.	1732
tinctoria.	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1750
villosa.	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1811
versicolor.	Li. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	4 N. Amer.	1824

BARANETZ. See *Aspidium Barometz*.

BARBACENIA, *Vandelli*. From *Barbacena*, the governor of Minas Geraes. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. An interesting genus, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Verthchia squamata*.

gracilis . . . Red . . . 8, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil. .
purpurea . . . Purple 7, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil. 1825
Rogieri . . . Purple 7, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil. 1850
squamata 1 . . Y. crim. 8, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil. 1841

BARBADOES CEDAR. See *Juniperus barbadensis*.

BARBADOES CHERRY. See *Malpighia*.

BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY. See *Pereskia*.

BARBADOES LILY. See *Amaryllis equestris*.

BARBA-JOVIS. See *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*.

BARBÁREA, Robert Brown. On account of its being formerly called the herb of St. Barbara. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Plants of easy culture. The genus is called the Winter Cress. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cheiranthus ibericus*; 2, *Sisymbrium Barbarea*; 3, *Ergsimum præcox*; 4, *E. Barbarea*.

præcox 3 . . Yellow 10, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., brooks,

vulgaris 4 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit., Rubbish.

arcuata, *iberica* 1, *orthoceras*, *plantaginea* 2, *taurica*.

BARBERRY. See *Berberis*.

BARBASCUM. See *Verbascum*.

BARBOTINE. See *Artemisia cærulescens*.

BARBIÈRA, Decan. In compliment to J. B. G.

Barbier, M.D. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or.

Fabacææ. An ornamental species, grown in sandy peat, and multiplied by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Clitòria polyphylla*. *Galactia pinata*.

polyphylla 1 . . Purple . . S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1818

BÁRBULA. See *Mastacanthus*.

BARDÁNA. See *Archium Bardána*.

BARÍLLA. See *Salsola*.

BARKÈRIA, Knowles and Westcott. In honour of G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæææ*. These plants are surpassed by few for the beauty of their flowers, even amongst the numerous splendid examples which belong to their Order; they thrive best suspended in shallow baskets made of wood, and filled with turfy peat and sphagnum moss, mixed with some broken sticks to keep the whole light and open, that water may percolate freely, and be placed in an airy situation in the Orchideæ-house. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum Skinneri*.

elegans . . . Lt. pink 3, S. Epi. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1836

Lindleyana . . . Purple . 2, S. Epi. 1 Costa Rica 1842

Skinneri 1 . . . Rd. lilac 3, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala.

major . . . Rd. lilac 9, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala 1847

spectabilis . . . Lilac. . 7, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala 1841

BARKHÀUSIA, Decandolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. Uninteresting plants, growing in any common garden soil, and merely requiring to be sown where they are to stand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crèpis alpina*; 2, *Crèpis fœtida*; 3, *Crèpis setosa*; 4, *Crèpis cœrua*; 5, *Crèpis taurinensis*—B. *albida*, *alpina* 1, *bellidifolia*, *fœtida* 2, *Candollei*, *grævolens*, *glandulosa*, *macrophylla*, *Marschallii*, *nana*, *purpurea*, *rùbra*, *scariosa*, *setosa* 3, *Suffreniana* 4, *taraxacifolia* 5.

BARK PERUVIAN. See *Cinchona*.

BARK BROED. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

BARKLESS WOOD. See *Lætia Guidonia*.

BARLÈRIA, *Linn.* In honour of the Rev. James Barrelier, a Dominican, and M.D. of Paris. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthæææ*. These interesting dwarfish plants flower freely if grown in loam and peat, mixed with a little rotten dung; and strike readily from cuttings made of the young wood, planted in soil, and placed under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *B. mitis*, *Justicia flava*, *Eranthemum flavum*; 2, *Diclip-tera spinosa*. See *Asteracantha*.

alba . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1815

buxifolia . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1768

cœrulea . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1823

cristata . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1796

dichotoma . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1823

flava 1 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1810

longifolia . . . White . 8, S. B. 2 E. Indies . 1781

longiflora . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1816

lupulina 2 . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Mauritius . 1824

Prionitis . . . Orange . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1759

purpurea . . . Purple . 9, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1814

solanifolia . . . Blue . . . S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies.

strigosa . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1820

BARLEY. See *Hordeum*.

BARLEY SUGAR is the syrup from the refuse of sugar candy.

BARNADÈZIA, *Linn. fil.* Named after Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. Curious spiny bushes, requiring warm greenhouse treatment. They should be grown in peat, loam, and sand, in equal proportions. Water must be sparingly applied in winter. Propagation is easily effected by seeds or cuttings.

rosea . . . Deep rose 12, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1840

BARNADÈZIA. See *Barnadèsia*.

BARNÀRDIA, *Lindley*. In honour of E. Barnard, F.L.S. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliæææ*. This pretty species succeeds well in peat and loam mixed, and increases by offsets.

scilloides . . . Pa. blue 6, F. Bl. 1/2 China . . 1826

BARÓSMA. See *Baryosma*.

BAROMÉTZ. See *Aspidium Barometz*.

BARRED, marked in spaces with a paler colour, resembling bars.

BARREN-WORT. See *Epimedium*.

BARRINGTONIA, *Forster*. Dedicated to the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S., &c. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtiæææ*. These very handsome, lofty-growing species are rather scarce in our stoves, and somewhat difficult to preserve in a healthy state. They must be grown in a moist, warm atmosphere, not by any means under 60 degrees, and planted in loam and peat mixed. Cuttings in a moist heat, root in sand, under a glass. *B. speciosa* yields a reddish brown drupe, the seed of which, mixed with the bait, inebriates fish. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stravadium racemosum*, *Eugenia racemosa*. See *Stravadium*.

racemosa 1 . . Red . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Molucca Isles.

speciosa . . . Scarlet 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1786

BARTHOÏNA, R. Brown. In memory of the great Danish anatomist and physiologist, Thomas Bartholin. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæææ*. A singular species, very difficult to preserve in our collections. It requires a very sandy loam, and a light part of the greenhouse; it is very probable, that if they had

more light in their growing season, they would be much easier preserved. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arethusa pectinata*.
pectinata 1 . Wh. lilac . 11, G. Ter. 2 C. G. H. 1787

BARTLINGIA, *G. Don*. In honour of C. Bartling, who, with Wendland, wrote an ingenious dissertation on *Diósma*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. See *Cryptandra*.

BARTONIA, *Pursh*. In honour of Dr. B. S. Barton, a botanist in Philadelphia. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. Beautiful plants with large yellow and white flowers, which open in the night, and effuse around them a delightful odour. Sweet says, they should be raised in a gentle hotbed, and when up, potted, and protected in the greenhouse in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. decapétala*. See *Centaurélla*.

albescens . . .	Yel. wht. 6, H.	A. 1 Chile . . .	1831
aurea . . .	Gold. yel. 6, H.	A. 3 California .	1831
nuda . . .	White . . . 8, F.	B. 2 Missouri .	1811
ornata 1 . . .	White . . . 8, F.	B. 2 Missouri .	1811

BARTRAMIA, *Hedwig*. So called in honour of J. Bartram, an Anglo-American, to whose researches in N. America the gardens of Europe owe many of their finest trees. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. This is an elegant genus of mosses, remarkable for their green leaves and spherical capsules. The genus approaches nearly to *Bryum*, but differs in almost every species having spherical capsules, and the sixteen broad segments of the inner peristome, instead of being entire, or only perforated, are cleft like the teeth of a *Dicranum*.—See also *Triumfetta*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bryum fontanum*—*arcuata*, *fontana*, f. *major* 1, f. *marchica*, *gracilis*, *Halleriana*, *ithyphylla*, *pomiformis*, p. *major*, p. *minor*.

BARTSIA, *Linn.* Dedicated to his friend John Barseh, M.D. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Curious plants, of difficult cultivation. They succeed best in a shady bog border, or in pots kept moist; they also do pretty well in a moderately exposed situation sown in sandy soil. See *Castilleja*, *Euchroma*, and *Rhinanthus*.

alpina . . .	Purp. 8, H.	A. 1 Brit. W. hills.
latifolia . .	Purp. 8, H.	A. 1 S. Europe.
odontites .	Pink . 8, H.	A. 2 Britain, mead.
viscosa . .	Yellow 7, H.	A. 1 Britain, marsh.

BARWOOD. See *Baphia nitida*.

BARU. See *Saguërus saccharifera*.

BARYOSMA, *Willd.* From the powerful scent of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Pretty species; for culture, &c., see *Diósma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diósma latifolia*, *D. serratifolia*, *D. odorata*, *Bucco crenata*; 2, *Diósma limifolia*; 3, *Agathosma latifolia*; 4, *Agathosma pulchella*; 5, *Diósma latifolia*. See *Dipteria*.

betulina . .	White . 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1790
crenata . .	White . 2, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1774
crenulata 1	Bluish 4, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1789
dioica 2 . .	White . 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
latifolia 3 .	White . 7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1789
odorata 5 .	White . 5, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1824
ovata . . .	White . 5, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1790
pulchella 4	Purple 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1787

BASE BROOM. See *Genista tinctoria*.

BASÉLLA, *Linn.* Its Malabar name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Basellaceæ*. Some species are pretty; *B. lucida* when in fruit is very interesting. The seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, or in pots in the hothouse, and afterwards planted out singly in small pots, and placed among the tender annuals. The species furnish a summer spinach in Paris and China. See *Ullucus*.

alba . . .	White . 8, S.	B. 6 E. Indies .	1688
cordifolia .	Pa. pur. 8, S. Cl.	B. 6 E. Indies .	1802
lucida . . .	White . 8, S. Cl.	B. 6 E. Indies .	1802
marginata .	White . 7, S. Tw.	B. 3 Mexico . .	1824
nigra . . .	White . 8, S. Cl.	B. 3 China . . .	1822
ramosa . .	White . 8, S. Ev.	Cl. 6	
rubra . . .	Pink . 8, S. Cl.	B. 6 E. Indies .	1731
tuberosa . .	Purple . 9, S. Tu.	B. 6 S. America	1824

BASELLACEÆ. A small order nearly related to *Chenopods*.

BASE SAFFRON. See *Carthamus tinctorius*.

BASE ROCKET. See *Réseda lutea*.

BASILICUM. See *Ocymum basilicum*.

BASIL. See *Ocymum*.

BASKET OSIER. See *Salix Forbyana*.

BASILAR, at the base or anything, usually the embryo when situated at the bottom of the seed.

BASSIA, *Linn.* In honour of Ferdinando Bassi, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Bologna. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. Handsome lofty-growing trees, thriving well in light loam and peat, mixed; ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass, strike root freely. *B. butyracea* yields a thick oil-like butter, and *B. longifolia* is prescribed in rheumatic affections. See *Echinopsilon*.

butyracea . .	Yellow 8, S. Ev. T.	40 Nepal . .	1823
latifolia . .	Yellow 8, S. Ev. T.	40 E. Indies .	1799
longifolia . .	Yellow 8, S. Ev. T.	40 E. Indies .	1811

BASSORIN. A chemical property found in the roots of several tuberous orchids.

BASSOVIVUM. See *Solanum Bassovivum*.

BASTARD ACÁCIA. See *Robinia Pseudo-acácia*.

BASTARD ACMÉLLA. See *Spilanthes Pseudo-acmélla*.

BASTARD ATÓCION. See *Silene Pseudo-atócion*.

BASTARD BALM. See *Melittis*.

BASTARD BOX. See *Polýgala Chamæbaccus*.

BASTARD CABBAGE-TREE. See *Geoffröya*.

BASTARD CEDAR. See *Guazuma*.

BASTARD CHERRY. See *Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus*.

BASTARD CINNAMON. See *Cinnamomum Cassia*.

BASTARD CORK-TREE. See *Quercus Pseudo-suber*.

BASTARD CRÁCCA. See *Vicia Pseudo-cracca*.

BASTARD CYPERUS. See *Carex Pseudo-cyperus*.

BASTARD DICTÁMNUS. See *Beringeria Pseudo-dictamnus*.

BASTARD GROUND-PINE. See *Teucrium Pseudo-chamæpitys*.

BASTARD HARE'S-EAR. See *Phyllis*.

BASTARD HYSSOP. See *Teucrium Pseudo-hyssopus*.

BASTARD INDIGO. See *Amorpha*.

BASTARD JASMINE. See *Androsace chamæjásme*.

BASTARD LUPINE. See *Trifolium Lupinaster*.

BASTARD MANCHINEEL. See *Cameraria*.

- guianensis . . . White 8, S. Ev. Cl. 15 Guiana . 1820
 heterophylla . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Caracacs 1824
 indica . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1820
 inermis . . . Yel. red 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Acapulco 1810
 Lamarkiana 2 . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1818
 latifolia . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1818
 leptopetalia . . . Yel. gr. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 N. Spain 1818
 lunaria . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Acapulco 1820
 Madagascariensis } White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Madagas. 1826
 malabarica . . . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 12 E. Indies 1810
 microphylla . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1817
 multinervia . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 5 Caracacs 1808
 parviflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 5 E. Indies 1827
 Paulbia . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Panama 1780
 porrecta . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1823
 pubescens . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica 1778
 purpurea . . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1778
 racemosa . . . Pa. pink 6, S. Ev. Cl. 15 E. Indies 1790
 rethia . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1820
 rufescens . . . Pa. red 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Africa . 1810
 scandens . . . W. yel. 8, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Indies 1790
 semibifida . . . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 8 E. Indies 1817
 spathulacea . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1823
 speciosa . . . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 1820
 subrotundifolia White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Acapulco 1820
 tomentosa . . . Yel. wh. 8, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1808
 triandra . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cl. 15 E. Indies 1823
 triangula 3 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Caracacs 1817
 variegata . . . Striped 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1690
- BAWD-MONEY. See *Mum.*
 BAYBERRY-BUSH. See *Myrica cerifera.*
 BAY TREE. See *Laurus nobilis.*
 BÉLLIUM. See *Balsamodendron.*
 BEAD TREE. See *Melia.*
 BEAK, anything like the beak of a bird, hard sharp points.
 BEAM TREE. See *Pyrus Aria.*
 BEAN. See *Faba.*
 BEAN CAPER. See *Zygophyllum.*
 BEAN TREFOIL. See *Andryris.*
 BEAN TREE. See *Ceratonia siliqua.*
 BEAR BERRY. See *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*
 BEARBIND. See *Calyptegia.*
 BEARLETTERED, possessed of small awns.
 BEAR OAK. See *Quercus ilicifolia.*
 BEAR'S-BREECH. See *Aconitum.*
 BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE. See *Cortusa.*
 BEAR'S-FOOT. See *Helleborus foetidus.*
 BEAR'S-GRAPE. See *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*
 BEAST'S-BANE. See *Aconitum theriophonum.*
 BEATŌNIA, *Herbert.* Named in honour of Mr. Beaton, a celebrated gardener, and contributor to many horticultural publications. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ.* For culture, see *Tigridia.* *Synonyme:* *Tigridia violacea.*
 atrata . . . Dk. pur. 8, G. Bl. P. 2 Mexico . 1843
 curvata . . . Purple . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Comalapan 1843
 purpurea . . . Purple . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 Brazil . 1841
 BEAUFŌRTIA, *Robert Brown.* In compliment to Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, a botanical patroness. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ.* Very splendid and desirable species; for culture, &c. *Synonyme:* 1, *Beaufortia carinata*; 2, *Schizopleura macrostemon.* See *Tristania.*
 carinata . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1823
 Dampieri 1 . . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Hartog's Is. .
 decussata . . . Scarlet 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1803
 macrostemon 2 . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1843
 purpurea . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1841
 sparsa . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1803
 splendens . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1830
 BEAUHARNOISE. See *Tovomitia fructipendula.*
 BEAUMŌNTIA, *Wallich.* In memory of Diana, the lady of Colonel T. Beaumont, of Bretton

Hall. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ.* Beautiful species, especially *B. grandiflora.* They succeed well in loam, or loam and peat mixed, and are propagated from cuttings, or seed, in sandy soil under a glass.

grandiflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. Tw. 15 E. Ind. 1820
 longifolia . . . White 6, S. Ev. Tw. 15 E. Ind. 1818

BEAVER TREE. See *Magnolia glauca.*

BECCABŪNGA. See *Veronica Beccabunga.*

BÉCIUM, *Lindley.* An ancient name for the Sage. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ.* A beautiful flowering hardy shrub, which may be increased by seeds or cuttings like the various species of *Salvia.* *Synonymes:* 1, *Ocimum grandiflorum*, *O. abyssinicum*, *O. filamentosum*.

bicolor 1 . . . Wht. lilac 10, H. De. S. 2 Abyssinia 1842

BÉCKEA. See *Béckea.*

BECKMÁNNTIA, *Host.* Dedicated to Mr. Beckmann, the author of "The History of Inventions." *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ.* An uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme:* 1, *Cynosurus eruciformis*—*eruciformis* 1.

BEDFŌRDIA, *De Candolle.* In honour of the Duke of Bedford, a great promoter of Botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ.* For culture and propagation refer to *Cacalia.*

salicina . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1820

BEEBEERU. See *Nectandra Rodiæi.*

BEE LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium.*

BED-STRAW. See *Galium* and *Hedysarum Aparincs.*

BEECH. See *Fagus.*

BEE T. See *Beta.*

BEFÀRIA. See *Bejaria.*

BEECH DROPS. See *Euphegus.*

BEGŌNTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Michael Begon, a Frenchman, and promoter of botany. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Begoniaceæ.* An interesting, somewhat succulent genus, peculiar for the leaves being oblique at their base. They succeed well in very rich soil, and cuttings root readily. Some species are useful in cases of scurvy. *Synonymes:* 1, *B. maculata*; 2, *rubra*; 3, *glabra*, *populifolia*, *denticulata*; 4, *parvifolia*; 5, *punctata*; 6, *radiata*; 7, *acida*, *pauciflora petiata*; 8, *pendula*, *repens*; 9, *odorata*; 10, *grandiflora*; 11, *hirta*; 12, *obliqua*; 13, *aurantiaca*; 14, *pentaphylla*; 15, *verticillata*; 16, *grandis*, *uniformis*; 17, *vitifolia*; 18, *purpurea*; 19, *odorata*, *humilis*; 20, *incarnata*; 21, *Evansiana.*

acerifolia . . . Whitish 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1829
 acida . . . White 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1847
 acuminata . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica. 1790
 acutifolia 18 . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. 1816
 albo-occinea . . . Sca. w. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1844
 aptera . . . White 7, S. Her. P. 3 Java .
 argyrostigma . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1819
 Barkerii . . . White 1, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1837
 biserrata . . . Pink 6, S. Her. P. 2 Guatem. 1847
 Brabantii . . . Pink 6, S. Her. P. 2
 bulbifera . . . Wht. pk. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1827
 castaneaefolia . . . Pink 2, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1833
 chrysocolea . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Gren.
 cinnab. } Or. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 2 Bolivia . 1849
 rina 13 }
 coccinea 2 . . . Scarlet 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1842
 conchaeifolia . . . Red all S. Ev. Tr. 2 C. Rica . 1852

<i>crassicaulis</i>	Wh. pk.	2, S. Ev.	S. 2	Guatem.	1842
<i>cuecullata</i>	White	all S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil.	
<i>Dædalea</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	S. Amer.	
<i>digitata</i> 15	White	7, S. Her.	P. 7	Brazil.	
<i>dichotoma</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Caracas.	1800
<i>dipetala</i>	Pink	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Bombay.	1827
<i>diffusa</i> 12	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
<i>discolor</i> 21	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	China.	1801
<i>marmorata</i>	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 3		
<i>disticha</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil.	1819
<i>diversifolia</i>	Pink	7, S. Her.	P. 1	Mexico.	1829
<i>Drœgei</i> 4	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1839
<i>dubia</i>	White	7, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil.	1818
<i>fagifolia</i> 5	White	4, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil.	1835
<i>Fischeri</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	S. Amer.	1835
<i>fuchsioides</i>	Scarlet	12, S. Ev.	S. 4	N. Gren.	1844
<i>Fückii</i>	Pink	6, S. Ev.	S. 2		
<i>goraniifolia</i>	Wh. rd.	9, S. Tu.	P. 1½	Lima	1833
<i>Griffithii</i>	Rose	6, S. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid	
<i>heraclei-</i> <i>folia</i> 6	Rose	all S. Tu.	P. 4	Mexico	1831
<i>radiata</i>	Pink	all S. Tu.	P. 2	Mexico	1852
<i>hermandie-</i> <i>folia</i>	Red	6, S. P.	Tr. 1	C. Amer.	1848
<i>hirsuta</i>	White	6, S.	B. 1	W. Ind.	1784
<i>hirtella</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1		1824
<i>humilis</i>	White	9, S.	B. 1	W. Ind.	1788
<i>Humboldtii</i>		6, S. Ev.	S. 1		
<i>hydrocoty-</i> <i>lifolia</i>	Pink	6, S. Her.	P. 1	S. Amer.	1843
<i>hypargyrea</i>	Red.	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	Assam	
<i>incana</i>	White	4, S. Her.	P. 1	Mexico	1838
<i>imperialis</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 3		
<i>incarnata</i>	Pink	6, S. Her.	P. 1½	Brazil	1829
<i>Ingrami</i>	Pink	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Hybrid	1850
<i>insignis</i> 20	Pink	12, S. Ev.	S. 1	S. Amer.	1826
<i>laurina</i>	Pink	7, S. Her.	P. 2		
<i>Lindley-</i> <i>ana</i> 17	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Guatemala.	
<i>longifolia</i>	Pk. wh.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	S. Amer.	
<i>longipes</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Mexico	1828
<i>lucida</i>	White	8, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Ind.	1816
<i>manicata</i>	Pa. pk.	4, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil	1862
<i>macrophylla</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Jamaica.	1793
<i>margaritacea</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Assam	
<i>Marshallii</i>	Pink	6, S. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid	
<i>Martiana</i>	Pink	9, S. Tu.	P. 2	Brazil	1929
<i>Meyeri</i>	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	1838
<i>miniata</i>	Vermil.	6, S. Her.	P. 3	Columbia	1854
<i>monoptera</i>	White	8, S. Tu.	P. 2	Brazil	1829
<i>multibul-</i> <i>billosa</i>	White	9, S. Tu.	P. 1½	Brazil	1830
<i>muricata</i> 14	White	9, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil	1830
<i>natalensis</i>	Pink	6, G. Tu.	P. 2	S. Africa.	
<i>nitida</i>	White	8, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Jamaica.	1777
<i>nivosa</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	Assam	
<i>octopetala</i> 10	Gsh. wt.	10, S. Tu.	P. 2	Peru	1825
<i>odorata</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1½		1824
<i>opuliflora</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	N. Grnda.	1854
<i>Ottobis</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Caracas.	
<i>palmata</i>	White	8, S. Ev.	P. 1	Nopal	1819
<i>papillosa</i>	Pink	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	1826
<i>pictula</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Ind.	1818
<i>pauciflora</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1½		1816
<i>parviflora</i>	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1836
<i>petiolifolia</i> 7	White	5, S. Her.	P. 3	Brazil	1816
<i>petaloides</i>	Ro. wt.	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	1832
<i>pieta</i> 11	Pink	8, S. Tu.	P. 1½	Nopal	1818
<i>planifolia</i>	Pink	9, S. Ev.	S. 6	Brazil	1829
<i>Prestoniensis</i>	Scarlet.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Hybrid	1854
<i>superba</i>	Scarlet.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Hybrid	
<i>prismato-</i> <i>cirpa</i>	Yellow.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Fernanda Po	
<i>pulchella</i>	White	7, S. Her.	P. 1½	Brazil	1823
<i>quadricolor</i>	Yl. rd.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2		
<i>ramentacea</i>	Wt. bl.	6, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil	1830
<i>reniformis</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Brazil	1818
<i>rubrovirens</i>	Wh. red	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	N. India.	1836
<i>rubraulis</i>	Blush	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	Brazil	
<i>rupestris</i>	Pink	4, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil	
<i>sanguinea</i>	Red	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1829
<i>atropur-</i> <i>purea</i>	Blk. red	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Hybrid	
<i>Scammanii</i>		6, S. Ev.	S. 2		
<i>scandens</i> 8	White	8, S. Ev.	Cl. 2	Guiana	1822
<i>semperflo-</i> <i>rens</i> 1	Pink	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1829

<i>Séllowii</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1		
<i>sinuata</i> 9	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1836
<i>smaragdina</i>	Purple.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2		
<i>splendida</i>	Crimsn.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Java	
<i>strigillosa</i>	Rose	6, S. P.	Tr. 3	C. Amer.	1852
<i>stigmösa</i>	White	7, S. Her.	P. 1		
<i>spatulata</i>	White	9, S. Her.	P. 1½	W. Ind.	1819
<i>suavedens</i> 19	White	8, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Ind.	1816
<i>Thwaitesii</i>	White	6, S. Her.	P. 1	Ceylon	1851
<i>tuberosa</i>	White	8, S. Tu.	P. 1	Amboyne	1810
<i>ulmifolia</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	S. Amer.	1822
<i>undulata</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1825
<i>urophylla</i>	Rose	6, S. Her.	P. 1		
<i>villosa</i>	Pink	7, S.	A. 3	S. Amer.	
<i>vitifolia</i> 16	White	4, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil	
<i>xanthina</i>	Yellow.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	N. India.	1836
<i>argentea</i>	Yellow.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	N. India.	1836
<i>zebrina</i>	Pink	7, S. Her.	P. 1½	Brazil	1845

There are also a great number of very beautiful garden varieties, a few of which might be mentioned as *argentea*, *a. guttata*, *a. punctata*, *grândis*, *Madame Wagner*, *Miranda*, *nebulosa*, *picturata*, *Rollisöni*, *Rex*, *Trobetzköyi*, &c.

BEGONIACEÆ. A small order of plants, containing but one known genus—*Begonia*.

BEHEN. See *Silene Behen* and *Serrátula Behen*.

BEIOLGÖTA. See *Cinnamödmum Beiolgöta*.

BEJÁRIA, Mutis. In memory of M. Bejar, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Beautiful species, of easy culture, succeeding well in loam and peat; and cuttings root readily under a glass in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Befaria Lindeniana*.

<i>æstuanis</i>	Rose	8, S. Ev.	S. 3	Peru	1846
<i>cinnamömea</i>	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	Peru	1847
<i>coarctata</i>	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Peru	1847
<i>glabra</i>	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	N. Grenada.	1826
<i>ledifolia</i>	Purp.	8, S. Ev.	S. 3	Caracas	1847
<i>Lindeniana</i> 1	Crimsn.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Caxamar	1851
<i>racemösa</i>	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	Florida	1810

BELAMCÁNDA. See *Pardanthus*.

BELANGERA. See *Polystemon*.

BELÁLLA. See *Mussandia*.

BELIS. See *Cunninghamia*.

BELLADONNA LILY. See *Amargillis Belladonna*.

BELLARDIA. See *Condalia*.

BELLEISLE CRESS. See *Barbarea præcox*.

BELLEVALIA, La Peyrouse. In memory of P. R. Belleval, a French botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An interesting genus, succeeding in common soil, and increased by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scilla romana*, *Hyaanthus romanus*.

operculata	1. White	5, H. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy	1596
syriaca	. Orn. bl.	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Syria	1844

BELLÉRIC. See *Terminalia Bellérica*.

BELLÉRIA. See *Terminalia Bellérica*.

BELL FLOWER. See *Campanula*.

BELLIDIÁSTRUM, Michx. From *bellis* and *astrum*, resembling a daisy. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental species, succeeding in peat and loam, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arnica Bellidiástrum*. See *Osmites Bellidiástrum*.

<i>Michxii</i> 1	White	6, H. Her.	P. 1	Austria	1570
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BÉLIS, Linn. In allusion to the pretty flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This comprehends the common daisy, the merits and the culture of which must be familiar to every one. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eclipta integrifolia*.

aucubaeifolia . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 S. Europe. 1759
 annua . . . White . 5, H. A. 1 1/2 Italy . 1824
 hybrida . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit. fields
 perennis . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit. gardens
 fistulosa . . . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit. gardens
 hortensis . . . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit. gardens
 prolifera . . . Striped . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit. gardens
 sylvestris . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Portugal . 1797
 integrifolia 1 Wt. pk. 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Texas . 1801

BELL PEPPER. See *Capsicum*.

BELLUM, *Linn.* From *bellis*, daisy; the flowers being similar to those of the daisy. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Pretty species, succeeding best in sandy peat, or peat and common soil mixed; seeds or divisions.

bellidioides . White . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Italy . 1796
 crassifolium . Wht. yel. 6, F. Ev. P. 1 1/2 Sardinia 1831
 intermedium . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2
 minutum . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Levant 1772

BELLINIA. See *Saracha*.

BELLUCIA. See *Blakea*.

BELONIA, *Carmichael*. From *belone*, a needle; in allusion to the acicular filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceae*. Found on decaying marine *Algæ*.—*torulosa*.

BELOPERONE, *Nees*. Named in reference to the arrow-shaped connectivum; from *belos*, an arrow, and *perone*, a band, or strap. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A pretty species, easily cultivated, and multiplied by cuttings.

oblongata . Ro. pur. . 9, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1832

BENCÃO DE DIOS. See *Abutilon esculentum*.

BENGAL QUINCE. See *Ægle marmelos*.

BENINCASA, *Savi*. From Count Benincasa, an Italian nobleman. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. An uninteresting species, of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cucurbita cerifera*—*cerifera* 1.

BENJAMIN TREE. See *Ficus Benjaminia*.

BENJAMIN TREE. See *Laurus Benzoin*.

BEN NUT TREES. See *Moringa*.

BEN OIL TREE. See *Moringa aptera*.

BENT-GRASS. See *Agrostis*.

BENTHAMIA, *Lindl.* In honour of George Bentham, once secretary of the London Horticultural Society. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cornaceae*. A very handsome genus, sufficiently hardy to bear our severest winters. If guarded from cold cutting winds, and unusually sharp frosts, by a mat. The flowers, which appear in profusion during summer, are succeeded by an abundance of large, globular, reddish-yellow, eatable fruit, of an insipid though not unpleasant taste. It succeeds best in common garden loam, and is easily increased by seeds or layers. The best situation for it is against a south wall, where it grows freely, and looks well. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cornus grandis*. See also *Amsinckia*.

fragifera . Ysh. red 8, H. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1825
 japonica 1. Ysh. red 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1847

BENZON. See *Laurus Benzoin*.

BERARDIA, *Villars*. Named after Mr. Berard, a botanist of Grenoble. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Pretty species, of very easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Brünnia palæacea*; 2, *B. phyllicoides*; 3, *Arctium lanuginosum*, *Onopordum rotundifolium*.

palæacea 1 . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1791
 phyllicoides 2 . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1805
 subacaulis 3 . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Italy . 1791

BERBERIDACEÆ. *Berberis* is the principal genus of this order, the species of which are all ornamental.

BÉRBERIS, *Linn.* From *berberis*, its name in Arabia. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceae*. This genus comprises the common barberry; all the species are ornamental, and thrive in common garden soil, but prefer one rather light; cuttings or layers take root freely in the open ground. The fruit makes an agreeable jelly, and, as a medicine, is considered an agreeable and grateful astringent acid. The bark of the root boiled is used in Poland to dye yellow; the colour is best when boiled in ley. *Synonymes*: 1, *chistria*; 2, *vulgäris ibérica*; 3, *Mahonia nervosa*, *M. glumacea*; 4, *atrovirens*; 5, *glauca*; 6, *angulosa*; 7, *acanthifolia*; 8, *buxifolia*, *microphylla*, *inermis*. See *Mahonia*.

actinantha . Yellow 6, H. S. 3 Chili . . 1830
 aristata 1 . . . Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . . 1820
 asiatica . . . Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Nepal . . 1823
 auranuacensis . Orange 5, F. Ev. S. 4 N. Grenada 1847
 buxifolia . . . Yellow 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Stra. of Mag. 1827
 canadensis . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 8 Canada . . 1759
 caroliniana . . . Yellow 6, H. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1828
 conaria . . . Yellow 6, H. S. 4 Nepal . . 1841
 confirma . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 5 Himalaya .
 coriacea . . . Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 5 Nepal . . 1845
 cratagina . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 4 Asia Minor 1829
 cretica . . . Yellow 6, H. De. S. 6 Candia . . 1759
 serratifolia . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 6 Candia . . 1759
 Darwinii . . . Dk. or. 4, H. Ev. S. 6 Chiloe . . 1847
 dahrica . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 4 Dauria . . 1818
 dealbata . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 8 Mexico . 1833
 dulcis 8 . . . Yellow 3, H. Ev. S. 8 Magellan . 1830
 Ehrenbergii . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . . 1849
 floribunda . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 3 Siberia . . 1790
 empetrifolia . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Stra. of Mag. 1827
 Fortini . . . Yellow 6, H. De. S. 10 Nepal . .
 heterophylla . . . Yellow 7, H. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1846
 hypoleuca . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Magellan . 1805
 ibérica 2 . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 5 Nepal . . 1846
 ilicifolia . . . Yellow 7, H. De. S. 5 Iberia . . 1818
 inermis . . . Yellow . F. Ev. S. 2 T. del Fue. 1791
 Jamesonii 5 . . . Dk. yel. 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Stra. of Mag. 1827
 Leschenaultii . . . Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 4 Quito . . 1847
 loxensis . . . Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 4 Neigherry 1845
 lutea . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 4 Peru . . 1848
 Lyallii . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 4 Peru . . 1847
 Lyallii . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 5 Himalaya . 1850
 malis . . . Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1834
 nervosa 3 . . . Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Amer. . 1840
 pallida . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1814
 parviflora . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1846
 provincialis . . . Yellow 6, H. De. S. 8 France . . 1821
 ruscifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 5 B. Ayres . 1823
 sibirica . . . Yellow 7, H. De. S. 2 Siberia . . 1790
 sinensis . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 4 China . . 1815
 tenuifolia . . . H. Ev. S. S. Vera Cruz . 1836
 tinctoria . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Neigherry . 1843
 trifoliata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . 1839
 triflora . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 3 China . . 1854
 umbellata 6 . . . Yellow 6, H. De. S. 4 Nepal . . 1842
 undulata . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1847
 virgata . . . Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Peru . . 1836
 vulgaris . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 8 England, hedges.
 alba . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 8 Engl. gardens.
 aspera . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 8 Europe.
 dulcis . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 8 Austria.
 intermedia . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1854
 lutea . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 8 Europe.
 nigra . . . Yellow 5, H. De. S. 8 Europe.
 purpurea . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 8 Europe.
 violacea . . . Yellow 4, H. De. S. 8
 Wallichiana 4 . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 8 Nepal . . 1820

BERBERRY. See *Berberis*.

BERCHÈMIA, *Necker*. In honour of M. Berchem, a French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. The species succeed in sandy loam and peat, and are interesting. They increase either by cuttings or seeds. To the roots of *B. volubilis*, antisiphilitic virtues are ascribed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rhâmnus lineatus*, *Cenôpia lineata*; 2, *Rhâmnus volubilis*, *Cenôpia volubilis*.

lineatus 1 . Green . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 8 China . 1804
volubilis 2 . Green . 6, H. De. Tw. 10 Carolina 1714

BERCKHËYA, *Greville*. Dedicated to John Le-franc de Berckhey, a Dutch botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are ornamental, and succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings planted in common soil, root readily under a glass.

cérnua . . Yellow . 6, S. . B. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
cunéata . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812
cynaroides . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1789
grandiflora . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812
incana . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1739
obovata . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1794
palmata . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
pectinata . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1813
spinosissima . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1821
uniflora . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1815

BERCOCH. See *Armenica vulgaris*.

BERGAMOT. See *Citrus*.

BERGAMOT MINT. See *Méntha odorata*.

BERGAMINT. See *Méntha citrata*.

BERGENIA. See *Saxifraga*.

BERGERA, *Konig*. In compliment to C. J. Berger, a botanist at Kiel. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiacæ*. Curious and interesting species, succeeding in sandy loam, and multiplied by layers or cuttings. The leaves of *B. Konigii* are stomachic and tonic, and an infusion of them toasted allays vomiting.

integerrima . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies . 1823
Konigii . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1820

BERGERËTIA. See *Olypèola*.

BËRGIA, *Linn.* In honour of P. J. Bergius, M.D. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Elatinacæ*. This curious little species may be grown in sandy soil, and increased plentifully by seeds.

verticillata . White red . 6, H. . A. ½ Egypt. 1820

BËRINGËRIA, *Necker*. From *Beringer*, supposed to be a man's name. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Marrubium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Marrubium acetabulosum*; 2, *M. africanum*; 3, *M. cinereum*; 4, *M. crispum*; 5, *M. hirsutum*; 6, *M. hispanicum*; 7, *M. orientale*; 8, *M. pseudo-dictamnus*.

acetabulosa 1 Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Candia . 1676
africana 2 . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1710
cinerea 3 . . Pa. purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1823
crispa 4 . . Pa. purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe. 1714
hirsuta 5 . . Pa. purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 . . .
hispanica 6 . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . 1714
orientalis 7 . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe. 1821
pseudo-dictamnus 8 . Purple . 7, F. Ev. P. 1 Candia . 1596

BËRKËLYA, *Greville*. In honour of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, an English cryptogamist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomacæ*. A very small, interesting marine production—*fragilis*.

BERMUDA CEDAR. See *Juniperus bermudiana*.

BERNHÀRDIA. See *Psidium*.

BËRRYA, *Roa*. In memory of Dr. Berry, who first introduced it into Calcutta. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliacæ*. An ornamental tree, succeeding well in rich loam and peat mixed; cuttings planted in sandy soil root well under a glass. *B. amomilla* furnishes the fine light timber employed in making the Massoola boats of Madras, and called Trincomalee. See *Tetranthèra*.

amomilla . Yel. gr. . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1800

BËRRY-BEARING ALDER. See *Rhâmnus Frângula*.

BËRRIES, JUNIPER. See *Juniperus*.

BËRTERÒA, *Dec*. Named in compliment to C. J. Bertero, an esteemed friend of De Candolle's. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicacæ*. The species are ornamental, and of easy cultivation; sandy soil suits them, and young plants are obtained either from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Farsétia incana*; 2, *Farsétia mutabilis*.

incana 1 . . White . 7, H. . B. 1½ Europe . 1640
mutabilis 2 . Wht. pk. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1802
obliqua . . White . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Sicily . 1823

BËRTHOLLËTIA, *Humb. and Bonp.* In memory of L. C. Berthollet, a meritorious chemist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lecythidacæ*. This tall ornamental tree yields the nuts known in shops under the name of Brazilian nuts. It succeeds in sand, peat, and loam, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, or in a sandy soil.

excelsa . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 100 Para

BËRTOLÒNIA, *Raddi*. Named in honour of Ant. Bertoloni, an Italian botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomacæ*. Only one species of this genus is introduced—the *maculata*, a pretty little creeper; it grows in light soil, is increased by cuttings, and should be well supplied with water when in growth. See *Lasiorrhiza*, *Lippia*, and *Tecomita*.

maculata . . Rose . 6, S. Ev. Gr. ½ Brazil . 1843

BËRÛLA. See *Swm.*

BËRZËLIA, *Brongniart*. Dedicated to the celebrated chemist Berzelius. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniacæ*. These pretty species delight in a mixture of rather sandy peat and loam. Cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Brûnia abrotanoides*; 2, *B. lanuginosa*.

abrotanoides 1 White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1787
lanuginosa 2 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774

BËSHAN. See *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*.

BËSCHORNËRIA, *Kth.* Named in honour of H. Beschornier, a German botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliacæ*. The cultivation of these plants is simple and easy, being the same as that given for *Agave* and *Fourcroya*, increase is by suckers. They are well deserving of cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fourcroya tubiflora*.

tubiflora 1 . . Gr. pur. 5, G. Ev. P. 4 Mexico . 1845
yuccoides . . Gr. red. 5, G. Ev. P. 6 Mexico . 1845

BËSLËRIA, *Linn.* Named in memory of Basil Besler, an apothecary at Nuremberg. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneracæ*. A pretty and interesting genus, delighting in very light rich soil. Cuttings strike freely by merely sticking

them, without protection, in the tan bed.
Synonymes: 1, *B. bicolor*; 2, *Franciscæa calycina*, *P. confortifolia*. See *Alloplectus*, *Campánia*, *Chrysóthemis*, *Collándra*, *Drymónia*, and *Franciscæa*.

cocinea . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Guiana . 1819
cristata . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	W. Ind. . 1739
dichrous 1 . .	Red yl. 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Brazil. . 1826
grandifolia . .	Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Brazil. . 1823
hirtella . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Brazil. . 1824
incarnata . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 3	Guiana . 1820
inodora 2 . . .	Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½	Brazil. .
lutea . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Guiana . 1739
melittifolia . .	Orange . 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Guiana . 1739
mollis . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3	S. Amer. . 1823
pulchella . . .	Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Trinidad. 1806
serrulata . . .	Pur. yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 5	W. Ind. . 1806
violacea . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6	Guiana . 1824

BESOMES are often made of the common Ling (*Erica vulgaris*), and for some purposes are better than those made from birch twigs.

BÉSSERA, *Schultz*. Named in honour of Dr. Besser, professor of botany at Brody, and author of an Enumeration of the Plants of Volhynia, Podolia, &c. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants require to be grown in a mixture of peat and sand, to be liberally supplied with water, and kept dry and cool when the leaves wither and fall off, until next season. They are propagated by offsets. *Synonyme*: *Pharium fistulosum*. See also *Pulmonaria*.

elegans . . .	Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. 1	Mexico . 1850
Herbérty . . .	Pur. wt. 9, G. Bl. P. 1	Mexico . 1846
miniata . . .	Scr. wt. 9, G. Bl. P. 1	Mexico . 1849

BÊTA, *Linn.* From the Celtic *bett*, signifying red; alluding to the red colour of the roots. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. The beet-root is the type of this genus, the uses of which are well known; the species succeed well in common garden soil, treated as other culinary roots. *B. pátula* does best kept in the greenhouse. *B. cicla* is used as spinach; and in Germany and Switzerland the midrib of the leaf is boiled, and eaten with gravy or melted butter.

cicla . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 6	Portugal. 1670
crispa . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 6	S. Europe 1800
macrorhiza . .	Green . 8, H. B. 6	Caucasus 1820
maritima . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 1	Brit. sea coasts
trigyna . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 4	Hungary. 1796
vulgaris . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 4	Europe . 1543
lutea . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 4	S. Europe
rubra . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 4	S. Europe
viridis . . .	Green . 8, H. B. 4	S. Europe

pátula.

BETACEÆ. An order of plants merged in *Chenopodiaceæ*.

BÊTA-CÍCLA. See *Bêta*.

BÊTCKIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Betcke, who has described many species of *Valerianella*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. The seeds only require to be sown in the open ground in May, in a sheltered situation.

máior . . .	Rose . 8, H. A. 1½	California 1836
samolifolia . .	Rose . 7, H. A. 1	Chili . 1835

BETEL NUT. See *Piper Betle*.

BETLE NUT. See *Piper Betle*.

BETÓNICA, *Linn.* From *beutonic*, its Celtic name. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. These handsome dwarf species are well adapted

for ornamenting the margins of flower-borders, or rock-work. They grow in any common soil, and increase plentifully from suckers. *B. officinalis* when fresh intoxicates, and the dried leaves excite sneezing.

aloeedrus . . .	Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	S. Eur. . 1759
grandiflora . .	Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 1½	Siberia . 1800
hirsuta . . .	Purp. . 6, H. Her. P. ½	Italy . 1710
incana . . .	Flesh . 6, H. Her. P. ½	Italy . 1759
macrodra . . .	Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . 1820
nivea . . .	Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1820
officinalis . . .	Purp. . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. woods
alba . . .	White . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. woods
orientalis . . .	Lt. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . 1737
stricta . . .	Purp. . 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Dnmrk. . 1592
serotina . . .	Red . 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria . 1832

BETONY. See *Betónica*.

BETONY. See *Teucrium betonicum*.

BÊTULA, *Linn.* From *betu*, its Celtic name. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Betulaceæ*. This is a popular genus, and best known by its common name, the birch. The species are for the most part lofty-growing trees, and very ornamental. *B. péndula* has a graceful and pleasing growth; the species *púmila* and *nána* are dwarf-growing kinds, but very pretty and interesting. They thrive in any soil, and are commonly increased by grafting or budding on the larger and more plentiful kinds, the latter being raised from seed; the dwarfest species are best when produced from layers. *Synonymes*: 1. *Alnus viridis*; 2. *Bétula urticifolia*; 3. *B. laciniata*; 4. *B. péndula*.

alba . . .	Apetal. 4, H. De T. 40	Brit. woods
dalecarlica . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 40	Europe .
foliis varie-	} Apetal. 5, H. De T. 30	
gatis . . .		
macrocarpa . .	Apetal. 6, H. De T. 40	Europe .
pónica . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 60	Turkey .
pubescens . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 40	Germany. 1812
urticifolia 2 . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 40	
verrucosa . . .	Apetal. 4, H. De T. 50	Brit. woods
Bhojpátra . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 40	Himalays 1840
carpinifolia . .	Apetal. 7, H. Ev. S. 50	N. Amer. . 1759
daurica . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 25	Siberia . 1785
parvifolia . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 25	Siberia .
excelsa . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 50	N. Amer. . 1767
fruticosa . . .	Apetal. 6, H. De S. 6	Siberia . 1818
glandulosa . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 25	N. Amer. . 1816
grándis . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 50	N. Amer. . 1834
lanulosa . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 60	N. Amer. . 1817
lénta . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 50	N. Amer. . 1759
lutea . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 25	N. Amer. .
mollis . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 6	E. Ind. . 1840
nána . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 6	N. Amer. .
macrophylla . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 6	Switzerl. 1819
stricta . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 6	Siberia .
nigra . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 60	N. Amer. . 1736
ovata 1 . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 6	Hungary. 1820
pallescens . . .	Apetal. 6, H. De S. 6	
papyracea . . .	Apetal. 6, H. De T. 40	N. Amer. . 1750
fúscá . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 40	Carolina .
platyphylla . .	Apetal. 8, H. De T. 50	Carolina .
trichoclada . .	Apetal. 6, H. De T. 25	Carolina .
péndula . . .	Apetal. 6, H. De T. 40	Brit. woods
pónica . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 10	Turkey .
populifolia . .	Apetal. 7, H. Ev. T. 30	N. Amer. . 1750
laciniata 3 . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 25	
péndula 4 . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 25	
pubescens . . .	Apetal. 6, H. De T. 25	Germany. 1812
púmila . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De S. 8	N. Amer. . 1762
rubra . . .	Apetal. 7, H. De T. 60	Canada .
Scòpoli . . .	Apetal. . H. De S. 10	
tristis . . .	Apetal. 5, H. De T. 12	Kamtsch.

BETULACEÆ. A small order of well known trees, consisting of the various kinds of Birch and Alder.

BETULASTER. See *Bétula*.

BETULINE. Birch Camphor, a peculiar resinous substance, principally furnished by the black birch tree.

BÉTULUS. See *Carpinus Bétulus*.

BHOJPÁTRÁ or **BHOORJAPÁTRÁ.** See *Bétula Bhojpátrá*.

BHOORJA. See *Bétula Bhojpátrá*.

BIALÁTA, two-winged.

BHABHUR. See *Eriophorum comdsum*.

BIÁRUM, Smith. From *bis*, twice, and *aron*, the Arum. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. Hardy border flowers, growing in common garden soil, and propagated by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arum gramineum*.

gramineum 1 . Purple . 4, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1834
tenusifolium . Dk. pur. 4, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1870

BHADLEE. See *Panicum pilosum*.

BIBIRI. See *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

BICEPS, having two heads.

BICORNIS, two-horned.

BIDENS, so called from *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth; alluding to the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These species are mostly uninteresting; a few however are worth cultivating. They grow readily in common soil, and increase from seeds, suckers, or divisions, according to their habits and duration. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coreöpsis coronata*; 2, *B. odorata*; 3, *B. tripartita*. See *Melanthera*, *Osteospermum*, *Petrobium*, and *Sálmea*.

arguta . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1825
Berteriána 1 . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 24 Prt. Rico 1787
bipinnata . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 N. Amer. 1687
coronata . . . Yellow 8, H. B. 2 . 1829
crithmifolia . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1824
cynapifolia . Yellow G. A. 1 Cuba . 1827
grandiflora 2 . Yellow 6, H. A. 2 S. Amer. 1800
heterophylla 8 . Yellow 8, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1803
leucantha . . White 7, H. A. 1 S. Amer. .
macrospérma . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1819
odorata . . . White 6, H. A. 3 Mexico . 1825
procra . . . Yellow 11, H. Her. P. 6 Mexico . 1822
repens 3 . . Yellow 7, H. De Cr. 2 Nepal . 1819
sambucifolia . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1801
serrulata . . . 8, H. B. 1½ . 1829

angustifolia, *bullata*, *cérnua*, *chinénsis*, *connata*, *chrysántha*, *chrysanthemoides*, *ferulaefolia*, *foliösa*, *frondösa*, *helianthoides*, *hirtella*, *luxurians*, *nudiflora*, *parviflora*, *pilösa*, *procumbens*, *reflexa*, *striata*, *tripartita*.

BIDÉNTATE, having twin, or a double row of teeth.

BIDWILLIA, Herbert. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Lilium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anthéricum glaucum*.

glaucosens . White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Australia 1843
glaucus 1 . . White . 8, H. Bl. P. 2 Peru . .

BIEBERSTENIA, De Candolle. In honour of Marshall Von Bieberstein, a celebrated writer on the Russian Flora. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. For culture refer to *Zygo-phýllum*.

odora . . . Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. 1 Altaia . 1837

BIENNIAL, of the continuance of two years. A plant is said to be biennial which takes two years to mature its fruit, and then dies.

BIFARIOUS, disposed in two rows.

BIFID, opening with a cleft nearly divided in two.

BÍFORIS, Sprengel. The name is compounded from *bis*, double, or two, and *foris*, a flap; in reference to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Uninteresting species, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coriándrum testiculatum*; 2, *C. testiculatum*—*rádians* 1, *testiculatum* 2.

BIFRENÁRIA, Lindley. So named from *bis*, twice, and *frænnum*; in allusion to the double strap or frænnum that connects the pollen masses with their gland. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants when in bloom, especially *B. aurantiaca*, the flowers of which are deep orange yellow, mottled with dark brown spots. For culture and propagation see *Maxillária*, to which the genus is near akin. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maxillária atropurpurea*; 2, *Maxillária aüreo-fálva*; 3, *M. racemösa*; 4 *M. vitellina*, *barbata*. See also *Stenocbryme*.

atropurpurea 1 Drk. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. . 1828
aurantiaca . . Or. spot. 9, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1834
aüreo-fálva 2 . Orange . 7, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. . 1843
Hardwénii . . Yel. gr. w. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1851
inodora . . . Brnsh. gr. 4, S. Epi. 1½ Rio Jan. . 1839
longicornis . . Or. brn. 7, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1836
racemösa 3 . . Pa. straw 7, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. . 1843
vitellina 4 . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. . 1843

BIFRONS, two-faced.

BIGELÖVIA, Spr. Named in honour of Professor Bigelow, of N. America; for species refer to *Spermacöce*. See *Borreria*.

BIGÉMINATE, twin, each division bearing a pair of leaflets.

BIGLÁNDULAR, having two or double glands.

BIGLÜMS, having two husks, or chaffy scales.

BIGNÓNIA, Linn. In memory of Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. The species are trees or shrubs, inhabitants of hot climates. The leaves are opposite, pinnate, ternate, or conjugate; the flowers in panicles, large and handsome, of various colours, red, blue, yellow, or white, and eminently beautiful. The stove sorts grow freely in loam and peat, and young cuttings root in sand under a hand-glass. The species grow in any soil, but will not flower well unless the situation be warm; they are increased by cuttings of the roots, by layers, or by young cuttings in a gentle heat, under a hand-glass or frame. *B. radicans* is a well-known much-admired species, capable of living in the open air in this country against a wall. The young shoots of *B. chirère* are sometimes manufactured into wicker-work. *Synonymes*: 1, *Jacaranda álba*; 2, *B. heterophylla*; 3, *Jacaranda echinata*; 4, *tomentösa*; 5, *Millingtonia horténsis*; 6, *Incarvillea tomentösa*. See *Adenocalymma*, *Æschinánthus*, *Amphiböium*, *Cheilöpsis*, *Gelsemium*, *Jacaranda*, *Paulönnia*, *Phylláthron*, *Spathödea*, and *Tecöma*.

adenophýlla . . 4, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1832
álba 1 . . . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . 1823
alliacea . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1790
aména . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. T. E. Ind. . 1823
apurénsis . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Orinoco . 1824
æquinocti- } Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 30 Guiana . 1768
ális }
æsculiflora . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Mexico
austrális . . . Yellow 9, S. Ev. Cl. 20

biijga . . .	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Madagas.	1822
candicans . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Cayenne	1820
capreolata . . .	Scarlet	6, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer.
alba . . .	White	6, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer.
Carolinae . . .	Cream	6, G. Ev. Cl.	10 Carolina
Chamberlainii . . .	Yellow	8, S. Ev. Cl.	85 Brazil
chirca 2 . . .	Red or.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Orinoco
chrysanth . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. T.	10 Guiana
chryssoleuca . . .	Y. wht.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.
Clematis . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Caraccas	1820
crenata . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	1823
crucigera . . .	Y. scar.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 S. Amer.
decipiens . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	1823
diversifolia . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Mexico	1825
echinata, 3 . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Guiana
elongata . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	6 S. Amer.
floribunda . . .	White	4, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caraccas
fructilis . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	4 Guiana
gracilis . . .	Yellow	4, S. Ev. Cl.	30 S. Amer.
grandifolia . . .	Pur. rd.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	40 Caraccas
incarnata . . .	Wt. or.	4, S. Ev. Cl.	4 Guiana
indica . . .	purple	6, S. Ev. T.	30 India
jasminifolia . . .	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Orinoco
jasminoides . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. Cl.	39 Moreton B.
latifolia . . .	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Santa Cruz
latifolia . . .	Yellow	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Cayenne
laurifolia . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Guiana	1804
Leucocylon . . .	Pink	5, S. Ev. T.	10 W. Ind.
littoralis . . .	Pk. red	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Mexico
lucida . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	1823
meonantha . . .	Pink	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 N. Holl.
mollis, 4 . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Guiana	1818
mollissima . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caraccas	1820
multifida . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	1823
pallida . . .	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 W. Ind.
picta . . .	Varieg.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	8 S. Amer.
pubescens . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Campeachy
purpurea . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.
quadran-	6, S. Ev. Cl.	8 E. Ind.	1823
gularis . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Caraccas	1823
rigescens . . .	Pink	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10
Rollissonii . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10
salsicifolia . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Trinidad
serratifolia . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. T.	20 W. Ind.
serrulata . . .	S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	1822
spectabilis . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	8 W. Ind.
spicata . . .	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Trinidad	1822
staminea . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Hispani.
suberosa, 5 . . .	White	6, S. Ev. T.	35 E. Ind.
speciosa . . .	Pink	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Uruguay
Tweddiana . . .	Yellow	6, G. De. Cl.	10 Buenos A.
tomentosa, 6 . . .	5, S. Ev. T.	10 Japan	1820
triphylia . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.
tulipifera . . .	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Niger
unguis . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caraccas
variabilis . . .	Y. wht.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.
venusta . . .	Orange	9, S. Ev. Cl.	3 S. Amer.
viridiflora . . .	Green	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.

BIGNONIACEÆ. The tropics of either hemisphere are the chief station of this noble-looking order, whose trumpet-shaped flowers are the glory of the places which the species inhabit. The great beauty and large size and gay colours of the flowers are amongst the most striking objects in a tropical forest.

BIHAI. See *Heliconia Bihai* and *Psittacdrum*.

BIJUGUS, yoked together, coupled.

BILABATE, having two lips.

BILBERRY. See *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

BILOBED, divided so as to form two lobes.

BILIMBI TREE. See *Averrhoa Bilimbi*.

BILLARDIERA, Smith. In honour of Julien Labillardiere, a French botanist and traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporacæ*. Handsome climbers, especially *B. longiflora*, which is an abundant flowerer, and produces a handsome blue berry. Good rich open loam mixed with peat suits them well, and cuttings root in

sand, under a glass; they may also be raised from seed. See *Sollya* and *Pronaya*.

angustifolia . . .	Cream	7, G. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Holl.
daphnoides . . .	Y. purp.	5, G. Ev. S.	10 N. S. W.
fusiformis . . .	Blue	6, G. Ev. Cl.	8 V. D. L.
longiflora . . .	Crimson	7, G. Ev. Cl.	20 V. D. L.
mutabilis . . .	Crimson	8, G. Ev. Cl.	6 N. S. W.
ovalis . . .	Grn. yel.	5, G. Ev. Tu.	15 V. D. L.
parviflora . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Holl.
scandens . . .	Purp.	8, G. Ev. Cl.	10 N. S. W.

BILLBERGIA, Thunberg. Named after J. G. Billberg, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliacæ*. The species are handsome, especially when well cultivated, the flowers are very showy, and in some species they are produced in abundance; for culture, &c., see *Bromelia*. *Synonymes:* 1, *Tillandsia amena*, *Bromelia pallida*; 2, *B. melanantha*; 3, *B. iridiflora*; 4, *B. nudicaulis*; 5, *B. pyramidalis*; 6, *B. zebrina*.

albicans . . .	White	8, S. Epi.	1 Brazil
amena, 1 . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi.	2 S. Amer.
bicolor . . .	Ro. blue	5, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan.
bifrons . . .	Red	5, S. Epi.	1 Brazil
bivittata . . .	White	6, S. Epi.	1 S. Amer.
clavata, 2 . . .	Blue	2, S. Epi.	1 Trinidad
cruenta . . .	Blue red	8, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan.
fasciata . . .	Blue red	8, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan.
iridiflora, 3 . . .	Sca. yel.	3, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan.
liboniana . . .	Purple	6, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan.
macrocalyx . . .	Blue gr.	5, S. Epi.	1 Bahia
moreliana . . .	Pur. cr.	5, S. Epi.	2 Brazil
nudicaulis, 4 . . .	Crimson	5, S. Epi.	2 Trinidad
polystachya . . .	Pur. sca.	5, S. Epi.	1 Brazil
purpurea . . .	Ro. pur.	10, S. Epi.	1 Brazil
pyramidalis, 5 . . .	Crimson	2, S. Epi.	2 Rio Jan.
rhodo-cyanæa . . .	Blue red	3, S. Epi.	1 Brazil
thyrsoidæa . . .	Crimson	11, S. Epi.	2 Brazil
Wetherellii . . .	Red blue	3, S. Epi.	1 Bahia
zebrina, 6 . . .	Red	6, S. Epi.	1 S. Amer.

BILLIOTIA. See *Billdia*.

BILLIOTIA, J. F. Colladon. After M. Teophila Billoti, of Turin. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. Interesting and ornamental evergreens of easy culture. *Synonymes:* 1, *Leptospermum marginatum*; 2, *L. flexuosum*, *Metrosideros flexuosa*; 3, *L. theaeformis*, *hyptericifolium*, *Agonis theaeformis*.

acerosa . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Holland
marginata 1 . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Holland
flexuosa 2 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Holland
theaeformis 3 . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	5 K. G. Sound

BINATE, two growing together.

BINDWEED. See *Convolvulus*.

BINDWEED. See *Smilax aspera*.

BIOPHYTUM, Decan. So called from *bios*, life, and *phyton*, a plant; in allusion to the irritability of the leaves and pods, which latter open when touched. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oxalidacæ*. A very pretty, and when grown as in China nine inches high, a remarkable annual; the leaves are prettily pinnated, which with the rich yellow flowers, have an interesting appearance. Cultivated in common soil, and raised plentifully from seeds. *Synonymes:* 1, *Oxalis sensitiva*, *sensitrum* 1 . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 China . . . 1823

BIOTA, Don. Named after M. Biot, a celebrated French astronomer. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinacæ*. Evergreen shrubs, resembling *Cupressus*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes:* 1, *Cupressus pendula*, *C. patula*,

Thüja pëndula, *C. filiformis*; 2, *Thüja nepalensis*, *T. tartarica*, *T. orientalis*.

falcata . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . .	1860
freneloides . . .	Apet. 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . .	1860
glauca . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . .	1860
japonica . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . .	1860
meldensis . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Hybrid. gardens . . .	1860
orientalis . . .	Apet. 4, H. Ev. S. 20 Japan . . .	1860
pëndula 1 . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Tartary . . .	1860
tartarica 2 . . .	Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 20 Tartary . . .	1860

BIDVULATE, containing two ova, or young seeds; seeds before they are mature are called ova.

BIRCH. See *Bétula*.

BIRCH. See *Cárpinus Bétulus*.

BIRCH CAMPHOR. A resinous substance, procured from the black birch tree (*Bétula nigra*).

BIRCHWORTS. See *Betulaceæ*.

BIRD-CHERRY. See *Cerasus padus*.

BIRD-PEPPER. See *Cápsicum baccatum*.

BIRD'S-BILL. See *Trigonella ornithopodioides*.

BIRD'S-EYE. See *Primula farinosa*.

BIRD'S-FOOT. See *Ornithopus*.

BIRD'S-FOOT. See *Euphorbia ornithopus*.

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL. See *Lótus*.

BIRD-LIME. A preparation made from misletoe berries and holly bark.

BIRD'S NESTS (eatable). See *Gelidium*.

BIRD'S NEST. See *Asplenium Nidus*.

BIRD'S-TONGUE. See *Ornithoglossum*.

BIRTHWORT. See *Aristolochia*.

BISACCATE, having two little bags, or pouches.

BISCULATE, doubly furrowed.

BISCUTATE, resembling two bucklers.

BISCUTÉLLA, *Linn.* Named from *bis*, double, or two, and *scutella*, a saucer; the form of the seed-vessel when bursting. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Interesting plants, adapted for rock-work; they may also be grown in pots with other alpine plants, in loam and peat, which suits them well; increased from seeds.

Synonyme: 1, *coronopifolia*. See *Megacarpæa*.

ambigua . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Italy . . .	1820
apula . . .	Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Italy . . .	1710
auriculata . . .	Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Europe. 1683	
cichoriifolia . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. A. 1 Pyrenees. 1819	
cliliata 1 . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. France. 1820	
Colúmnæ . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Italy . . .	1823
coronopifolia . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . .	1790
depressa . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Egypt . . .	1811
erigerifolia . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Europe. . .	1811
eriocarpa . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Spain . . .	1820
hispidæ . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Europe. 1824	
laevigata . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . .	1777
alpestris . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary. 1816	
leotocarpa . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Levant . . .	1816
lyrata . . .	Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Spain . . .	1799
maritima . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Naples. . .	1824
nucocarpa . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Europe. 1818	
montana . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . .	1823
obovata . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Europe . . .	1817
raphanifolia . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sicily . . .	1832
saxatilis . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe. 1821	
sempervirens . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . .	1784
stenophylla . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . .	1826
longifolia . . .		

BISERRATE, twice cut, like the teeth of a saw.

BISÉRRULA, *Linn.* Derived from *bis*, twice, and *serrula*, a small saw; the pods being furnished with teeth something like a saw. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus is known by the name of Hatchet Vetch, and

comprehends an interesting species, which may be cultivated in sandy loam or peat, and increased from seeds.

Pelednus . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 S. Europe 1640

BISH or **BIKH**. A powerful Indian poison, extracted from a species of *Aconitum*.

BISHOP'S-WEED. See *Ammi majus* and *Sison Ammi*.

BISTORT or **SNAKEWEED**. See *Polygonum Bistorta*.

BITERNATE, divided into two, thrice over.

BITICÁRIA. See *Terminália Biticária*.

BITTER ALMOND. See *Amýgdalus communis amara*.

BITTER APPLE. See *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

BITTER BLAIN. See *Vandellia diffusa*.

BITTER DAMSON TREE or **SLAVE WOOD**. See *Simarúba officinalis*.

BITTER OAK. See *Quercus Cérris*.

BITTER SWEET. See *Solanum Dulcamara*.

BITTER VETCH. See *Orobis*.

BITTER WOOD. See *Quassia amara*.

BITUMINOUS, pitch-like.

BIVAGINATE, having double sheaths, or covers.

BIVONÆA, *Decan.* Dedicated to Antoine Bivona Bernardi, a professor of botany in Sicily. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A pretty species, the seeds sown in sandy dry soil, where they are intended to remain, will succeed well. *Synonyme*: 1, *Thlaspi lateum*—lutea, 1.

BIXA, *Linn.* Its name in South America. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiaceæ*. These trees, if grown from seed, become of a large size before they can be got to flower. But if cuttings be taken from a flowering plant and struck, they may be brought into bloom when small plants. Loam and peat suit them well, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Orellana . . . Pink . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. 1600

purpurea . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. 1817

Uruciana . . . Pink . . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Brazil . 1820

BIXÁCEE. An order of plants now merged in *Flacourtiaceæ*.

BIXADS. See *Flacourtiaceæ*.

BLACK ADIANTUM. See *Asplenium adiantum*—*nigrum*.

BLACKBERRY. See *Rubus*.

BLACK BRYONY. See *Tamus*.

BLACK BULLACE. See *Prunus insititia*.

BLACKBURNIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxycaceæ*. A greenhouse shrub requiring to be potted in equal parts of sandy loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings and layers. *Synonyme*: *Ptelea pinnata*.

pinnata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 Norfolk Is. 1829

BLACK CURRANT. See *Ribes nigra*.

BLACK HELLEBORE. See *Helleborus niger*.

BLACK IPECACUANHA. See *Polygala glandulosa*.

BLACK JACK. See *Quercus nigra*.

BLACK LAC. See *Melanorrhæa usitata*.

BLACK NONSUCH. See *Medicago lupulina*.

BLACK OLIVE. See *Bucida Buicera*.

BLACK PINE. See *Pinus austriaca*.

BLACK QUITCH. See *Agróstis vulgaris*.

BLACK SALTWORT. See *Glaux maritima*.

BLACK SNAKE ROOT. See *Macrótys racemósa*.

BLACKTHORN. See *Prúnus spinósa*.

BLACK VARNISH TREE. See *Melanorrhæa*.

BLACK WATTLE. See *Callícorna serratifólia*.

BLACKWÉLLIA, *Comm.* In compliment to Elizabeth Blackwell, a botanical artist. *Linn.* 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Homaliáceæ*. The foliage of these plants is pretty, but the flowers have nothing to recommend them. They delight in sandy peat, and are propagated with facility from cuttings.

axilláris . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Madagascr. . 1824

grandiflóra . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1824

integrifólia . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Madagascr. . 1823

padiflóra . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 Chile . . 1827

paniculáta . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 5 Bourbon . . 1820

spirális . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1820

BLACK WOOD. See *Melhánia Melanóxylon*.

BLADHEA. See *Ardisia*.

BLADDER CATCHFLY. See *Silene infláta*.

BLADDER CHAIN. See *Durvillea útilis*.

BLADDER KETMIA. See *Hibiscus tridnum*.

BLADDER LOCKS. See *Alària*.

BLADDER NUT. See *Staphylea*.

BLADDER SENNA. See *Colútea*.

BLADDER THREAD. See *Macrocýstis*.

BLADDER WRACK. See *Fucus vesiculósus*.

BLÉRIA, *Linn.* In compliment to Patrick Blair, a physician at Boston in Lincolnshire. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriacææ*. The species are interesting, and may be cultivated the same as the genus *Erica*.

articuláta . . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1795

ciliáris . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1795

depressa . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

dumósa . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1806

ericoides . . . Purple . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774

fasciculáta . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812

glabélla . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1816

muscosa . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1774

pauciflóra . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812

purpurea . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1791

scábra . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1824

BLÁKEA, *Linn.* In memory of Martin Blake, an active promoter of useful knowledge. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomææ*. The species are amongst the most beautiful plants of the W. Indies. They grow well in peat, or peat and loam mixed; cuttings taken from quite ripened wood, planted in sand, and plunged in a moist heat, root readily.

quinquenervia . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Trinidad 1820

trinervia . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica 1789

BLANCHING, making white, by being grown in a dark place, or by being covered with any thing.

BLAND, fair, beautiful.

BLANDFÓRDIA, *Smith.* Dedicated to George, Marquis of Blandford. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. These beautiful species grow freely in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and thrive planted out in a conservatory, much better than when grown in pots. They increase from suckers or seeds. See *Galax*. *Synonyme* : 1, *Alétris punicea*.

Backhousii . . . Red . . 6, G. Her. P. 1½ V. D. L.

Cunninghamii . . . Red yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.

flámmea . . . Flame co. 6, G. Bl. P. 2 Austral. 1849

grandiflóra . . . Crimson . 7, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. 1812

intermédia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 N. Holl. 1844

margináta . . . Copper . 7, G. Bl. P. 2 Austral. 1842

mobilis . . . Orange . 7, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. 1803

BLAND'S GRAPE. See *Vitis Labrása*.

BLÁSIA. See *Jungermánnia Blásia*.

BLATTÁRIA. See *Verbascum Blattária*.

BLATTÁRIUS, relating to moths, like moths.

BLAZING STAR. See *Helónias dioica*.

BLEABERRY. See *Vaccínium uliginósum*.

BLÉCHNUM, *Linn.* Derived from *blechnon*, a Greek name for a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Polypodiáceæ*. Very interesting species of ferns; they delight to grow in the openings of rockwork, in sandy loam and peat mixed; they divide readily at the roots, and may very easily be increased by seeds. *Synonymes* : 1. *canadense*; 2. *stramineum*. See *Lomdria* and *Woodwardia*.

angustifólium Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies

austrále . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. C. G. H. . 1691

braziliénse 1 . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1820

cartilagineum Brown 7, G. Her. P. N. Holl. . 1820

Coreovadense Brown 7, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1837

falcátum . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 . 1838

glandulósum . . . Brown 4, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1823

gracile . . . Brown 11, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1830

hástatum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Chili . . 1841

intermédiu. Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841

lanceolátum . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1829

lanceola . . . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1829

laevigátum . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1821

longifólium . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Caraccas . 1820

occidentale . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1823

pectinátum . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. . 1827

polypodioides Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1829

serrulátum . . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Florida . 1819

striátum 2 . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1824

triangulare . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1841

trifoliatum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1841

BLÉCHUM, *Jussieu*. Taken from the Greek name of a plant resembling marjoram. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthacææ*. Species of considerable beauty; for culture, &c., see *Justicia*.

angustifólium . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica. 1824

braziliénse . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824

Brôwnæi . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1780

laxifórium . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica. 1818

BLÉPHARIS, *Jussieu*. Derived from *blepharis*, the eyelash; in allusion to the bracteas of the calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthacææ*. The species are ornamental, and may be referred to *Acanthus* for culture, &c. *Synonyme* : 1, *Acanthus capensis*.

boerhaaviefolia . . . Blue . 7, S. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1821

capensis . . . Blue . 7, G. B. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

furcata . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816

linearifolia . . . Blue . 7, S. A. 2 Guinea . 1823

procumbens . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

BLEPHÍLIA, *Rafin.* The derivation is from *blepharis*, eyelash; the sepals being fringed. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. These species are ornamental, and for culture, &c., may be referred to *Monarda*.

ciliáta . . . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.

hirsúta . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1798

BLESSED THISTLE. See *Centaurea benedicta*.

BLÉTIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of Don Louis Blet, a Spanish physician and botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. This is, when in flower, a handsome genus of tuberous-rooted plants. They succeed well when grown in a mixture of sandy peat and light

loam, with the pots well drained, and treated as follows:—As soon as the leaves die down, remove the plants to a cooler house, where they should be kept dry for three or four months; then they must be repotted, and placed in a brisk moist heat; and when growing, liberally supplied with water. They are easily increased by dividing the roots, which should be done at the time of potting. *Synonymes*: 1. *Limodorum alatum tuberosum*; 2. *B. pallida*, *Cymbidium floridum*; 3. *C. hyacinthinum*; 4. *C. alatum*, *Limodorum alatum*; 5. *B. Shepherdii*.

acutipetalá 1.	Purple	. 9, G. Ter. 4	America.	1831
capitata . . .	Purple	. 6, S. Ter. 1	W. Ind.	. 1795
catenulata . .	Purple	. 4, S. Ter. 1½	Peru . .	. 1844
florida 2 . . .	Rose	. 2, S. Ter. 2	Trinidad.	1786
gebina . . .	Wh. violet	. 4, S. Ter. 1½	Japan . .	. 1846
gracilis . . .	Ylsh. pur.	. 6, S. Ter. 1½	Mexico .	1830
guineensis . .	Purple	. 4, S. Ter. 2	St. Leone	1822
havanensis . .	Purple	. 4, S. Ter. 2	Havanah	1835
hyacinthina 3	Ro. pink.	. 4, S. Ter. 1	China . .	. 1802
julida . . .	Pink	. 2, S. Ter. 2	W. Ind.	. 1820
Parkinsoni . .	Rose	. 1, S. Ter. 1	Mexico .	. 1838
pátula . . .	Purple	. 4, S. Ter. 1	Hayti . .	. 1830
reflexa . . .	Pur. green	. 8, S. Ter. 2	Mexico .	. 1838
secunda . . .	Grn. crim.	. 4, S. Ter. 1	Mexico .	. 1840
speciosa . . .	Purple	. 6, S. Ter. 1	Mexico .	. 1827
Taukervillia .	Wh. bro.	. 3, S. Ter. 2	China . .	. 1778
verecunda 4 .	Purple	. 4, S. Ter. 3	W. Ind.	. 1738
Shepherdii 5	Ro. purp.	. 9, S. Ter. 2	W. Ind.	. 1825
Woodfordii .	Gr. yellow	. 6, S. Epl. 2	Trinidad.	1823

BLIGHIA, *Hortus Kew.* Dedicated to Capt. Bligh, who first carried the bread-fruit to the W. Indies. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. This is called Akce Tree, and is a plant much esteemed in Africa and the W. Indies on account of its fruit, which is as large as a goose's egg, and of a reddish or yellow colour; the aril is eatable, of a sub-acid flavour, and considered very grateful, particularly in the W. Indies. It grows in loam and peat; and cuttings, with the leaves not taken off, root in sand, under a glass.

sápida . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Africa . 1793

BLIGHT, a vague term, signifying a pestilence amongst plants, caused by the attack of insects, or parasitical fungi; or by some epidemic affection of the atmosphere.

BLIMBING. See *Averrhoa Bilimbi*.

BLISTERED, the surface being raised, as the skin is when blistered.

BLITUM, *Linn.* The derivation is doubtful, but it is most probably taken from *bliton*, insipid. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. These plants are only worth cultivation for their strawberry-like fruit which succeeds the flowers; hence the trivial name Strawberry Blite; they succeed well sown in the open ground. See also *Amarantus Blitum*.

capitatum . .	Apetal	. 7, H.	A. 2 Austria.	1638
maritimum .	Apetal	. 7, H.	A. 1 N. Amer.	1825
virgatum . .	Apetal	. 7, H.	A. 2 S. Eur.	1680

chenopodioides, petiolare.

BLOOD FLOWER. See *Hemánthus*.

BLOOD-ROOTS. See *Hemodóræceæ*.

BLOODWORT. See *Sanguinária canadensis*.

BLUE-BOTTLE. See *Centaúrea cyanus*.

BLUE GUM TREE. See *Eucalyptus globulus*.

BLUE TANGLES. See *Vaccinium frondosum*.

BLUETS. See *Vaccinium angustifolium*.

BLŪMEA. See *Conyza*.

BLUMENBÁCHIA, *Schröder*. In compliment to J. F. Blumenbach. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. The species are ornamental; for culture, &c., see *Loasa*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Loasa palmata*.

insignis 1 .	White	. 7, H. Tr. A. ½	Monte Vi.	1826
multífida .	Green red.	. 7, H.	A. 1 B. Ayres.	1826

BOATLIP. See *Scaphyglóttis*.

BOBÀRTIA. Dedicated to Jacob Bobart, a worthy professor of botany at Oxford. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. The species are rather showy, and may be referred to *Márica* for culture, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Márica gladiata*, *Moræa gladiata*; 2. *Moræa spathaceæ*.

aurantiaca .	Orange	. 3, H. Her. P. ½	Belgia .	1827
gladiata 1 .	Yellow	. 6, G. Her. P. 1½	C. G. H.	1816
spathacea 2 .	Yellow	. 6, G. Her. P. ½	C. G. H.	1798

BOCCÓNIA, *Linn.* The name is derived from a Sicilian monk, named Paolo Boeccone, M.D. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. The species are ornamental, and *B. frutescens* has pretty foliage. They are easily cultivated in loamy soil, and increased from cuttings in sand, in a gentle heat, placed under a glass.

frutescens .	Whi. yel.	. 2, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind.	. 1739
integrifolia .	White	. 2, S. Ev. S. 4	Mexico .	1820

BŒBERA, *Willdenow*. Taken from Boeber, a Russian professor of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are pretty, and of easy cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1. *Dysodia glutinosa*; 2. *D. porophylla*.

chrysanthæ-	}	Yellow . 10, H.	A. 1½	Carolina	1821
moides 1 .					
incana . . .		Golden . 9, G. Ev. S. 1½		Mexico .	1823

porophylla, 2.

BOEHMÉRIA, *Jacquin*. In memory of George Rudolph Bohmer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. The species are uninteresting, and of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Urtica arborea*; 2. *Elatostemma montanum*. See *Parietaria*.

rubescens 1 . Green . 4, G. Ev. S. 8 Canaries . 1779

castaneafolia 2, *caudata*, *cylindrica*, *elongata*, *frondosa*, *frutescens*, *hirta*, *interrupta*, *lateriflora*, *macrophylla*, *platyphylla*, *ramiflora*, *rotundifolia*, *salicifolia*.

BOEBÓTRYIS. See *Mæsa*.

BOERHAAVIA, *Linn.* So called in honour of the famous Dutch physician, who is said to have been the first of the many friends and patrons of Linnæus. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. The species are of very simple cultivation, and possess but little beauty.

diffusa . . .	White	. 9, S. Ev. Tr. 1	India .	1690
discolor . .	Red . .	. 8, S. Her. P. 1½	Guayaq.	1825
erecta . . .	White	. 7, S. Her. P. 1½	India .	1738
excedsa . .	Red . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. 3	S. Amer.	1820
hirtata . . .	Scarlet.	. 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Jamaica.	1738
mutabilis .	Wh. red	. 10, S. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl.	1821
plumbaginea	Red . .	. 8, S. Her. P. 1½	Spain .	1820
proedmbens .	Red . .	. 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	E. Ind.	1800
scandens . .	Green .	. 8, S. Ev. Cl. 4	Jamaica	1691
viscosa . .	Scarlet.	. 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Peru .	1821

BOG-BEAN. See *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BOG-MOSS. See *Sphágnum*.

BOG-RUSH. See *Schœnus*.

BOHEA. See *Thaë Bohea*.

BOHUN-UPAS. See *Antidris toxicaria*.

BOIS DE CHYPRE. See *Cordia*.

BOIS DE COLOPHANE. See *Bursera paniculata*.

BOIS DE CONCHON. See *Hedwigia balsamifera*.

BOIS D'ENCENS. See *Icica guianensis*.

BOIS D'HUILE. See *Erythroxylon hypericifolium*.

BOIS DE LETTRES. See *Bróssimum*.

BOIS DE PALIXÁNDRA, or ROSEWOOD. See *Physocalymma floribunda*.

BOISDUVÁLIA, Spach. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Onagrææ. See *Eriothera*.

BOIS PERDRIX. See *Heistéria*.

BOLAX. See *Astrotiche floccosa*.

BOLBODIUM. See *Dendrobium*.

BOLBOPHYLLUM, Thouars. From *bolbos*, a bulb, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves universally rise from a pseudo-bulb. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. This is a most singular and interesting genus of plants, which to thrive well must be grown in a strong damp heat, potted, and otherwise treated as the genera *Epidendrum*, *Stanhopea*, &c. *Synonymes*: 1. *Anisopetalum Careyannum*, *Tribrachia purpurea*, *Pleurothallis purpurea*; 2. *Tribrachia hirta*; 3. *T. pendula*; 4. *Diphyes flavescens*. See *Cirrhoptalum*.

adenopetalum 4.	Yellowish	1, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1842
apiferum	Dark red.	5, S. Epi.	Gambia . 1835
auricomum	Yellow	4, S. Epi.	India . . 1840
barbigerum	Crimson	6, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1835
bracteolatum	Yel. pur.	7, S. Epi.	Demerara. 1836
calamariu	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1844
Careyanum 1.	Bn. pur.	10, S. Epi.	Nepal . . 1823
Cheiri	Grn. brn.	3, S. Epi.	Manilla . 1844
clandestinum	Straw	1, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1838
clavatum	Crimson	4, S. Epi.	Mauritius. 1837
coccinum	Flesh	10, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1835
cupreum	Copper	3, S. Epi.	Manilla . 1837
cylindricum	Brown	3, S. Epi.	India . . 1837
erectum	Yel. br.	4, S. Epi.	Mauritius. 1834
flavidum	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1840
fuscum	Chocol.	4, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1837
hirtum	Whitish	6, S. Epi.	E. Indies. 1846
imbricatum	Purple	3, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1845
lasianthum	Purple	3, S. Epi.	
leopardinum	Ysh. grn.	3, S. Epi.	E. Ind. . 1837
limbatum	Purple	2, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1840
Lobbiu	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi.	Java . . 1845
macranthum	Lemon	3, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1844
micrum		4, S. Epi.	India . . 1838
occulum		2, S. Epi.	S. Leone .
pavimentatum	Pur. red	4, S. Epi.	W. Africa.
pileatum	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1844
raditum	Br. yellow	3, S. Epi.	India . . 1836
recurvum 3	Grn. wht.	9, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1822
rhizophora	Red	3, S. Epi.	
salsatorium	Yel. brn.	12, S. Epi.	S. Leone . 1835
setigerum	Purple	4, S. Epi.	Demerara.
sordidum	Olive brn.	3, S. Epi.	Guatemala 1840
tetragonum	Yel. pur.	3, S. Epi.	S. Leone .
umbellatum	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	E. Ind. . 1837
vaginatum	Brown	3, S. Epi.	Singapore. 1840

BOLDO, Lagasca. In memory of D. Boldo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginææ*. Ornamental species, succeeding in sandy peat, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1. *Salpianthus arenarius*; 2. *Peumos fragrans*, *Ruizia fragrans*.

fragrans 1	Wht. or.	5, G. Ev.	S. 20 Chili . 1844
lancolata 2	Purple	6, S. Ev.	S. 3 W. Ind. 1824
purpurascens	Varieg.	6, S. Her. P.	1 Cuba . 1820

BOLE, trunk of a tree.

BOLETUS, *Dillenius*. Named from *bolos*, a mass, in reference to its massy or globular form. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricææ*. Curious productions, found in woods and groves, pastures, and on old trees. The species are succulent, and have their parts in the greatest perfection of any Fungi. *B. granulatus* is eatable, as is *B. sub-tomentosus*, and *B. edulis*; the last is excellent when cooked. The *Bolëti* when wounded, heal much in the same manner as the flesh of animals. *Synonymes*: 1. *B. rubellus*—*calopus*, *cyanescens*, *edulis*, *lactiflorus*, *laricinus*, *luridus* 1, *luteus*, *pipératus*, *scaber*, *s. aurantiacus*, *s. bovinus*, *subtomentosus*, *s. sanguineus*, *variegatus*.

BOLEUM, Desvaux. The name is taken from the round pods, and is derived from *bolos*, a ball. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. An ornamental species, succeeding best in rather sandy peat; it ripens seed, from which it may be plentifully increased. *Synonyme*: 1. *Vella aspera*.

asperum . . Cream . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . . 1818

BOLIVÁRIA, Schlecht. The name is given in honour of the great Bolivar. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminææ*. An interesting species, delighting in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagates readily from cuttings.

trifida . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . 1823

BOLTÓNIA, L. Herit. Dedicated to J. B. Bolton, an English professor of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Very interesting species, so much like some of the genus *Aster*, that they may be referred for culture, &c., to that genus.

asteroides . . Flesh . 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1758

glastifolia . . Pink . 9, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1758

BOMÁREA, Herbert. This is a genus divided from *Alstræmeria*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidææ*. For culture and propagation, see *Alstræmeria*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Alstræmeria acutifolia*; 2. *A. acutifolia*, var. *punctata*; 3. *A. edulis*; 4. *A. hirtella*; 5. *A. Salsilla*.

acutifolia 1	Red yel.	9, F. De Tw.	6 Mexico.
aurea	Yell. red.	8, F. De Tw.	6 Sudley.
maculata	Gr. red	8, F. De Tw.	6 Carceas. 1839
punctata 2	Spotted	9, F. De Tw.	6 Mexico. 1829
edulis 3	Red	7, S. De Tw.	6 Trinidad. 1820
hirtella 4	Red yell.	7, H. De Tw.	3 Mexico. 1824
Macleana	Red	7, F. De Tw.	4 Mexico.
Salsilla 5	Grn. crim.	6, S. De Tw.	5 S. Amer. 1806
simplex	Pink	6, G. De Cli.	3 Cusco . 1823
subglobosa			
Tugleriana			
uncifolia			Peru . 1842
variabilis	Red yel.		Peru . 1842

BOMBACÆE. See *Sterculiææ*.

BOMBAX, *Linn.* The name is derived from *bombax*, cotton; in allusion to the wool in the pods. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiææ*. The genus is trivially named the Silk Cotton Tree, and the species thrive well in a sandy loamy soil; half-ripened cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat, root readily. The seeds of many of the species are enveloped in long hairs, like those of the true Cotton; it is found, however, that they cannot be manufactured, in conse-

quence of no adhesion between the hairs. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is employed in different countries for stuffing cushions, &c. The trunk of *B. Ceiba* is spiny, and said to be one of the highest trees in both Indies; the wood is light and of little value, but is sometimes used for canoes. The wood cut into boards, and steeped some time in lime-water, will endure the action of the air many years. The cotton in which the seed is enveloped, is used by the poor inhabitants for stuffing chairs, pillows, &c., but is seldom or never used for beds, it being thought unwholesome to sleep upon. *Synonymes*: 1. *quinatum*; 2. *heptaphyllum*; 3. *heptaphyllum*. See *Cochlospermum*, and *Eriodendron*.

Cetba, 1. White . S. Ev. T. 100 S. Amer. 1692
globosum White . S. Ev. T. 60 Guiana. 1824
malabarium, 2. Scarlet . S. Ev. T. 60 Malabar
septenatum, 3. White . S. Ev. T. 60 Carthag. 1699

BONACE-BARK. See *Daphne tinifolia*.

BONANA BIRD'S NEST, formed of the fibres of *Tillandsia usneoides*.

BONA NOX. See *Ipomoea Bona-Nox*.

BONAPARTEA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In memory of Napoleon Bonaparte. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*. This genus has a singularly graceful appearance, by the naturally drooping tendency of its rush-like leaves. It grows well in sandy rich loam, and increases without difficulty from seed. See *Littéea*.

gracilis Red blue . 5, S. Epi. 1½ Mexico. 1828
juncæa Blue . . . 5, S. Epi. 1½ Peru. 1800

BONATEA, *Willdenow*. In honour of M. Bonat, a celebrated botanist and professor at Padua. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A curious species, with remarkably formed green and white, slightly fragrant flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Blétia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Orchis speciosa*.

speciosa Grn. wht. 5, S. Ter. 2 C. G. H. 1820

BONDUC. See *Guilandina Bouduc*.

BONDUCELLA, or necklace trees, see *Guilandina Bonducella*.

BONGÁRDIA, *Meyer*. In honour of H. G. Bongard, a distinguished Russian botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceae*. See *Leontice*.

BONNAYA, *Link*. In memory of Bonnay, a German botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The species are dwarf-growing plants of considerable interest; for culture, &c., see *Gratiola*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gratiola veronicaefolia*.

brachiata White . S. S. A. 1 Brazil. 1823
réptans Blue . 7, S. Ev. Cr. ½ E. Ind. 1820
veronicaefolia, 1. Pink . 8, S. Cr. B. ½ E. Ind. 1798

BONNEMAISONIA, *Agardh*. Named in honour of M. Bonnemaison, a French cryptogamist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiceae*. A very delicate, finely-branched species, much like asparagus, rather plentiful about the sea-shore—asparagoides.

BONNETIA, *Schreber*. In honour of C. Bonnet, a celebrated naturalist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. An elegant species, doing well in a mixture of loam and peat; ripened

cuttings in a moderate heat, root freely in sand, under a glass.

palustris Red . . . S. Ev. S. 3 Trind. 1819

BONPLÁNDIA, *Cavan*. In honour of Aimé Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt in S. America, and a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. See *Caldasia*.

BÓNTIA, *Linn*. Dedicated to James Bont, a Dutch physician. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceae*. An interesting plant, with the appearance of a *Daphne*; it succeeds in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

daphnoides . . . Y. pur. . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1690

BÓNUS HENRÍCUS. See *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.

BOOM-UPAS. See *Antiaris toxicaria*.

BOOTHIA. See *Platystemon*.

BORAGE. See *Borago*.

BORAGEWORTS. See *Boraginaceae*.

BORAGINACEÆ. The plants of this Order are nearly allied to Labiates (Lamiaceæ), they are principally natives of temperate countries, and the greater part have succulent stems.

BORAGO, *Linn*. So called from the nourishing qualities of the herb. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. Pretty dwarf species, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by division or seeds. The leaves of *B. officinalis* may be used as a salad, and have been much in repute as a cordial. See *Trichodesma*.

crassifolia Pink 6, H. Her. P. 2 Persia. 1822
crética Blue. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Crete. 1823
laxiflora Blue. 6, H. Tr. B. 1 Corsica. 1813
longifolia Blue. 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1825
officinalis Blue. 8, H. A. 3 Eng. rubbish
albiflora Wht. 8, H. A. 2½ Eng. gardens
orientalis Blue. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Turkey. 1752

BORÁSSUS, *Linn*. The immortal Linnæus applied this name to the spatula of the date. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This fine species grows upwards of thirty feet high, and yields a fruit the size and shape of a child's head; it thrives well in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagates from seeds. From the sap of the trunk sugar and wine are made of considerable value.

flabelliformis . . . Wht. gr. . 6, Palm 40 E. Ind. 1771

BORBÓNIA, *Willdenow*. Dedicated to Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. of France. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The species are very showy when in flower, and thrive well in peat and loam; cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, and placed under a glass, root freely. See *Priestleya*, *Rafnia*, and *Vascosa*.

barbata Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1823
ciliata Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1816
cordata Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1759
crenata Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1774
ericifolia Pink . 1, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
lanceolata Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1752
ruscifolia Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1790
trinervia Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. 1759
undulata Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1812

BORDERLET. See *Limbodia*.

BORKHAÜSTA, *Bohmer*. Dedicated to Moritz Borkhausen, a German professor of botany.

Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Species of no beauty except *B. alpina*, which is rather pretty and interesting; they are all easily cultivated. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crêpis alpina*; 2, *Hieracium stipitatum*; 3, *Lagoseris bursifolia*; 4, *Crêpis fetida*; 5, *Lagoseris intybacea*; 6, *L. leontodontoides*; 7, *Crêpis nicæensis*; 8, *Lagoseris raphanifolia*; 9, *Crêpis rubra*; 10, *C. senecioides*; 11, *L. versicolor*. See *Mgoseris*.

alpina 1 . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 Italy . . 1739
apargioides 2, *aspera*, *bellidifolia*, *bursifolia* 3, *Candollei*, *caroliniana*, *fetida* 4, *graveolens*, *hispida*, *intybacea* 5, *leontodontoides* 6, *macrophylla*, *nicæensis* 7, *raphanifolia* 8, *rubra* 9, *senecioides* 10, *Suffreniana*, *taraxacifolia*, *versicolor* 11.

BORONIA, *Sims*. In memory of Francis Boroni, an Italian attendant of Dr. Sibthorp. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A very pretty and interesting genus of New Holland plants. The species flower remarkably free, and some may be seen in bloom at almost any time of the year. They grow best in sandy peat mixed with a few broken shreds, and the pots, which should not be large, must be judiciously drained, as the plants are very liable to suffer from over watering. Cuttings taken at a joint, planted in sand, and placed under a glass in a frame, observing to dry up the damp now and then, will, if carefully tended, make roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *B. anemonefolia*; 2, *B. ledifolia*; 3, *B. terminiflora*, *grandiflora*, *laurifolia*, *pilosa* 4, *mollina*.

alata . . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. Holl. 1825
anemonefolia . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
anethifolia . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1841
crenulata . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 K. Geol. s'sd.
denticulata . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1823
dichotoma . Rose . 10, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. 1841
Drummondii . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. .
falcifolia . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Mortn. B. 1841
floribunda 3 . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R.
Frazeri 1 . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
grandiflora . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.
lanceifolia . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.
latifolia 2 . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
ledifolia . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. S. W. 1814
microphylla . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. 1846
mollis . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1841
ovata . . Crimson 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. 1841
paradoxa . Red . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1825
pilonema . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1826
pilosa . . Pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.
pinnata . Purp. . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1794
polygalæfolia . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
serrulata . . Scar. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. S. W. 1816
spatulata 4 . Pink . 3, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. 1849
spectabilis . Pink . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.
teretifolia . Pink . 3, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. 1849
tetrandra . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
triphylla . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1840
ledifolia . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1840
vininea . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1843

BORRERA, *Ach.* In honour of J. W. Borrer, F.L.S., a British cryptogamist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. An exceedingly interesting genus to the cryptogamist, on account of the natural habit of the species—*atlantica*, *chrysophthalma*, *ciliaris*, *flavicans*, *furfurea*, *leucomela*, *tenella*. See *Evernia*.
BORRERIA, *Meyer*. Derivation same as *Borrera*.
Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Pretty

little plants, of easy culture, in any common soil; and cuttings of the perennial and shrubby kinds root readily in sand under a glass. *B. stricta* must be treated as a tender biennial. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spermacodæ verticillata*, *Bige-llovii commutata*; 2, *S. stricta*, *B. stricta*; 3, *S. verticillata*, *B. verticillata*.

commutata 1. White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1818
stricta 2 . . White . 7, G. B. 3 E. Ind. 1820
verticillata 3. White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Africa 1732

BORRICHIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Diomedea*.

BORYA, *Willdenow*. Dedicated to Colonel Bory de St. Vincent, a French traveller and promoter of natural history. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species are uninteresting, and easily cultivated—*acuminata*, *distichophylla*, *ligustrina*, *nitida*, *porulosa*, *prionoides*, *retusa*, *scorpioides*.

BOSCIA, *Lamarck*. Dedicated to Louis Bosc, a French professor of agriculture. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. The species is ornamental, and may be referred to *Cratæva* for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podoria Senegalensis*.

senegalensis . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Senegal 1824

BØSEA, *Linn.* In compliment to Ernest Gotlieb Bose, a professor of botany in Germany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceæ*. An ornamental species, succeeding in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings in sand, under a glass, placed in heat strike readily.

Yervamora . Rufous . . G. Ev. S. 8 Canaries. 1723

BOSSIEA, *Ventenat*. In honour of M. Bossieu Lamartinière, a French botanist, who accompanied the unfortunate La Peyrouse round the world. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species are neat, elegant plants when in flower, and will thrive best in a mixture of turf, loam, peat, and sand; but care should be taken that the pots are well drained, as nothing injures them sooner than too much water. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood will strike if planted in a pot of sand under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bossiea rufa*; 2, *B. lanceolata*, *Platylóbium lanceolatum*, *P. ovatum*; 3, *Bossiea lenticularis*; 4, *Platylóbium scolopendrium*; 5, *B. virgata*.

buxifolia . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. Tr. 1½ N. Holl. 1824
cinerea . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. 1802
cordifolia . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1820
disticha . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1840
ensata 1 . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1824
ericiarpa . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 K. G. S. 1837
foliosa . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
Hendersoni . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R.
heterophylla 2 Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. 1792
lenticularis . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. Holl. 1823
linneoides . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
linophylla . Ora. . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1803
microphylla . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. S. W. 1803
ovata . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1792
paucifolia 5 . Y. brn. . 6, G. Ev. S. 8 Swan R. 1841
prostrata . . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. Tr. ½ N. S. W. 1803
rhombifolia 3 . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1820
rotundifolia . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
rufa . . . Ora. . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1803
Scolopendrium } Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. 1792
tenuicaulis . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. Tr. 3 V. D. L. 1836
virgata . . Y. red. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1842

BOSWELLIA, *Roxburgh*. Dedicated to Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. Ornamental trees of easy culture, thriving best in loam and peat, and are propagated with facility from cuttings in sand, under a glass. The plants of this genus are called Olibanum trees. *B. serrata* furnishes a resin which is used as incense, and possesses stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic qualities; *B. glabra* supplies a coarser kind, used for pitching the bottoms of ships. The resin of both species is used in India as a frankincense and as pitch.

glabra . . Pa. yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Coromand. 1823
serrata . . Pa. yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 B. Ind. . 1820

BOTANY BAY GUM. See *Xanthorrhæa arborea*.

BOTANY BAY TEA. See *Smilax glycyphylla*.

BOTANY BAY TREE. See *Smilax glycyphylla*.

BOTRYADENIA, *Fischer and Meyer*. From *botrys*, a cluster, and *aden*, a gland. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant easily cultivated in the open borders in common soil, and increased by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Myriacis Gmelini*.

Gmelini 1. Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia. . 1836

BOTRYAPIUM, or GRAPE PEAR. See *Amelanchier Botryapium*.

BOTRYCERAS, *Willdenow*. So called from *botrys*, a raceme, and *keras*, a horn; the horn-like raceme. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. An interesting species; for culture, &c., see *Banksia*.

laurinum . Gr. wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1823

BOTRYCHUM, *Suartz*. The derivation is from *botrys*, a bunch; in reference to the form of the fructification, which is much like a bunch of grapes. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ophioglossaceæ*. The genus is well known by the name of *Moonwort*. The species are curious and interesting plants; see *Adiantum* for culture, &c. *B. virginicum* is the largest of the American kinds, and is named the rattlesnake fern, on account of its generally being found growing where those reptiles abound. *Synonymes*: 1, *gracilis*; 2, *Osmunda Lunaria*.

australe . Brown . 6, F. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1823
disséctum 1. Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1816
fumarioides . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina. 1806
Lunaria 2 . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain . hills
obliquum . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1821
virginicum . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1790

BOTRYS. See *Chenopodium Botrys* and *Erodium Botrys*.

BOTRYTACEÆ, an order of Fungals usually known as mildews and blights.

BOTRYTIS, *Michaux*. The name alludes to the little round seeds, or seed vessels, resembling a bunch of grapes, and derived from *botrys*, a cluster of grapes. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Minute productions. *B. parasitica* is found on the plant called Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*)—*agaricina*, *cana*, *cinerea*, *crustosa*, *densa*, *diffusa*, *effusa*, *grisea*, *lateritia*, *leucospora*, *macrospora*, *murina*, *nigra*, *parasitica*, *polyspora*; *vera*, *vulgans*.

BOTTLE GOURD. See *Lagenaria vulgaris*.

BOUCEROSIA, *Brown*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. See *Caralluma*.

BOUGAINVILLEA. See *Buginvillea*.

BOURBON PALM. See *Latania*.

BOURRERIA, *Gertner*. Named in memory of Bourrer, an apothecary of Nuremberg. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. Ornamental trees of easy cultivation; for the mode of which, see the genus *Ehretia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ehretia Bourreria*.

exsucca . . White . . S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1804
succulenta 1. White . . S. Ev. T. 50 W. Ind. . 1758

BOUSSINGAULTIA, H. B. and Kunth named this genus in honour of J. B. Boussingault, a celebrated naturalist and traveller. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Basellaceæ*. This is a most desirable stove plant, of rapid growth, and bearing copious and graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant flowers. It grows in any common garden soil, and may be increased by seed. At Glasnevin, near Dublin, the plant has stood the winter in the open air, planted against a wall.

baselloides . White . . 7, F. Bl. P. 6 S. Amer. 1836

BOUTELOUA. See *Chondrosium*.

BOUVARIA, *Salis*. In memory of Dr. Bouvard, superintendent of the royal Paris botanic garden. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus, worthy of extensive cultivation. *B. triphylla* is a free flowerer, and thrives in a cool part of the greenhouse; *B. versicolor* is rather more tender, and thrives best in a warmer situation in summer, but requires to be cool in winter. They grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, which strike in the same kind of soil, in heat; they may also be propagated by pieces of the root, planted in good soil, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. Jacquini*, *Houstonia coccinea*.

angustifolia . Red . . 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1838
Cavanillesii . Sea. yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1845
flava . . Yel. . . 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1844
Ghiesbreghtii } White . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .
leiántha . . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1850
longiflora . . White . . 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1827
multiflora . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .
spléndens . Scarlet . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1834
strigosa . . Yel. red . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1845
triphylla 1 . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1794
angustifolia . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1835
spléndens . Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1838
pubescens . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1794
glabra . . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1794
versicolor . Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1814

Garden Hybrids: *Briaria*, *Hogarth*, *Laura*, *Rosalinda*.

BOVEY COAL is probably the bituminized remains of a tree which has been named by Witham *Pinites carbonaceus*.

BOVISTA, *Persoon*. Latinised from its German name *bofist*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Striking productions. Bulliard mentions having seen many of them eighteen, twenty, and twenty-three inches in diameter; and on the authority of others, he affirms that they attain the enormous bulk of nearly nine feet in circumference. *B. gigantea* is the largest of the genus, measuring two feet in

- diameter. The flesh is at first white, afterwards of a greenish-yellow, lastly of a brown grey, the outer peridium cracks, and peels off in large flakes on being handled—*gigantea, nigrescens, plumbea*.
- BOWENIA**, Named in honour of G. F. Bowen, the governor of Queensland. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. Singular species lately discovered in Australia. For culture, see *Cycas* and *Zamia*.
spectabile . Apetalous 3, G. Ev. P. 3 Australia. 1860
- BOWLEA**, *Haworth*. In memory of J. Bowie, a collector of plants for the Kew gardens. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Curious plants, succeeding in fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied by offsets or suckers.
Africana . Red gr. 10, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1823
myricanthia Red gr. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823
- BOWLESIA**, *Romer and Schultes*. Named in honour of Mr. Bowles, an Irish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A minute curious plant, will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions.
ténera . Grn. yel. 7, F. Ev. Cr. ¼ M. Video 1827
- BOWSTRING HEMP**. See *Sansevieria*.
- BOX-ELDER**. See *Negundo*.
- BOX THORN**. See *Lycium barbarum*.
- BOX TREE**. See *Buxus arborescens*.
- BRABEJUM**, *Linn.* African Almond. * Named from *brabeon*, a sceptre; applying to the racemes of flowers. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protéeceæ*. An ornamental tree, succeeding best in open sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the ripened wood root without difficulty, in sand, under a glass.
stellatum . White . 3, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. 1731
- BRACHIATE**, having arms or branches usually placed opposite to each other at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.
- BRACHYCHITON**, *Schott*. From *brachys*, short, and *chaité*, a bristle. Plants covered with short stellate hairs. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Shrubs or trees of easy culture, with fine flowers; they thrive in loamy soil, and increase by cuttings. See *Sterculia*.
Bidwillii . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Australia 1850
- BRACHYCÔME**, *Cass.* From *brachys*, short, and *kome*, hair. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *B. ibericifolia* is a beautiful little annual, whose flowers vary from dark purple to lilac, and white; it flowers freely in the open border, but is impatient of wet towards autumn, when, if it is taken up and removed to the greenhouse, it will continue to produce its pretty blossoms during the early winter months. It should be sown as a half-hardy annual in light soil, covering the seeds very slightly.
Synonyme: 1, *Pyrethrum diversifolium*.
diversifolia 1 White . 5, G. Ev. S. Australia 1824
ibericifolia . Purple . 5, F. A. Swan R. 1840
albiflora . White . 6, H. A. Swan R. 1840
- BRACHYELYTRUM**, *Schultes*. From *brachys*, short, and *elytron*, a wing. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Muhlenbergia erecta*, *Dileprium aristatum*.—*aristatum*.
- BRACHYGLÔTTIS**, *Forster*. From *brachys*, short, and *glottis*, a tongue. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant of easy culture in light soil, and propagated by cuttings.
repanda . Purple . 8, F. Ev. S. 8 N. Zealand 1830
- BRACHYLENA**, *R. Brown*. From *brachys*, short, and *laena*, cloak; in allusion to the form of the calyx. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental plant, for the culture of which, see *Baccharis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Baccharis nereifolia*, *Tarchonanthus dentata*.
nereifolia 1. White . 9, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1752
- BRACHYPÓDIUM**, *Beauvois*. Taken from *brachys*, short, and *pous*, a foot; in reference to the short stalks of the spikelets. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Triticum asperum*, *Festuca rigida*; 2, *Triticum loliaceum*; 3, *Brömus pinnatus*; 4, *B. rupestris*; 5, *B. sylvaticus*; 6, *Brachypodium nardus*—*asperum* 1, *biunciale brevisetum*, *cæspitosum*, *distachyon*, *Halleri*, *loliaceum* 2, *longifolium*, *maximum*, *mexicanum*, *obtusifolium*, *phœnicoides*, *pinnatum* 3, *ramosum*, *retusum*, *rupestre* 4, *strigosum*, *sylvaticum* 5, *tenellum* 6, *Tenorium*, *tenuicolum*, *tenuiflorum*, *unioloides*, *unilaterale*.
- BRACHYRÁMPHIS**, *De Candolle*. From *brachys*, short, and *rampis*, branches. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Lactuca intybacea*.
- BRACHYRHYNCHUS**, *De Candolle*. From *brachys*, short, and *rhynchos*, a beak or snout. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A greenhouse plant, of easy cultivation, merely requiring to be grown in light soil, and increased by division and seeds. See *Cineraria*.
albicaulis . Purple . 6, F. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. .
- BRACHYRIS**, *De Candolle*. From *brachys*, short. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Solidago Sorothrae*. For culture, &c., refer to *Solidago*.
Euthamiae . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Missouri 1827
- BRACHYSEMA**, *R. Brown*. Derived from *brachys*, short, and *sema*, standard; the flowers having a very short standard. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Very handsome climbing species, especially *B. latifolia*, thriving well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; they are increased by layers, or cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, root freely. They may also be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced. These plants are well suited for training up the columns of the conservatory or greenhouse. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. platyptera*.
acuminata . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .
aphylla . Cr. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1848
bracteata . Crimson 4, G. Ev. S. 2½ Swan R. 1848
Drummondii Red . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. .
hybrida . Cr. crea. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid .
lanceolata 1. Crimson 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1851
latifolia . Crimson 5, G. Ev. Cl. 3 N. Holl. 1803
platyptera . Crimson 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1844
speciosa . Red . 5, G. Ev. Cl. 3 N. Holl. .
undulata . Green . 3, G. Ev. Cl. 3 N. S. W. 1820
villosa . Crimson 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .
- BRACHYSTÉLMA**, *R. Brown*. Named from the word *brachys*, short, and, *stelma*, a crown;

in allusion to the short coronal processes of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Curious plants, growing well in sandy loam, and increased by cuttings.

crispum . . Br. yel. . 9, S. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1829
tuberosum . Purple . 6, S. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1821

BRACHYSTÉPHIUM, *De Candolle*. From *brachys*, short, and *stephanos*, a crown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Pyræthrum*.

BRACTEÆ, small leaves placed near the calyx, on the peduncle or pedicel.

BRACTEOLÆ, furnished with bractea.

BRACTEOLÆ, little bractea.

BRADLEJA, *Gaertner*. In honour of Richard Bradly, a professor of botany at Cambridge. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Curious plants, of little interest. They succeed in loamy soil, and multiply from cuttings.

nitida . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind. . 1820
snitica . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 China . 1816

BRAKE, or **BRAKEN**. See *Pteris aquilina*.

BRAMBLE. See *Rubus*.

BRANCHING ANNUAL STOCK. See *Malcolmia maritima*.

BRANDÉSIA, *Martius*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Achyranthes capituliflora*. pubèrula 1, villosa. See *Achyranthes*.

BRANDS or **BLIGHTS**. See *Mucoraceæ*.

BRASÉNIA. See *Hydropeltis*.

BRASILETTO. See *Cesalpinia Brasilletto*.

BRASSAVOLA, *R. Brown*. Named after Antonio Musa Brassavola, a noble Venetian, and one of the most enlightened botanists of his day. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The plants of this genus are deserving a place in every collection of orchidaceæ, having, when in flower, a delightfully fragrant odour. They require to be propagated, and otherwise treated, as *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum cucullatum*, *Cymbidium cucullatum*; 2, *Cryptopodium elegans*; 3 *C. nodosum*, *Epidendrum nodosum*.

acutis . . Cream . 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Amer. . 1849
angustata . Ysh. gn. . 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Demerara .
cordata . . Wht. gn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil .
cucullata 1 . White . 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind. . 1790
cuspidata . White . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad . 1839
Digbyana . Gn. wht. 7, S. Epi. 1 Honduras . 1844
elegans 2 . Lilac . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Antigua .
glauca . . Yellow . 3, S. Epi. 1 Vera Cruz .
grandiflora . White . 3, S. Epi. 1 Honduras . 1838
lineata . . W. gn. rd. 6, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1852
Martiana . White . 3, S. Epi. 1 Berberce . 1838
nodosa 3 . Wht. gn. 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1830
Perrinii . . Wht. gn. 9, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. . 1831
retusa . . Wht. gn. 3, S. Epi. 1 Maracaybo .
tuberculata . Wht. yel. 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1827
venosa . . White . 3, S. Epi. 1 Honduras . 1839

BRÁSSIA, *R. Brown*. In commemoration of the late Mr. Brass, a skilful botanical traveller and draughtsman. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a fine genus of plants, all of which are delightfully fragrant when in flower. The flowers are mostly yellowish green, spotted with purple. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum caudatum*, *Malaxis caudata*; 2,

Miltônia Clowësi, *Odontoglôssum Clowësi*; 3, *B. Wrayæ*. See *Hesperoscôrdium* and *Miltônia*.

angusta . . Yellow. 10, S. Epi. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1839
aristata . . Yel. br. 8, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1844
bidens . . Br. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1842
brachiata . . Gsh. yel. 9, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala. 1843
caudata 1 . Ysh. gr. 2, S. Epi. 1 W. Ind. . 1823
Clowësi 2 . Br. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1844
cochleata . . Gr. brn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Demerara . 1834
guttata 3 . Gr. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Guatemala. 1843
Keiliana . . Br. yel. . 3, S. Epi.
Lanceana . Ysh. spt. 1, S. Epi. $\frac{3}{4}$ Surinam . 1833
viridiflora . Green . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{3}{4}$ Demerara . 1833
Lawrenceana Yel. br. 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1839
macrostachya } Grn. br. 8, S. Epi. 2 Demerara . 1835
maculata . . W. spot. 4, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . 1806
pumila . . Yel. pur. 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1844
Peruviana . Yel. gn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1844
verrucosa . Gn. yel. 3, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1838

BRÁSSICA, *Linn.* From *bresic*, the Celtic name of the cabbage. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. In this genus we have the well-known cabbage, with its many varieties, and many other familiar potterbs and roots. It is wonderful to look upon the common cabbage (*B. oleracea*) with its varieties, and observe the exceeding great difference in appearance and qualities, particularly when we compare the original types as found on our shores, with wavy sea green leaves, tending to no head, and flowering like wild mustard or charlock, with the cauliflower and red cabbage, &c. As their culture is generally well known, we shall dwell upon it here as briefly as possible; the cabbage and its varieties require a very strong rich soil, or they will not come to a good size. The turnip also does well only in good rich soil, and indeed the whole tribe thrive best in open loamy soil, enriched with manure. They all produce an abundance of seeds, which must be sown at those periods which experience has shown to be the best, for bringing their produce to perfection at certain seasons. *Synonymes*: 1, *B. sempervivens*; 2, *Raphanus cheiranthifolia*; 3, *Sisymbrium valentinum*—*balearica* 1, *campestris*, *c. Napo-brassica*, *c. communis*, *c. rutabaga*, *c. oleifera*, *c. pabularia*, *cheiranthifolia* 2, *cheiranthos*, *chinensis*, *elongata*, *Erucastrum*, *fruticulosa*, *Gravina*, *Heleniana*, *humilis*, *incana*, *laevigata*, *monensis*, *montana*, *Napus*, *N. esculentus*, *N. albus*, *N. flavus*, *N. nigricans*, *oleiferus* 2, *oleracea*, *o. asparagoides*, *o. cauliflora*, *o. communis*, *o. chruca*, *o. costata*, *o. crispata*, *o. depressa*, *o. elliptica*, *o. gemmifera*, *o. major*, *o. obovata*, *o. oblonga*, *o. palmifolia*, *o. quercifolia*, *o. ramosa*, *o. rubra*, *o. sabellica*, *o. sphaerica*, *o. vulgaris*, *pinnatifida*, *polymorpha*, *præcox*, *Pseudo-erucistrum*, *Rapa*, *R. depressa*, *R. oblonga*, *R. oleifera*, *repanda*, *Richèrii*, *subulària*, *Tournefortii*, *valentina* 3, *violacea*. See also *Eruca*, *Erysimum*, *Erucaria*, *Moricandia*.

BRASSICACEÆ, a large order of plants usually known as Crucifers, including the cabbage, raddish, and many other useful and showy plants.

BRAYDA, *La Llave*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. W. B. Booth, whom Dr. Lindley quotes in describing the plant, makes the following remarks with regard to it: "The plant

- from which the above description was made, was cultivated in the stove, but I have since found that others grown in a warm greenhouse succeeded equally well, and had their flowers quite as high coloured. They seem to thrive in a light rich loam, and not too much water; I suspect it will ripen seeds, and by them be easily increased. It is a beautiful bulbous plant." *Synonyme*: 1, *Cælocarpia geminiflora*.
geminiflora 1. Red . . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 1841
- BRAÏA**, *Sternberg*. In memory of Count Bray, a German botanist. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Curious minute species, with purple flowers. They thrive best in loamy soil mixed with a little fibrous peat, and are multiplied by seeds.
alpina . . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Carinthia 1823
pilosa . . . Purple 5, H. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1827
- BRAZILIAN BARK**. See *Remijia*.
- BRAZILIAN-MATE**. See *Ilex paraguensis*.
- BRAZILETTO WOOD**. See *Cæsalpînia Braziletto*.
- BRAZILIAN TEA**. See *Ilex paraguensis*.
- BRAZILIAN TEA**. See *Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*.
- BRAZIL NUTS**. See *Bertholletia excelsa*.
- BRAZIL WOOD**. See *Cæsalpînia*.
- BREAD FRUIT**. See *Artocarpus*.
- BREAD NUT**. See *Brœssimum Alicâstrum*.
- BREAD ROOT**. See *Psoralea esculenta*.
- BREAD TREE** or **BROOD-BOOM**. See *Zamia Cæfra*.
- BREMONTIERA**, *Dea*. In memory of M. Bremon-tier, an agriculturist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental interesting plant, thriving in sandy loam, and is multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.
Ammœxylon . Purple . 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Mauritius 1826
- BREWÈRIA**, *Don*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ipomœa semidigna*. For culture, &c., see *Ipomœa*.
Roxburghii 1. White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 E. Ind. . 1826
- BRÉXIA**, *Noronha*. Named from *brexis*, rain; on account of the protection afforded against rain by some of the large leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brexiaceæ*. Excellent stove plants, with very beautiful foliage. They all grow freely and look well planted in large pots, in turfy loam and peat mixed. Cuttings take readily in any state, except that the leaves must not be moved, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. A bud at the base of an entire leaf will strike, and make a young plant, if put in a little sand, under a glass, and put in the propagating house.
chrysophylla Green . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Mauritius 1820
madagascariensis } Green . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Madagas. 1812
ricinis }
spinosa . . Green . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Madagas. 1812
- BREXIACEÆ**, a small order of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical countries.
- BREXIADS**. See *Brexiaceæ*.
- BRIANÇON MANNA**. See *Larix*.
- BRIAR** (SWEET). See *Rosa rubiginosa*.
- BRIDÈLIA**, *Willdenow*. Named after the great muscologist, Professor Bridel. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1,

- Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Small shrubs or trees, with little beauty, and easily cultivated, *Synonyme*: 1, *Clusia scandens*.
montana . . . Apetal . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1825
scandens 1 . . . Apetal . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind. . 1804
spinosa . . . Apetal . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1803
- BRIDGESIA**. See *Ercilla*, *Polyachyrus*, and *Tripterocarpus*.
- BRIGNOLE PLUMS**. See *Prunus*.
- BRIGNOLIA**, *Bertolini*. Named in compliment to J. L. Brignoli, a professor at Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A species of trifling beauty and easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sium scitulum*.
panicifolia 1. White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sicily . 1686
- BRILLANTASIA**, *Palis*. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A genus of showy plants at present little known. For culture, see *Justicia*.
Owariensis . Vio. bl. . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Leone. 1853
- BRINJALS**. See *Solanum Melongena*.
- BRISTLES**, rigid hairs.
- BRISTLEWORTS**. See *Desvauziaceæ*.
- BRISTLY-TOOTHED**, bristles like teeth, or with the teeth ending each in a bristle.
- BRITISH-TOBACCO**. See *Tussilago Færfara*.
- BRITTLEWORTS**. See *Dialomaceæ*.
- BRIZA**, *Linn.* Named from *brizo*, to nod, on account of the quaking character of the spikelets. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Although mere weeds, some species are pretty and interesting, as *B. minor*, *rubra*, *Clusii*, &c. The whole are of easy cultivation.
Clusii . . . Apetal . 6, Grass 1 S. Eur. . 1820
elatior . . . Apetal . 7, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Greece . 1817
geniculata . . . Apetal . 7, Grass 1 C. G. H. . 1816
humilis . . . Apetal . 6, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus. 1825
máxima . . . Apetal . 6, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1633
media . . . Apetal . 5, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. mead.
minor . . . Apetal . 5, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., co. fields.
rubra . . . Apetal . 6, Grass 1 S. Eur. . 1820
virens . . . Apetal . 6, Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1800
- BRITISH TEA**, often made from Elm leaves.
- BROAD SEED**. See *Ulospermum*.
- BROCCOLI**. See *Brássica*.
- BRODLÆA**, *Sir J. E. Smith*. In honour of James J. Brodie, a Scotch Cryptogamist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Very curious bulbs, with lilac, blue, and white flowers. They may be successfully grown in sandy peat, and increased chiefly by offsets of the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hookeria coronaria*. See *Leucocoryne*.
alliacea . . . White . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Chili . 1825
californica . . . Blue . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 California 1848
congesta . . . Blue . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Georgia . 1806
grandiflora 1. Blue . 6, F. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1806
ixioides . . . Lilac . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 Chili . 1821
- BROME-GRASS**. See *Brœmus*.
- BROMELIA**, *Linn.* So called after Olaus Bromel, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. This is a genus of very handsome plants, among which the Pine Apple was lately included. They are of easy culture providing they have a sufficiency of heat, and are potted in good rich open loamy soil, they must be watered carefully, that is, giving a good supply when growing, but in the winter a very little is sufficient. The pots should be well drained, and as the plants are, like the Pine

Apple, subject to injurious attacks of the scale, &c., they should be carefully looked over and washed; indeed, these plants may be said to do best with the treatment successfully applied to the Pine Apple. Rope is manufactured from a species of the genus in Brazil, called *Gravarrtha*. See *Ananassa* and *Bilbergia*.

Acánga . . .	Pink . . .	6, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil . . .	1822
bracteata . .	Pink . . .	9, S. Her. P. 2	Jamaica . .	1785
chrysanthá .	Blue . . .	4, S. Her. P. 2	Caraccas . .	1819
crúenta . . .	Blk. w. .	8, S. Her. P. 2	Rio Jan. . .	1824
discolor . . .	Pink . . .	4, S. Ev. S. 2	S. Amer. . .	
exsudans . .	Yellow . .	10, Epiphy. .	W. Ind. . .	1820
fastuosa . . .	Purple . .	8, S. Her. P. 4	S. Amer. . .	1815
humilis . . .	Pink . . .	3, S. Her. P. 1		1789
Karstas . . .	Pink . . .	3, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. . .	1739
lingulata . .	Yellow . .	5, S. Her. P. 1½	S. Amer. . .	1759
longifolia . .	Pur. ro. .	5, S. Ev. P. 4	Guiana . . .	1846
paniculigera	Pink . . .	5, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. . .	1832
Pinguin . . .	Red . . .	3, S. Her. P. 3	W. Ind. . .	1690
semiserrata .	Green . .	3, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. . .	
sessiliflora .	Pink . . .	7, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. . .	1826
sylvestris . .	Crim. . .	7, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. . .	1820

BROMELIACEÆ, an order of stemless or short-stemmed plants, often with gay flowers, and in some cases, as the pine apple, with excellent fruit.

BROMELWORTS. See *Bromeliaceæ*.

BROMHEADIA, *Lindley*. In honour of Sir Edward French Bromhead, Bart., F.R.S. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious plant, in habit like *Epidendrum elongatum*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *Grammatophyllum Finlaysonianum*.

palustris 1 .	White . .	5, S. Epi. 2	Singapre. .	1843
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BROMPTON STOCK. See *Matthiola simplicicaulis*.

BROMUS, *Linn.* So called from *bromos*, the Greek name for a wild oat. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. The whole are uninteresting, and in point of culture simply managed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Festuca gigantea*; 2, *F. triflora*—*Alopecurus altissimus*, *arvensis*, *asper*, *australis*, *Biebersteinii*, *ciliatus*, *commutatus*, *confertus*, *elongatus*, *erectus*, *festucoides*, *Gaudini*, *giganteus* 1, *G. longifolius*, *G. triflorus* 2, *glauicus*, *hirsutissimus*, *humilis*, *juba-tus*, *lanceolatus*, *lanuginosus*, *laxus*, *ligusticus*, *longiflorus*, *madritensis*, *maximus*, *mobilis*, *multiflorus*, *parviflorus*, *pendulinus*, *pilosus*, *pratensis*, *pubescens*, *purgans*, *racemosa*, *rigidus*, *scaberrimus*, *Schradéri*, *scoparius*, *secalinus*, *squarridus*, *stenophyllus*, *sterilis*, *teclorum*, *tortilis*, *variegatus*, *velutinus*, *vestitus*, *vulgensis*; *Willdenowii*. See *Brachypodium*, *Rostraria*, *Tricheta*.

BRONGNIARTIA, *Humb. Bonpl. and Kunth*. In honour of M. Adolphe Brongniart, a French botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *B. podalyrioides* has fine, flesh-coloured flowers. It is cultivated best in loam and peat, with a little sand; and increased by cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass.

podalyrioides	Flesh . .	9, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Spain . .	1827
sericea . . .	Purple . .	9, S. Ev. S. 1	Mexico . .	1843

BROOD-BOOM. See *Zamia Caffra*.

BROOK-BEAN. See *Ményanthes trifoliata*.

BROOK-LIME. See *Verónica Beccabunga*.

BROOK WEED. See *Sámolus*.

BROOM. See *Cytisus*, *Lýgeum*, *Spártium*.

BROOM-CYPRESS. See *Kochia*.

BROOM-RAPE. See *Orobáncæ*.

BROSIMUM, *Swartz*. Named from *brosimos*, good to eat; in allusion to the eatable fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. *Alicástrum* is common in the woods of Jamaica; the timber is not despicable, but the leaves and young branches are more useful, and a hearty fattening fodder for all sorts of cattle. The fruit, boiled with salt fish, pork, or beef, or pickle, has frequently been the support of the negroes and poorer sorts of white people in times of scarcity, and proved a wholesome and not unpleasant food; when roasted, it eats something like our common chestnut, and is called bread-nut. The leaves and young shoots are full of gum, which renders them disagreeable to most cattle at first; but they soon grow very fond of them. *B. spúrium* is also common in woods in the W. Indies; but its timber is of little value. In our stoves all the species thrive well in loamy soil, and old cuttings with their leaves on, root in sand, in moist heat.

Alicástrum .	Apetal . .	5, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . .	1776
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microcárpum	Apetal . .	5, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . .	1823
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spúrium . .	Apetal . .	5, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . .	1789
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BROSSÆA, *Linn.* Named after Gui de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vacciniaceæ*. This plant is a shrub, almost like a cistus, with scarlet flowers half an inch long. It will grow in sandy peaty soil, and is raised from cuttings in sand.

coccinea . .	Scarlet . .	6, S. Ev. S. 4	S. Amer. . .	
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BRÓTERA, *Wild.* So called, in memory of Felix A. Brotero, a Portuguese botanist, and professor at Coimbra. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting plant, with blue flowers, grows in loam, mixed with peat, and propagates by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Onobroma corymbosa*. See *Nauemburgia*, and *Pentápetes*.

corymbosa .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . .	1640
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BROUGHTONIA, *Brown*. In honour of Mr. Arthur Broughton, an English botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species are all very desirable plants, producing their fine flowers in terminal racemes. They require a free supply of water when in a growing state. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lætiopsis Domingensis*; 2, *Dendrobium sanguineum*, *Epidendrum sanguineum*, *Broughtonia lilacina*. See *Cattleya*.

altrea . . .	Yel. red . .	3, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . .	1836
coccinea 1 .	Scarlet . .	4, S. Epi. 1½	S. Domin. .	1843
nitida . . .	Red . . .	6, S. Epi. 1½	E. Ind. . .	1824
sanguinea 2 .	Crimson . .	8, S. Epi. 1½	Jamaica . .	1793

BROUSSENETIA, *Ventenat*. In compliment to P. N. V. Broussonet, a French naturalist and traveller. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Moraceæ*. Ornamental and fast-growing fruit trees, with large, various-shaped leaves, which differ in the male and female plants, so much as not to be easily distinguished one from the other. The fruit is no larger than peas; and in China and Japan *B. papyrifera* is cultivated for the sake of its young shoots, which are used in the same manner as osiers here; the outer bark, when separated from the wood and inner bark,

will make tolerably good paper. The juice is also used in China as glue in gilding leather and paper. From the bark of this tree is made the finest and whitest cloth, worn by the highest ranks in Otaheite and the Sandwich Islands. The cloth of the bread-fruit tree is inferior in whiteness and softness to it, consequently worn by the commoner people. They grow in any open soil, and increase readily by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Morus papyrifera*; 2, *B. spathulata*, *B. navicularis*. See *Mac-lura*.

papyrifera 1.	Apetal.	2, H. De. T. 12	Japan	. 1751
cucullata 2.	Apetal.	2, H. De. T. 12	France	. 1824
fructu albo.	Apetal.	2, H. De. T. 12	Japan	.
spatulata.	Apetal.	2, H. De. T. 12	Japan	. 1824

BROWALLIA, Linn. Named in honour of J. Browallius, bishop of Abo. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Very handsome plants, on account of their blue and white flowers. They are easily cultivated in common soil, if sandy, much the better, and increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. lactea*.

abbreviata	Blue	. 6, G.	A. 1½	
demissa	Blue	. 8, G.	A. 2	S. Amer. 1735
elata	Blue	. 8, G.	A. 1	Peru . 1768
elongata 1	Blu. wht.	7, G.	A. 1½	
grandiflora	Lilac	. 7, G.	A. 2	Peru . 1829
Jamesoni	Orange	. 6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Gren.	1847
speciosa	Purple	. 6, G.	A. 2	Tolima . 1847
viscosa	Purple	. 6, G.	A. 1½	

BROWNEA, Willd. In memory of Dr. Patrick Browne. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This, though rare in our collections, is a splendid genus. The species succeed in sandy loam and peat, if the pots be well drained, and the soil carefully watered, particularly in winter. Cuttings of the ripe wood planted in sand, in a moist heat under a glass, may be brought to root. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. speciosa*.

Ariza	Red	. 6, S. Ev. T. 30	Bogota	. 1843
coccinea	Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	. 1793
erecta	Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 S. Amer.	
grandiceps	Red	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Caracac.	1829
latifolia	Scarlet	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6 Trinidad.	1824
racemosa	Rose	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 Caracac.	1826
rosea 1	Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 Trinidad.	1820

BROWN-GUM TREE. See *Eucalyptus robusta*.

BROWNLÖWIA, Roxburgh. In compliment to the late lady Brownlow, daughter of Sir A. Hume. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. A large, tall-growing tree, of considerable beauty, thriving in a sandy, loamy soil, and increased by cuttings without difficulty.

elata	Yellow	. 5, S. Ev. T. 60	E. Ind.	. 1820
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BRUCEA, L. Heritier. In memory of J. Bruce, the traveller in Abyssinia. *Linn.* 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. Evergreen ornamental shrubs, thriving in an open loamy soil, mixed with a little peat; and propagated from half or wholly ripened cuttings, in sand or soil, under glass. See *Tetradium*.

ferruginea	Green	. 4, S. Ev. S. 6	Abyssinia	1775
gracilis	Yel. grn.	. 5, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind.	. 1820
sumatrana	Green	. 5, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind.	. 1820

BRUGMANSIA, Persoon. Named in honour of Professor S. J. Brugmans. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The species of this genus are among the greatest ornaments of our con-

servatories; *B. arborea* in particular; this species never thrives well but when planted out in a border, and must be plentifully watered, allowing plenty of room for the branches; thus treated, the number, size, and fine white colour of the flowers will be surprising. All the species are great feeders, and require good soil, and a deal of room to grow them fine. They are easily propagated from cuttings; or the eyes taken off like vines, and put in good soil in heat, will strike readily. *Synonymes*: 1, *sanguinea*; 2, *Datura arborea*; 3, *D. arborea*, *B. Gardneri*; 4, *Datura cornigera*. See *Juanulida*.

bicolor 1.	Dk. red	. 8, G. Ev. S.	20 Peru	. 1833
candida 2.	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	10 Peru	. 1813
cornigera 4.	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.		
floribunda	Orange	. 6, S. Ev. S.	10 S. Amer.	1833
Knightii	White	. G. Ev. S.		
suaveolens 3.	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	15 Peru	. 1733
flava.	Sulphur.	8, S. Ev. T.	15 gardens	
Waymanii	W. pur.	. 5, S. Ev. T.	4 S. Amer.	1827

BRUNIACEÆ, a small order of plants growing like heaths, principally natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

BRUNIA, Linn. In memory of Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceæ*. This, observes Mr. Sweet, is a pretty Cape genus; its species are little bushy shrubs, with heath-like leaves, and are handsomest while young. The flowers are not so showy as in many other genera, but some of them are very elegant. A sandy peat soil suits them best, with a moderate supply of water; young cuttings, planted in sand under a bell-glass, strike root freely.—*Bot. Cult.* 153. See *Berardia*, *Berzelia*, *Raspalia*, *Staavia*.

abrotanoides	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	. 1737
alopeuroides	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816
arachnoidea	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	. 1820
ciliata	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1812
combosa	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	. 1820
debata	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1820
elegans	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1817
ericoides	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	. 1804
formosa	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1817
fragarioides	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1794
globosa	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1816
hirsuta	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1820
lævis	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1822
lanuginosa	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1774
laxa	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1805
macrocephala	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	. 1815
macrophylla	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1815
microphylla	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1804
nodiflora	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H.	. 1786
paleacea	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1791
phylloides	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1805
plumosa	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1824
squarrosa	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1820
suprba	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H.	. 1791
verticillata	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	. 1794

BRUNIADS. See *Bruniaceæ*.

BRUNNICHIA, Banks. Named in memory of one F. Brunnich, a Danish naturalist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. An evergreen climber, of some merit; it grows readily in a loamy soil, and roots freely from cuttings.

cirrha	Pink	. 7, G. Ev. Cl. 6	Carolina	. 1737
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BRUNONIA, Smith. Named in compliment to Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L., &c., &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brunniaceæ*. A most interesting fragrant perennial; for the growth

of which, a frame or cool greenhouse is recommended.

australis . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1834

BRUNONIACEÆ, a very small order, consisting of only one genus of small herbaceous plants.

BRUNONIADS. See *Brunoniaceæ*.

BRUNSFELSIA, *Linn.* In memory of Otho Brunfels, of Mentz, a carthusian monk and physician. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Handsome-growing, fine-flowering shrubs, with neat foliage, and showy white or purple flowers. They succeed well in a good rich soil; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil under a glass, in heat. See *Franscesca*.

americana . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1735
angustifolia Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. .
latifolia . . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. .
montana . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1820
nitida . . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1840
Jamaicensis Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1844
undulata . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1780
violacea . . Livid . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1815

BRUNSVIGIA, *Ker.* So called in honour of the family of Brunswick. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus of bulbous plants; "some of the bulbs grow to a great size, and require large pots to have them flower in perfection; or if planted out in the open borders in spring, there will be a better chance of their flowering; taking the bulbs up again in autumn, and keeping them through the winter; or the best way to succeed well with them is to have a pit built on purpose, so as to be occasionally covered with the lights to keep off too much wet, and to be covered close in severe weather, as they cannot bear the frost; the mould must be made for them of full one-third sand, more than one-third of turfy loam, and the rest peat; all well mixed together, but not chopped too small, as the roots run better through it for being rough and hollow; when in full growth and in flower they require a frequent supply of water, but none while dormant; all the greenhouse species of *Amaryllidaceæ* will succeed best in this way." *Bot. Cult.* 180. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hæmānthus ciliāris*; 2, *Ammōcharis corānica*; 3, *Amaryllis corānica*, *pāllida*; 4, *disticha*, *Buphane disticha*; 5, *Ammōcharis falcata*; 6, *Amaryllis laticōma*, *Nerine laticōma*; 7, *Amaryllis orientālis*; 8, *Hæmānthus toxicāris*.

ciliāris 1 . . Black . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1752
corānica 2 . . Pink . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1815
pāllida 3 . . Pale . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1826
disticha 4 . . Red . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
falcata 5 . . Red . 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
grandiflora . Pink . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1827
Josephina . . Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1814
minor . . Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1814
striata . . Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
Roida 6 . . Pink . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
marginata . . Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
minor . . Pink . 7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1822
multiflora 7 . . Red . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1752
radula . . Red . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1790
striata . . Pink . 7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
toxicāris 8 . . Pink . 10, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. See *Brassica oleracea*, v. *bullata*.

BRUTI. See *Mauritia vinifera*.

BRYA, *Brown.* From the word *bryo*, to sprout; so named on account of the germination of the seed commencing while on the plant. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Tallish evergreen ornamental shrubs, succeeding well in very rich soil, and increased readily by cuttings or seed in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amerimnum Ebenus*, *B. arborëscens*.

Ebenus 1 . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica. 1713
Leonensis . Yel. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Leone. 1824

BRYACEÆ, a large order of flowerless plants known as *Urn Mosses*.

BRYANTHUS, *Don.* From *bryo*, to sprout, and *anthus*, a flower. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Fine dwarf shrubs, growing best in situations where the sun never shines, although they will not grow under the drip of trees; in damp shady places, however, they thrive well in common soil, and are increased by cuttings.

erectus . . Red . 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid .

BRYOBIMUM, *Lindley.* Name not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A plant of no beauty, and very easy culture.

pubescens . Green . 10, S. Epi. 2 E. Ind. . 1836

BRYONIA, *Linn.* Named in allusion to the quick growth of the stems, from *bryo*, to sprout. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Straggling plants of little interest, and easy culture.

"The root of *Bryonia* is powerfully purgative, but if properly cooked, becomes wholesome; those of *B. rostrata* are used in India internally, in electuary, in cases of piles, it is also used in the form of powder as a demulcent; *B. cordifolia* is cooling, and useful in expectorants. The root of *B. epigæa* was once considered to be the esteemed Calomba Root, on account of its nearness in quality. The young shoots and leaves of *B. scabra*, after roasting, are aperient. — *africana*, *alba*, *cordata*, *crética*, *divica*, *dissecta*, *divisa*, *epigæa*, *fictifolia*, *filiformis*, *Garcini*, *grandis*, *laciniosa*, *latebrisa*, *nitida*, *palmita*, *pinnatifida*, *quinqueloba*, *scabra*, *scabrèlla*, *tenella*, *trilobata*, *verrucosa*.

BRYONIA. See *Bryonia*.

BRYOPHYLLUM, *Satisbury.* So named from *bryo*, to grow, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in reference to the circumstance of the leaf when laid upon damp earth emitting roots, whence arise young plants. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. These curious plants require very little water, and the pots to be well drained; they flower best when plunged in a bottom heat; rich loamy soil suits them well. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cotyledon calycinum*.

calycinum 1. Grn. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1800
proliferum . Gr. red . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Madagas. 1858

BRYOPSIS, *Agardh.* The little branches resemble moss; hence the name *bryon*, moss, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Interesting marine productions, growing in fine feathery tufts—*compressita*, *plumosa*, *hypnoides*.

BRYUM, *Hedwig.* Named from *bryo*, to abound; abounding in great plenty. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Dwarf species, generally

- found growing in wet places. *B. triquetrum* has been only met with upon the border of some lakes in the north of Ireland. *Synonymes*: 1, *Minum andrógynum*; 2, *Brjum stellare*; 3, *compactum*; 4, *aureum*; 5, *nigricans*; 6, *linum*, *cubitale*—affine, *albicans*, *alpinum*, *andrógynum* 1, *aquaticum*, *argenteum*, *caespitium*, *C. majus*, *C. minor*, *capillare* 2, *carneum*, *crispum*, *cuspidatum*, *dealbatum*, *demissum*, *elongatum*, *hornum*, *vilaceum*, *ligulatum*, *Ludwigii*, *marginatum*, *nilians* 3, *palustre*, *punctatum*, *pyriforme* 4, *roseum*, *rostratum*, *Tazeri*, *trichodes*, *triquetrum*, *turbidum* 5, *ventricosum* 6, *Zièrii*. See *Bartramia*, *Didymodon*, *Encalypta*, *Weissia*.
- BUBON**, *Linn.* Named from *boubon*, signifying the groin; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Curious plants, of little beauty, and easy cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Selinum galbanum*; 2, *Ferula lavigata*. See *Athamanta*, *Ferula*, and *Seseli*.
- galbanum* 1. Yel. grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1596
gummiferum 2. Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1781
lavigatum 2. Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1774
rigidum . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Sicily 1710
gummiferum } Pink . 6, H. B. 5 Crimea 1804
- BUBONIUM**. See *Inula*.
- BUBROMA**. See *Guazuma*.
- BÜCCO**. See *Agathosma*.
- BÜCCERAS**. See *Büccida*.
- BUCHANANIA**, *Roeburgh*. Named in honour of F. Buchanan, now Hamilton, M.D. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. Fruit-bearing trees of no particular value; they grow well in light loamy soil; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mangifera axillaris*, *Spondias axillaris*, *angustifolia* White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. 1820
latifolia . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. 1820
- BUCHNERA**, *Linn.* After J. G. Buchner, a German naturalist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Species of little interest; they grow in loamy soil, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *biflora*; 2, *Manulea viscosa*, *Sphendandra viscosa*. See *Manulea*.
- americana* . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1793
cuneifolia . Red . 9, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1821
urticifolia 1. Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Australia 1824
viscosa 2 . . Red . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1778
hispida.
- BUCHÓZLIA**, *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. See *Alternanthera*.
- BUCHU**. See *Diósma (Barbosa) crenata*.
- BÜCIDA**, *Linn.* Named from *bous*, an ox; the fruit being like an ox's horn. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. A fine tree, of considerable value on account of its useful qualities; it grows best in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings planted in sand, and plunged in heat, under a glass, root readily. The bark is greatly esteemed by the tanners, and is known by the name of Olive-bark.
- Bucceras* . . . Yel. wht. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica 1793
- BUCK BEAN**. See *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
- BUCKEE**. See *Diósma*.
- BUCK-EYE CHESTNUT**. See *Asculus ohioënsis*.
- BUCKLER MUSTARD**. See *Biscutella*.
- BUCK'S HORN**. See *Lobelia coronopifolia*.
- BUCKTHORN**. See *Rhamnus catharticus*.
- BUCK-AMELA**. See *Rhus Amela*.
- BUCK WHEAT**. See *Fagopyrum esculentum*.
- BUCKWHEAT TREE**. See *Mylocaryum*.
- BUD**, the flower, or leaves before expansion, are said to be in the bud.
- BÜDDLEA**, *Linn.* In memory of Adam Buddle, an English botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A genus of very handsome shrubs, especially *B. globosa*, which flowers freely in the open air of Britain, providing it has a warm situation; one against a south wall is best. *B. Neemda* is one of the most beautiful plants of India, bearing a profusion of handsome white flowers. They delight in a loamy soil, mixed with a little peat, and young plants are obtained by layering the branches, or from cuttings, which root in sandy mould without difficulty.
- americana* . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Mexico 1826
braziliensis . Orange 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Brazil 1822
Colvillei . . . Orange 5, G. Ev. S. 8 Gardens
connata . . . Orange 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru . 1826
crispa . . . Pa. vio. 4, G. Ev. S. 14 Himalaya 1854
diversifolia . Red . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Java . 1823
globosa . . . Orange 5, H. Ev. S. 15 Chile . 1774
heterophylla . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1826
Lindleyana . Violet 9, G. Ev. S. 6 China . 1844
madagascariensis } Or. cra. 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Madaira 1824
Neemda . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 15 Nepal . 1824
occidentalis . White 6, G. Ev. S. Peru . 1730
paniculata . White 3, S. Ev. S. 12 Nepal . 1823
salicifolia . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1823
saligna . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1816
salvifolia . . . Crim. 8, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1760
thyrsoides . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1823
- BUDRÚNGA**. See *Xanthoxylon*.
- BUFFALO CLOVER**. See *Trifolium pennsylvanicum*.
- BUFFÓNIA**, *Wild.* Named after Count de Buffon, the noted naturalist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asinaceæ*. Dwarf curious species, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *B. annua*.
- perennis* 1 . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 3 France 1817
tenuifolia 1 . . White . 6, H. A. ½ Eng., sea coa.
- BUGINVILLEA**, *Commerson*. Named after De Bougainville, a French navigator. *Linn.* 8, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. A showy evergreen climber, succeeding in loam, and increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *glabra*, *viréscens*, *pomacea*, *peruviana*, *Josephæ Augusta*, *spectabilis* 1 Pink yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Amer. 1829
- BUGLE**. See *Ajuga*.
- BUGLOSS**. See *Anchusa*.
- BUGWORT**. See *Cimicifuga*.
- BUKKUM WOOD**. See *Casalpinia Sappan*.
- BULBIFEROUS**, bulb-bearing.
- BULBINE**, *Wild.* From *bolbos*, a bulb. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species are showy, fragrant, and of easy culture; and increase rapidly by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anthericum annuum*; 2, *bulbosum*; 3, *asphodeloides*; 4, *hispidum*; 5, *latifolium*; 6, *nü-*

tans; 7, *præmorsum*; 8, *scabrum*; 9, *semibarbatum*; 10, *triquetrum*.

<i>aloides</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1732
<i>annua</i> 1 . . .	Yellow	5, H. Her. A. 2	C. G. H.	1731
<i>asphodeloides</i> 2 . . .	White	7, F. Her. P. 2	C. G. H.	1759
<i>australis</i> 3 . . .	Yellow	6, G. Bu. P. 1	N. Holl.	1820
<i>bisulcata</i> . . .	Yellow	11, H. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1823
<i>ciliata</i> . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. 2	C. G. H.	1823
<i>floribunda</i> . . .	Yel. gr.	9, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1830
<i>frutescens</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1702
<i>glauca</i> . . .	White	5, G. Bl. P. 1½	Chile	1828
<i>graminea</i> . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1824
<i>hispida</i> 4 . . .	White	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1774
<i>latifolia</i> 5 . . .	White	7, G. Her. P. 1½	C. G. H.	1812
<i>longiscapa</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1759
<i>mesembryanthoides</i> } . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1822
<i>nitans</i> 6 . . .	Yellow	7, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1820
<i>premorsa</i> 7 . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1818
<i>pugioniformis</i> . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1793
<i>rostrata</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1812
<i>scabra</i> 8 . . .	Yellow	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1825
<i>semibarbata</i> 9 . . .	Yellow	7, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1820
<i>suavis</i> . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Holl.	1836
<i>triquetra</i> 10 . . .	Yellow	5, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1825

BULBOCÆSTANUM. See *Bunium*.

BULBOCHÆTA, Agardh. Named in reference to the stiff bristly end of the primary filaments, from *bulbos*, bulb, and *chaite*, bristles. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Found in autumn in delicate tufts about lakes and rivers—*setigera*.

BULBOCIDIUM, Willd. Named from *bulbos*, bulb, and *kodion*, wool; the bulb being wrapped in a woolly covering. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Very beautiful dwarf species, worthy of careful cultivation; they grow best in sandy loam and peat; and young plants are obtained from the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cólchicum versicolor*. See *Merendera*.

<i>versum</i> . . .	Purple	2, H. Bl. P. 1	Spain	1629
<i>versicolor</i> 1 . . .	Purple	3, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea	1820

BULBOCIDIUM. See *Narcissus Bulbocodium*.

BULBOSTYLIS, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eupatorium squarrosum*; 2, *E. veronicæfolium*. *Cavanillesii* 1 Purple . 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico. 1827
pendula . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico. 1832
veronicæfolia White . 8, S. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico. 1825

BULBS, under-ground buds, resembling roots, and consisting of numerous fleshy scales, placed one over the other.

BULGÀRIA, Fries. The species assume something the form of a bag; hence the name from *bulga*, a leather bag. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Minute species, frequent upon dead oaks and other decaying trees—*inquinans*, *sarcoides*.

BULLACE-TREE. See *Prunus insititia*.

BULLATE, garnished with studs, like bubbles.

BULLET-GRAPE. See *Vitis rotundifolia*.

BULLET-TREE. See *Mimusops*.

BULLET-GRAPE. See *Vitis rotundifolia*.

BULLIARDA, Dec. In memory of M. Bulliard, a French botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Curious little annual aquatics. The soil suitable is loam and peat; increase is by seeds.

<i>aquatica</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1/3 S. Europe	
<i>Vaillantii</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1/3 S. Europe	1825

BULLY-TREE. See *Mimusops* and *Bumelia*.

BULRUSHES. See *Typha*.

BULRUSH WORTS. See *Typhaceæ*.

BUMÁLDA, Thunberg. In memory of J. A. de Bumalda, a botanist of Bologna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Staphyleaceæ*. A curious evergreen, with little to recommend it; any common soil suits it; seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Staphylea Bumalda*.

<i>trifolia</i> . . .	Green	8, G. Ev. S. 2	Japan	1812
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BUMELIA, Swartz. The Greeks gave this name to the common ash. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. These are plants of grand foliage, but no great beauty of blossom. Some of the species are robust enough to bear our winters in the open air, but being rather tender, they require to be placed in a sheltered situation, or against a warm wall, and covered with mats during winter; cuttings root in sand, under a glass. The stove species are low W. Indian trees, and known there under the name of bully-tree. They thrive well in loamy soil, or loam and peat; and cuttings will root, but not freely, in sand under a hand-glass, being well ripened before they are taken off. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sideroxylon lycioides*; 2, *Chrysophyllum macrophyllum*; 3, *Achras salicifolia*; 4, *Sideroxylon strigosum*; 5, *S. tenax*.

<i>borbonica</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. T. 20	Bourbon	1825
<i>cuneata</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev. T. 10	W. Ind.	1823
<i>fœtidissima</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind.	1820
<i>lanuginosa</i> . . .	White	8, H. De. S. 6	Carolina	1806
<i>lycioides</i> 1 . . .	White	6, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer.	1758
<i>nervosa</i> 2 . . .	White	8, S. Ev. T. 30	Guiana	1820
<i>nigra</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev. T. 25	W. Ind.	1806
<i>oblongifolia</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer.	1818
<i>reclinata</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. S. 4	Carolina	1806
<i>rotundifolia</i> . . .	White	6, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind.	
<i>salicifolia</i> 3 . . .	White	7, S. Ev. T. 20	S. Amer.	1758
<i>serrata</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. S. 10	Missouri	1812
<i>strigosa</i> 4 . . .	White	7, F. Ev. T. 25	N. Amer.	1818
<i>tenax</i> 5 . . .	White	7, H. De. T. 15	Carniola	1765

BUNCHÛSIA, Jussieu. From *bunchos*, coffee; the seeds resembling that article. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A genus of ornamental tallish shrubs; they thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings of the ripe wood root very well in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Malpighia canescens*; 2, *M. glandulifera*; 3, *M. glandulosa*; 4, *M. media*; 5, *M. nitida*; 6, *M. polystachya*; 7, *M. tuberculata*.

<i>argentea</i> . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. 8	Caraccas	1810
<i>canescens</i> 1 . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind.	1742
<i>cumanensis</i> . . .	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S. 8	Cumana	1820
<i>glandulifera</i> 2 . . .	Yellow	4, S. Ev. S. 10	W. Ind.	1806
<i>glandulosa</i> 3 . . .	Yellow	4, S. Ev. S. 10	W. Ind.	1804
<i>media</i> 4 . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. 10	W. Ind.	1790
<i>nitida</i> 5 . . .	Red	7, S. Ev. S. 10	S. Domin.	1800
<i>odorata</i> . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. 10	Carthag.	1806
<i>paniculata</i> . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev. S. 10	Jamaica	1820
<i>polystachya</i> 6 . . .	Yellow	4, S. Ev. S. 10	W. Ind.	1806
<i>tuberculata</i> 7 . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S. 4½	Caraccas	1806

BUNIAS, Linn. *Bunios*, a hill; alluding to the habitation. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Hardy annuals, of no interest—*aspera*, *Erucago orientalis*. See *Euclidium*, *Muricaria*, *Oethodium*.

BUNIAM, Linn. Same as *Bunias*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Mere weeds of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *flexuosum*;

2, *bulbocastanum*—*ammoides* 1, *bulbocastanum*, *flexuosum* 2, *pyrenæum*. See *Anmæ*, *Conopodium*, *Sium*, *Trachyspermum*, *Wallrothia*.

BUONAPARTEA. See *Littæa*.

BUPHANE, *Her.* *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylitiæ*. See *Brunsvigia*.

BUPLEURUM, *Linn.* Not satisfactorily explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæceæ*.

A very natural and remarkable genus, on account of the leaves being for the most part quite entire. They succeed in any common soil. The annual species merely require sowing in the open border early in spring: the perennial kinds may be increased by offsets, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tendria canescens*; 2, *T. difforme*; 3, *T. frutescens*; 4, *T. fruticosum*; 5, *T. coriæceum*; 6, *T. plantagineum*; 7, *B. juncum*; 8, *T. spinosum*. See *Tendria*.

alticum	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Altai	. 1831
angulosum	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1759
aristatum	. Blush	6, H. Her. P.	Britain, co. fie.	
abreum	. Yellow	5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1820
baldense	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Mt. Baldo	1817
Burserianum	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P.		1817
canescens 1	. Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	Barbary	1809
caricifolium	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	France	1817
coriæceum	. Strip.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Gibraltar	1784
difforme 2	. Yellow	8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1752
exaltatum	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Tauria	1807
falcatum	. G. yel.	8, H. Her. P.	Germany	1739
frutescens 3	. Yellow	8, H. Ev. S.	Spain	1752
fruticosum 4	. Yellow	7, F. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1596
Gerardi	. G. yel.	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur.	1804
Gibraltarica 5	. Yellow	6, F. Ev. S.	Gibraltar	1784
glabrum	. G. yel.	7, H. A.	S. Eur.	1819
gracile	. G. yel.	7, H. A.	Caraccas	1820
graminifolium	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1768
heterophyllum	. Yellow	6, H. A. 1	Egypt	1818
juncum	. G. yel.	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur.	1772
lancifolium	. G. yel.	7, H. B. 1	Tauria	1820
longifolium	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	1713
multinerve	. Yelsh.	6, H. Her. P. 3	Altai	
nodiflorum	. G. yel.	7, H. A.	Greece	1823
nidum	. G. yel.	10, G. Her. P. 1½	C. G. H.	1778
Odontites	. G. yel.	7, H. A.	Italy	1749
oppositifolium	. G. yel.	7, H. A. 1	Pyrenees	1819
paniculatum	. Yellow	7, H. De. P. 1½	Spain	1824
petrum	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Switzerl.	1768
plantagineum 6	. Yellow	7, F. Ev. S.	Mt. Atlas	1810
Pollichi 7	. G. yel.	7, H. A. 1	Palestine	1818
polyphyllum	. G. yel.	5, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1823
protractum	. Yelsh.	7, H. Tw. A. 2	Portugal	1824
prostratum	. Yellow	7, H. Tw. A. 2	Altai	1831
pyrenæum	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	1814
ranunculoides	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	France	1790
rigidum	. G. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	1820
rotundifolium	. G. yel.	6, H. A. 1	Eng., co. fie.	
scorzoneraefolium	. Yel.st.	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Germany	1818
semi-compositisum	. G. yel.	7, H. A. 2	Spain	1778
sibiricum	. G. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1826
spinosum 8	. Yellow	7, H. Ev. S.	Spain	1752
stellatum	. G. yel.	6, H. P. 1	Switzerl.	1775
subovatum	. Yellow	6, H. A.	Spain	1819
tenuissimum	. G. yel.	7, H. A.	England	
trifidum	. Yellow	7, H. B. 2	Italy	1824

BUPHÁLMUM, *Linn.* Named in allusion to the resemblance the disk of the flowers bears to an ox's eye, from *bous*, an ox, and *ophthalmos*, eye. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræceæ*. The plants of this genus are very showy and ornamental. The greenhouse species do well in a loamy soil; and increase from cuttings, under a glass: the herbaceous

species thrive in a common garden mould; and increase by suckers; the annual species only require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *coriæceum*. See *Diomedea*, *Heliopsis*, *Telekia*.

aquaticum	. Yellow	7, H. A.	½ S. Eur.	1731
arborescens	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Bermuda	1699
cordifolium	. Yellow	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1739
frutescens	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	S. Amer.	1696
grandiflorum	. Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria	1722
levigatum 1	. Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	Teneriffe	1800
maritimum	. Yellow	8, F. Her. P. 1	Sicily	1640
salicifolium	. Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria	1759
sericeum	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Canaries	1779
speciosissimum	. Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1826
spinosum	. Yellow	7, H. A. 2½	Spain	1670
stenophyllum	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	Canaries	1818

BUR. See *Centotheca lappæcea*.

BURCHARDIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Henry Burchard, M.D., a botanical author. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthæceæ*. A species of considerable beauty, thriving best in sandy peat, or peat mixed with a little loam; offsets or divisions.

umbellata . . . Wht. gr. 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. 1820

BURCHÉLLIA, *R. Brown*. In compliment to W. Burchell, a traveller in Africa. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæceæ*. Handsome species, especially *B. capensis*; they require open rich soil, and to be carefully watered, and they will flower well. *Synonyme*: 1 *parviflora*.

bubalina 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1818

capensis . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.

BURDEE. See *Papyrus antiquorum*.

BURDOCK. See *Arctium* and *Centotheca*.

BURG-I-TIBBUT. See *Rhododendron campanulatum*.

BURITL. See *Mauritia vinifera*.

BURLINGTONIA, *Lindley* dedicated this lovely genus to the amiable and accomplished Countess of Burlington. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæceæ*. The species belonging to this genus are of great beauty, each of which rivals the other in loveliness of colour and delightful fragrance of their flowers. The species belonging to this and some other genera grow best upon wood with a little moss on their roots, and fastened to the wood with tempered copper or metallic wire. Oak branches with several arms or forks protruding in different directions are the most suitable wood for them. *B. rigida* is a very curious-growing species, producing the small pseudo-bulbs at the end of the wiry-like rhizoma. When the plants make their growth a little moss should be fastened to the oak branch for the young shoots to root and fasten themselves to. Copious watering overhead and likewise a strong heat are necessary when the plants are growing, but when they are torpid they should be kept cool and dry. They are increased by dividing the bulbs.

Synonyme: 1, *B. decora*.

amœna 1	. Rose, w. 5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1849
candida	. White	4, S. Epi.	Demerara	. 1834
decora	. W. p. cr. 5, S. Epi.	½	Brazil	. 1852
fragrans	. Wh. cr. 5, S. Epi.	½	Brazil	. 1850
maculata	. Yel. red 5, S. Epi.	½	Brazil	. 1837
pubescens	. White	5, S. Epi.	Pernambuco	1842
rigida	. Pk. wh. 5, S. Epi.	½	Brazil	. 1838
venusta	. White	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . 1840

BURGUNDY-PITCH TREE. See *Abies communis*.
 BURMANNIA, *L. Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burmanniaceæ*. Tropical weeds, not deserving cultivation.—*biflora, distachya*.

BURMANNIACEÆ, an order of small herbaceous weeds inhabiting marshy places in the tropics, and nearly related to Orchids.

BURMANNIADS. See *Burmanniaceæ*.

BURNET. See *Poterium*.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE. See *Pimpinella*.

BUR PARSLEY. See *Cariculis*.

BUR REED. See *Sparganium*.

BURNING-BUSH. See *Eubonymus americanus*.

BURRIELLA, *De Candolle*. So named by him in honour of John Mark Burriel, who published, in 1758, the Journey of Venegas into California. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. "It is a hardy annual, flowering in the summer months, and recommending itself by its copious yellow blossoms."

gracilis . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ California 1834

BURRY, covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of bur or burdock.

BURSA-PASTORALIS. See *Capsella*.

BURSARIA, *Cavanilles*. Named from *bursa*, signifying a pouch. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pitosporeæ*. A pretty species desirable for a greenhouse or conservatory, being an abundant flowerer, and very showy when covered with its elegant little white blossoms. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat is the best soil for it; and young cuttings are not difficult to root in sand under a glass.

spinosa . . White 10, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. . 1793

BURSERIA, *Jacquin*. In memory of Joachim Burser, a botanist in Naples. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. Large trees of considerable value: they grow in loam and peat; and increase by cuttings or seeds. *B. gummifera* abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which however soon becomes inspissated by exposure to the air. Hedges are made of it by the Spanish residents in S. America, who call it *Almá-cigo*. It is also said to possess identical properties with *Quassia*.

gummifera . . Wh. gr. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1690

serrata . . Wh. gr. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1818

BURSERACEÆ. See *Amyridaceæ*.

BURTONIA, *R. Brown*. Named in honour of D. Burton, who collected for the Kew Garden. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This pretty New Holland genus requires more than ordinary care in its treatment to keep the plants in good health; an equal mixture of very sandy loam and peat is the best soil for it, and the pots to be well drained, with small potsherds, that the water may pass off freely, as nothing is more injurious to it than too much water. Cuttings of the young wood are not difficult to root, if planted in sand under a bell-glass; it may also be raised from seeds, which are sometimes produced.—*Bot. Cul.* 181.

Synonyme: 1, *Gompholobium minus*.

brunioides . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1844

conferta . . Violet 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1830

minor 1 . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . 1812

pulchella . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 S. River . 1846

scabra . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . 1803

sessiliflora . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824

villosa . . Yel. ro. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 S. River . 1828

BUR-WEED. See *Xanthium strumarium*.

BUTCHER'S BROOM. See *Ruscus*.

BUTCHER'S TRAYS are usually made of the wood of *Populus alba*.

BUTEA, *Roxburgh*. In compliment to John, Earl of Bute, a lover and patron of botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This most splendid genus is rare in our collections, though easily grown, and not difficult to propagate. They grow best in loam and peat; and cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted singly in pots with their leaves on, will soon root, if not suffered to get damp, which should be continually guarded against. It is desirable to plunge them in a moist heat. The flowers of *B. frondosa* and *superba* yield a beautiful dye, and the roots are capable of being made into strong rope.

frondosa . . Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. 40 E. Indies . 1796

parviflora . . Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. 40 Coroman. 1818

superba . . Scarlet . . S. Ev. S. 40 E. Indies . 1798

BUTOMACEÆ, a small order of aquatic plants, sometimes yielding a milky juice. The flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) is an example of their character.

BUTOMADS. See *Butomaceæ*.

BUTOMUS, *Linn.* The leaves of this plant are said to cause the mouths of cattle to bleed that crop it; hence the name from *bous*, ox, and *temno*, to cut. *Linn.* 9, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Butomaceæ*. This genus contains that beautiful plant the flowering rush, a native of the margins of our rivers, ditches, &c.; both species are aquatics, and may be increased with little difficulty.

latifolius . . White . 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Nepal . . 1823

umbellatus . . Pink . 6, H. Aq. P. 2 Britain, ditches.

BUTTER AND EGGS. See *Narcissus*.

BUTTER AND TALLOW TREE. See *Pentadesma butyræa*.

BUTTER BUR. See *Tussilago petasites*.

BUTTERCUPS. See *Ranunculus acris* and *bulbosa*.

BUTTERFLOWER. See *Ranunculus acris* and *bulbosa*.

BUTTERFLY PLANT. See *Oncidium Papilio*.

BUTTERFLY WEED. See *Asclepias tuberosa*.

BUTTER-NUT. See *Caryocarp*, and *Juglans cinerea*.

BUTTER TREE, of Mungo Park. See *Bassia*.

BUTTERWORT. See *Pinguicula*.

BUTTNERIA. See *Bythneria*.

BUTTON FLOWER. See *Gomphia*.

BUTTON TREE. See *Conocarpus*.

BUTTON-WEED. See *Spermacœæ*.

BUTTON-WOOD. See *Cephalanthus*.

BUXBAUMIA, *Linn.* In memory of J. C. Buxbaum, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A most singular minute plant, without apparent leaves, more like a species of fungus than a moss, found generally in summer in fir-woods, &c.,—*aphylla*. See *Diphyscium*.

BÓXUS, *Linn.* Supposed to have been taken from *pylænos*, dense; in reference to the wood. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. This is an excellent genus of hardy evergreen shrubs; *B. baleàricus* does much better however when it is slightly protected in severe weather. They thrive in most situations; and are propagated by suckers, or layers, without difficulty. The timber is very hard and smooth, and not apt to warp; it is used by the turner, engraver, mathematical instrument maker, comb, pipe, and flute maker, and the roots by the inlayer and cabinet-maker. Wheels, skewers, pins, pegs for musical instruments, nut-crackers, button-moulds, weavers' shuttles, holler-sticks, bump-sticks, rollers, rolling-pins, tops, screws, spoons, knife-handles, combs, &c., are all made of it, as well as many other useful articles.

australis . . . Yel. gr. 4, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1820
baleàrica . . . Yel. gr. 7, H. Ev. S. 8 Minorca . 1780
chinensis . . . Yel. gr. 10, G. Ev. S. 3 China . . 1802
sempervirens Yel. gr. 4, H. Ev. S. 8 Eng., ch. hills.
angustifolia Yel. gr. 4, H. Ev. S. 6 Eng. gardens.
suffruticosa . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. S. 12 Eng. gardens.
arborescens Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Brit., gardens.
argentea . . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Brit., gardens.
aurea . . . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Brit., gardens.
marginata . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. T. 30 Brit., gardens.
myrtifolia . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Brit., gardens.
variegata . Yel. gr. 5, H. Ev. T. 25 Brit., gardens.

BÝBLIS, *Salisbury*. Byblis was the daughter of *Miletus*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Droseraceæ*. A minute, very pretty aquatic; it should be planted in loamy soil, and immersed in water; seeds.

liniflora . . . Blue . 5, G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . . 1800

BYRSÓNIMA, *Richard*. Derived from *byrsa*, hide; useful for tanning. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. These are handsome stove plants, thriving exceedingly in a rich soil, or loam and peat mixed suits them. Cuttings of the ripe wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Malpighia altissima*; 2, *M. coriacea*; 3, *M. crassifolia*; 4, *M. lucida*; 5, *M. Mourera*; 5, *M. macrophylla*; 7, *M. pallida*; 8, *M. verbascifolia*; 9, *M. volubilis*.

altissima 1 . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 50 Guiana . 1820
chrysophylla . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Orinoco . 1823

coriacea 2 . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica . 1814
crassifolia 3 . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Guiana . 1793
laurifolia . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. T. 10 Cumana . 1824
lucida 4 . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 W. Ind. . 1759
Mourera 5 . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1823
nervosa 6 . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Brazil . 1820
pallida 7 . . . Pale . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Cayenne . 1820
reticulata . . . Pur. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana . 1823
spicata Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Antilles . 1810
verbascifolia 8 Pa. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1810
volubilis 9 . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 W. Ind. . 1793

BYSSACEÆ. See *Fungales*.

BYSSOLADIUM, *Agardh*. Compounded from *byssos*, fine flax, and *klados*, a branch; alluding to the fine branches. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*. A singular production, growing in places overflowed with water, and on windows—*fenestræ*.

BYSSUS, a genus of *Fungales*, not well understood or defined.

BYSTROPOGON, *Willd.* The word alludes to the throat of the corolla being closed by hairs, and derived from *byo*, to close, and *pogon*, beard. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The species are ornamental, and thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings put in sand or soil root readily.

canariensis . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canaries . 1714
origanifolius . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canaries . 1815
plumbosus . . Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canaries . 1779
punctatus . . Pa. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Madeira . 1775

BYTTNERIA, *Loeffling*. In memory of S. A. Buttner, a professor at Gottingen. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. The species are not very interesting; for culture, &c., see *Commersônia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Commersônia dasyphylla*.

dasyphylla 1 White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1780
hermanniaefolia Wht. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holland 1823
microphylla . W. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. America 1816
scabra . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1793
catalpaefolia, *cordata*, *grandifolia*, *herbacea*.

BYTTNERIACEÆ, an order of interesting trees and shrubs, some bearing very showy flowers, and others, as *Theobroma Cacao*, or the cocoa of our shops, used for food.

BYTTNERIADS. See *Byttneriaceæ*.

BYZANTINE. See *Cólchicum*.

C.

CAA-CUYS. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.

CAA-MINI. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.

CAA-PEBI. See *Cissampelos caepebi*.

CAAPINA D' ANGOLA. See *Panicum spectabile*.

CAA-QUAZU. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.

CAA-TIGUA. See *Trichilia catigua*.

CABARET. See *Asarum*.

CABBAGE. See *Brassica*.

CABBAGE PALM. See *Arëca*.

CABBAGE TREE. See *Arëca*.

CABEZO DE NEGRO. See *Phytélephas*.

CABÓMBA *De Candolle*. Derivation not known.

Linn. 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cabombaceæ*. A stove aquatic, requiring the same treatment as *Nymphaea*. *Synonyme*: *Nectris peltata*.

aquatica . . . Yellow . 5, S. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina . 1823

CABOMBACEÆ, a small order of aquatics nearly related to *Nymphaeaceæ*. Found wild in America.

CABOTZ. See *Brayera anthelmintica*.

CABRÈRA, so named after an obscure Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A tropical grass, growing in common soil.

chrysoblepharis . Green 6, S. Grass 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1822

CACALÀCO. See *Coesalpinia cacalaco*.

CACÀLIA, *Linn.* Named from *kakos*, pernicious, and *lian*, exceedingly. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteràcea*. A genus remarkable for the fleshy awkward-looking stems, and discoloured leaves of many of the species. They grow in a mixture of sandy loam, brick rubbish, and decomposed dung well reduced; they require very little water, even when growing, and the pots must be well drained. Cuttings taken off, and dried for a few days to heal the wound, strike readily; when sufficiently struck, they should be potted off, using the same kind of soil recommended for old plants, and carefully watered. *Synonymes*: 1, *Kleinia tomentosa*; 2, *C. tomentosa*; 3, *C. pugioniformis*; 4, *C. macrophyllum*. See *Culcitium*, *Senecio*.

albifrons . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Austria . 1739
alpina . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Austria . 1739
antephòr- bium . . .	Yellow 2, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1596
appendicu- lata . . .	Yellow 3, G. Ev. S. 2	Teneriffe 1815
articulata . . .	Yellow 9, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. . 1775
atriplicifolia . . .	Li. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1669
bicolor . . .	Purple 7, S. De. S. 1½	E. Indies 1844
canosa . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. . 1757
coccinea . . .	Orange 6, H. A. 1½	. . . 1799
cordifolia . . .	White . 8, H. Tu. P. 1	Mexico . 1823
cylindrica . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. . 1818
ficoides . . .	Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. . 1710
hastata . . .	White . 9, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1780
Haworthii 1 . . .	Yellow 9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1795
Kleinia . . .	Yellow 9, G. Ev. S. 2½	Canaries 1732
leucophylla 2 . . .	Pa. yel. 9, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur. . 1819
longifolia 3 . . .	Yellow 9, G. Ev. S. 1	. . . 1820
ovalis . . .	Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind. . 1834
papillaris . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1727
radicans . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. Cr. ½	C. G. H. . 1823
reniformis . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1801
repens . . .	Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H. . 1759
reticulata . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Bourbon 1823
rhombifolia 4 . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia . 1816
. . .	Or. pur. 6, S. A. 5	C. Java . 1823
. . .	Or. pur. 4, G. Ev. Tw. 5	C. G. H. . 1814
. . .	Pink . 7, S. A. 1½	E. Ind. . 1768
. . .	White . 8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer. 1752
. . .	Yellow 8, H. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1795
. . .	. 8, H. Tu. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812

pellata, radulæfolia, runcinata.

CACAO. See *Theobroma cacao*.

CACHANLAHUA. See *Erythraea cachanlahua*.

CACHIBOU RESIN. See *Bársera gumnifera*.

CACHOU. See *Acacia catechu*.

CÁCHRYIS, *Linn.* Not satisfactorily explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Apiàcea*. The species are uninteresting, and the culture of them is easy. *Synonyme*: 1, *Laserpitium ferulaceum* — *alta* 1, *alpina*, *athamantoides*, *erética*, *Libanotis*, *microcarpa*, *Morisoni*, *odontalgica*, *seseioides*, *taurica*. See *Agasgillis*, *Athamanta*, *Guiculis* and *Laserpitium*.

CACOCÜCIA, *De Candolle*. A vernacular name. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretàcea*. For culture and propagation refer to *Combretum*. *Synonyme*: *Schousbæa coccinea*, *coccinea* . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Guiana.

CACTACEÆ, an order of succulent shrubs, natives of Tropical America, and of easy cultivation.

CACTALES. See *Cactaceæ*.

CÁCTUS, *Linn.* A name used by Theophrastus to describe a spiny plant. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. This genus is commonly

called the melon thistle. The species are very interesting in appearance, and variable in structure. They succeed best in sandy loam, mixed with brick and lime rubbish, and a little peat, or rotten dung, at all times carefully watered. Cuttings root readily if a little dried before planting. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. nobilis*. See *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Epiphyllum*, *Mammillaria*, *Melo-cactus*, *Opuntia*, *Pereskia*, *Rhipsalis*, *Phyllocactus*.

corrugatus . . .	Red . 5, S. Suc. S. ½	Chile . . . 1824
crenatus . . .	Red . 5, S. Suc. S. 1	Chile . . .
foliosus . . .	Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1	Chile . . . 1824
reductus 1 . . .	White 6, S. Ev. S. 2	Mexico . . 1796
senilis . . .	Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. ½	Mexico . . 1823

CADÁMBA. See *Nauclea Cadamba*.

CÁDIA, *Forskahl.* From the Arabic name *gadhly*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabàcea*. This rather curious species succeeds in light loamy soil, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. varia*. *purpurea* 1 . . . Wht. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Arabia . 1775

CADÜCUS, falling off soon.

CÆLESTINA, *Cassini*. Named from *caelestes*, celestial; alluding to the sky-blue colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteràcea*. Showy species of easy culture, common open soil suits them; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eupatorium cæruleum*; 2, *E. micranthum*, *Ageratum cælestium*.

ageratoides . . .	Blue . 8, G. Her. P. 1	N. Spain . 1819
cærulea 1 . . .	Blue . 7, F. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1732
micrantha 2 . . .	Blue . 7, F. Ev. S. 1½	S. Amer. 1800

CÆNÓPTERIS, *Bergius*. Derived from *kainos*, new, and *pterus*, a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiàcea*. Small interesting ferns; peat mixed with a little loam suits them, and they are chiefly increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asplenium lacinum*, *Darcæ appendiculata*; 2, *Asplenium Odontites*, *Darcæ Odontites*.

appendiculata 1	Brown 7, G. Ev. S. ½	N. Holl. 1822
myriophylla . . .	Brown 12, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies . 1822
odontites 2 . . .	Brown 7, G. Ev. S. ½	N. Holl. 1822
rhizophylla . . .	Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. 1827
thalictroides . . .	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica .

CÆSALPÍNIA, *Plumier*. In memory of Andreas Cæsalpinus, chief physician to Pope Clement VIII. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabàcea*. This genus as a whole is of considerable importance, but the species in point of beauty have little to recommend them; they all grow well in sand, peat, and open loam mixed. *C. Sappan* yields the sappan wood of India. From the seeds of *C. oleosperma* an oil is expressed; and the Brazil-wood of commerce is obtained from the *C. Brasiliensis*. See *Coultèria*, *Reichardia*.

bahamensis . . .	White . 5, S. Ev. S. 15	Bahama . 1820
bijiga . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 12	Jamaica . 1770
brasiliensis . . .	Orange . 5, S. Ev. T. 20	Jamaica . 1739
Cacalaco . . .	Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 10	Mexico . 1824
cassioides . . .	Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 6	S. Amer. 1821
chinensis . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Indies . 1820
Crista . . .	Wht. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 15	Jamaica .
enneaphylla . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Indies . 1816
Gillibisi . . .	Yellow . 4, S. De. S. 6	Mendoza . 1829
mimosoides . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Indies . 1806
mucronata . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Brazil . . 1823
Nuga . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Indies . 1861

oleosperma	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	12 E. Indies	. 1820
paniculata	. Yellow	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Malabar	. 1817
prockra	. Yellow	. 3, S. Ev. T.	25 Cuba	. 1824
punctata	. Yellow	. 5, S. Ev. S.	5 Brazil	. 1820
Sagapan	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Indies	. 1773
scandens	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 E. Indies	. 1800
sinensis	. Yellow	. 4, S. Ev. S.	6 China	.
suberosa	. Yellow	. 5, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	. 1823
tortuosa	. Yellow	. 6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	. 1820
vesicaria	. Yellow	. 5, S. Ev. S.	12 E. Indies	. 1820

CÆSIA, R. Brown. In honour of Frederick Cæsius. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. A showy species, sandy loam and peat suit it, and young plants are obtained from seeds.
vittata . . Pa. blue . 7, G. Tu. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1816

CÆSIOUS, grey.

CÆSPITOSE, growing in little tufts.

CÆSTLIA, Roxburgh. From *cæsos*, beaten; appearing as if trampled upon. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Compositæ*. Not interesting, culture simple. *Synonyme*: 1 *Meyera orientalis* —*axillaris* 1.

CAFFEINE, a peculiar chemical principle, which constitutes the stimulating and refreshing character of coffee.

CAFFRE BREAD. See *Encephalartos*.

CAHUCHU. See *Siphonia*.

CAINITO. See *Chrysophyllum Cainito*.

CAIOPHORA, Presl. From *Kaio*, to burn or sting, and *phoros*, a bearer. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Loasa*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Loasa Herbertii*; 2, *L. lateritia*; 3, *L. Pentlandica*. — See *Loasa*.
Herbérii 1 . Orange 6, H. Cl. A. 6 Hybrid. . 1842
lateritia 2 . Red or. 5, H. Cl. A. 20 Tucumand . 1836
Pentlandica 3 Orange 5, H. Cl. A. 6 Peru . . 1841

CAJAN. See *Cajanus*.

CAJANUS, Dec. From *catjang*, its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*. The species are highly useful for food in some places. They grow well in sandy loam; and increase from seed. The seed of *C. flavus* is much eaten by poor people, and negroes, and is esteemed a wholesome pulse. The plant is cultivated in Jamaica for feeding pigeons, whence its name; and in the island of Martinico, even the better sort of people hold it in estimation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cytisus Pseudocajan*; 2, *C. Cajan*.

bicolor 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1800
 flavus 2 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1687

CAJEPUTI OIL. See *Melaleuca Cajeputi*.

CAJEPUTI TREE. See *Melaleuca Cajeputi*.

ÇAKILE, Tournefort. An Arabic term for these plants. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Annual species of little beauty; cultivation simple. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. maritima sinuatifolia*. See *Rapistrum*.

egyptiaca 1 . Purple 7, H. A. 1 Egypt.

americana . Purple 7, H. A. 1 America. 1823

maritima . Purple 7, H. A. 3 Brit., seashore.

CALABA TREE. See *Calophyllum Calaba*.

CALABASH NUTMEG. See *Monodora Myrsinitica*.

CALABASH TREE. See *Crescentia*.

CALABURA. See *Muntingia Calabura*.

CALADENTIA, R. Brown. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *aden*, a gland; in reference to the disc of the labellum being finely beset with glands.

Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of pretty orchideous plants, growing well in a mixture composed of peat, loam, and sand in equal parts. They should be kept in a cool frame, and carefully watered, when not in a growing state; increased by dividing the roots.

alata	. . . White	6, F. Ter.	. . . N. Holl.	. 1823
alba	. . . White	7, F. Ter.	. . . N. Holl.	. 1810
caerulea	. . . Blue	. . . F. Ter.	. . . N. Holl.	. 1804
carnea	. . . Flesh	. 7, F. Ter.	. . . N. Holl.	. 1826
clavigera	. . . Pink	. 6, G. Tu. P.	. . . N. S. W.	.
denticulata	. . . Yellow	6, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
dilatata	. . . Yellow	6, G. Tu. P.	. . . N. S. W.	.
elongata	. . . Yellow	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
gommata	. . . Purple	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
gracilis	. . . Yellow	6, G. Tu. P.	. . . Australia	. 1826
hirta	. . . Yellow	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
ixioides	. . . Yellow	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
longicauda	. . . Yellow	6, G. Tu. P.	. . . 1 Swan R.	.
marginata	. . . Purple	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
mollis	. . . Yellow	6, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
Petersoni	. . . Yellow	5, G. Tu. P.	. . . N. S. W.	.
pilifera	. . . Purple	9, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
repens	. . . Purple	8, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.
testacea	. . . Purple	7, F. Ter.	. . . N. Holl.	. 1824
unguiculata	. . . Yellow	8, G. Tu. P.	. . . Swan R.	.

CALADIUM, Ventenat. Meaning not explained.

Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. The species of this genus are interesting on account of having singularly spotted stems, and pretty neat, often green foliage. Several grow best in water, and the whole grow well if planted in rich soil, and may be propagated from tubers. *C. seguinum* is a native of the W. Indies and S. America, where it grows five or six feet high, and is called the dumb-cane, because it has the power, when chewed, of swelling the tongue, and destroying the power of speech. Dr. Hooker gives an account of a gardener who incautiously bit a piece of the dumb-cane, when his tongue swelled to such a degree that he could not move it, he became utterly incapable of speaking, and was confined to the house for several days; he also adds, that it is said to impart an indelible stain to linen.—*Ex. Bot.* P. Brown states, that its stalk is employed to bring sugar to a good grain when it is too viscid, and cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum cucullatum*; 2, *A. grandifolium*; 3, *C. seguinum maculatum*; 4, *C. grandifolium*; 5, *Arum virginicum*; 6, *A. xanthorrhizum*; 7, *Acotias sagittifolium*. See *Acotias*, *Aghionema*, *Amorphophallus*, *Culcasia*, *Dieffenbachia*, *Gonolobus*, *Peltandra*, *Philodendron*, *Pythionium*, *Remusatia*, *Syngonium*, *Xanthosoma*.

aculeatum	. . . White	4, S. Cl. S.	. 4 Surinam	. 1822
amabile	. . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	.	.
arborescens	. . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	. 8 W. Indies	. 1759
arboresum	. . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	. 10 Cumana	. 1820
affine	. . . Yl. w.	6, S. Her. P.	.	.
argenteum	. . . White	6, S. Her. P.	.	.
argyrites	. . . White	6, S. Her. P.	.	.
auritum	. . . White	6, S. Her. P.	.	.
bicolor	. . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	. 4 America	. 1739
Chantini	. . . White	6, S. Her. P.	. 2 Madeira	. 1773
Neumannii	. . . Gr. yl.	4, S. Her. P.	. Para	. 1860
Verschaffeltii	. . . White	8, S. Her. P.	. Para	. 1859
Bellemèi	. . . 2 Wht.	6, S. Her. P.	. Para	. 1860
Canariti	. . . Gr. yl.	4, S. Her. P.	.	.
cupreum	. . . White	6, S. Her. P.	.	.
cucullatum	. . . R. or.	4, S. Her. P.	.	.
	. . . Green	3, S. Ev. S.	. 4 China	. 1822

Devonianum	Pk. w.	S. Her. P.	Brazil	
edule	White 3,	S. Her. P.	2 Guiana.	1800
Enckii	White 4,	S. Her. P.		
esculentum	White 4,	S. Her. P.	2 America	1739
fragrantissi- mum	Red 6,	S. Ev. Cl.	4 Demerara	1832
formosum		S. Her. P.		
Gærdtii	Pk. w.	S. Her. P.		
grandifolium	White 6,	S. Ev. S.	6 Caraccas	1803
helleborifo- lium	White 6,	S. Ev. S.	3 Caraccas	1796
Houlettii		S. Her. P.		
Kaageanum		S. Her. P.		
Köchii	Pk. w.	S. Her. P.	Brazil	
lanceanum		S. Her. P.		
læcerum	White 4,	S. Ev. S.	4 Caraccas	1822
Lemaireanum	Pk. w.	S. Her. P.	Brazil	
lividum	Dingy 9,	S. Her. P.	1 W. Indies	1828
maculatum	Green 3,	S. Ev. S.	4 S. America	1820
marmoratum		S. Her. P.		
miabile		S. Her. P.		
nymphæifo- lium	White 4,	S. Her. P.	1 E. Indies	1800
odoratum	White 6,	S. Her. P.	2 Pegu	1818
ovatum	White 3,	S. Her. P.	1 E. Indies	1818
pallidum		S. Her. P.		
pedatum	White 4,	S. Her. P.	1 Brazil	1824
petiolatum	White 6,	S. Tu. P.	2 FernandoPo	1832
pictum		S. Her. P.		
pinnatifidum	White 4,	S. Her. P.	2 Caraccas	1817
pumilum	White 6,	S. Her. P.	1 Nepal	1820
regule		S. Her. P.	Brazil	
Reichenbachii		S. Her. P.		
rubrovenium		S. Her. P.		
sagittifolium	White 4,	S. Her. P.	1 W. Indies	1710
scandens	White 6,	S. Her. P.	6 Guinea	1822
Schmitzii	White	S. Her. P.		
viride	Gr. w.	S. Her. P.		
seguinum	White 3,	S. Ev. S.	6 America	1759
Simsii	White 4,	S. Ev. Cl.	6	
splendidi- simum	Pk. w.	S. Her. P.	Brazil	
Thelmannii		S. Her. P.		
tripartitum	White 6,	S. Ev. S.	Caraccas	1816
Veitchii		S. Her. P.	Borneo	
violaceum	Pur. 9,	S. Tu. P.	1 Antilles	1840
virginicum	6,	H. Her. P.	1 Virginia	1759
viviparum	Green 5,	S. Her. P.	1 E. Indies	1817
Wallisii		S. Her. P.		
Wightii		S. Her. P.		
xanthorhizum	White 5,	S. Ev. S.	1	1823
zambesifolium	Yel. 6,	S. Her. P.	2 Brazil	1823

CALAIS, De Candolle. The name of a mythological person, who bore scales on his back. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A hardy annual, growing in common garden soil.

Lindleyi . Yellow . 5, H. A. 1 N. America . 1833

CALAMAGRÖSTIS, Adanson. Taken from *calamus*, a reed, and *agrostis*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Mere weeds of simple culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arundo epigejos*; 2, *A. Pseudophragmites*; 3, *C. sylvatica*; 4, *Arundo Calamagröstis*; 5, *Agrostis Calamagröstis*; 6, *Arundo stricta*; 7, *C. arundinæa*; 8, *Arundo humilis*—acutiflora, confinis, effusa 1, glauca, Halleriana 2, Hostii 3, lanceolata 4, Langsdorffii, laxa, littorea, montana, speciosa 5, stricta 6, strigosa, sylvatica 7, tenella 8, varia.

CALAMARIE, fossil plants resembling reeds.

CALAMBAC. See *Aquilaria* and *Alocrylon*.

CALAMIFOLME, reed or quill-shaped.

CALAMINA, Ræmer. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Apluda mutica*.

gigantea . Green . 7, S. Grass 1½ I. of Luzon 1822
mutica . Green . 7, S. Grass 1½ E. Indies . 1816

CALAMINT. See *Calamintha*.

CALAMINTHA, Pursh. From *kalos*, beautiful,

and *mintha*, mint. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiææ*. The species of this genus have little to recommend them; all that can be said is, that they are ornamental; they grow without difficulty in common loamy soil, and are increased by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thymus caroliniana*; 2, *Melissa grandiflora*; 3, *Nepeta marifolia*; 4, *Melissa Nepeta*; 5, *M. calaminttha*, *Thymus calaminttha*; 6, *C. officinalis*, *Melissa calaminttha*, *M. Nepeta*, *M. umbrosa*.

alba . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 4 Hungary . 1818
caroliniana 1. Flame 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Carolina . 1804
orbata . . . Purple 6, F. Ev. S. 1 S. Europe . 1596
fruticosa . . . Purple 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1752
grandiflora 2. Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1596
variegata . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1596
marifolia 3 . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1788
mimuloides . Red y. l. 6, F. Ev. S. 1 California 1848
Nepeta 4 . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., ch. hills.
sylvatica 6 . Red . 8, H. Her. P. 1 I. Wight, wds.
vulgaris 5 . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., bor. field.

CALAMPELIS, D. Don. Compounded from *kalos*, pretty, and *ampelis*, a vine, its habit of growth being to ramble like that plant. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniææ*. This is a species of great merit, capable of enduring the open air; when in full flower it has an elegant appearance; the situation for it is against a south wall, trained up a pillar, over a vase, &c. Any light loamy soil suits it; and young plants from cuttings are readily obtained. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eccremocarpus scaber*.

scabra 1 . . Orange . 7, F. Ev. Cl. 10 Chile . 1824

CALAMUS, Linn. Taken from *calam*, signifying a reed, in Arabic. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmææ*. This is a fine genus, holding a middle station between the grasses and palms, with the habit of the former and inflorescence of the latter. They succeed best in a moist atmosphere in rich sandy loam, and are increased by seed. The resin called dragon's blood is obtained by wounding *C. Draco*. *C. zaiacca* is cultivated for its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, and covered with scales like those of a lizard; within these scales are two or three sweet yellow kernels.

albus . . . White . 5, S. Palm. 50 E. Ind. . 1812
australis . . Green . 5, S. Palm. 20 Australia
Draco . . . Green . 5, S. Palm. 40 E. Ind. . 1819
niger . . . Green . 5, S. Palm. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
rudentum . Green . 5, S. Palm. 200 E. Ind. . 1812
verus . . . Green . 5, S. Palm. 20 Co. China 1824
Zaiacca . . Green . 5, S. Palm. 20 E. Ind. . 1812

CALANDRÍNIA, Humboldt and Bonpland. In honour of J. L. Calandrini, a German botanist. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacææ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and grow well in loam and peat carefully incorporated; multiplied from seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Talinum ciliatum*; 2, *T. paniculatum*; 3, *T. umbellatum*.

Andrewsii . Rose . 8, G. De. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1812
arenaria . . Or. red 7, H. Her. P. Valpar. . 1831
ascendens . Purple 6, S. Her. P. Brazil .
ciliata 1 . . Purple 8, S. A. Chile . 1823
caulescens . Rose . 8, H. A. Mexico . 1827
compressa . Rose . 8, H. A. Chile . 1826
discolor . Rose . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1834
grandiflora . Purple 7, S. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1826
glauca . . . Rose . 8, G. A. 1 Chile . 1827
livida . . . Purple 4, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico
Lockhartii . Rose . 6, G. De. S. 1 Trinidad . 1825

monandra . Red . 8, H. A. 2 Chile . 1837	
nifida . Red . 8, G. A. 1 Chile . 1837	
paniculata 2 . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 S. Amer. 1816	
phacosperma . Rose . 8, G. B. 1 Peru . 1827	
procumbens . Red . 8, H. A. 2 S. Amer. 1837	
speciosa . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 California 1831	
umbellata 3 . Rose . 7, H. A. 2 Peru . 1836	

CALANTHE, *R. Brown*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower; literally a "pretty blossom." *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a genus of very pretty plants when in flower. They require a light airy part of the house, otherwise the flowers will not open freely, neither will their colours be so good. The plants must never be saturated with water; in every other respect they require the same treatment as is recommended for *Bletia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ambyglottis bicolor*; 2, *A. veratrifolia*, *Bletia Masica*; 3, *Ambyglottis vestita*, *Alismorchis vestita*, *Centrosia vestita*; 4, *C. australis*. See *Ania*.

abbreviata . S. Ter. Java .	
angustifolia . S. Ter. Java .	
australis . Yellow . 6, S. Ter. 1 N. S. W. 1823	
bicolor 1 . Yel. red . 8, G. Ter. 1 1/2 Japan . 1837	
brevicornu . Rose w. . 8, S. Ter. 1 1/2 Nepal . 1838	
clavata . S. Ter. Sylhet .	
comosa . S. Ter. Neilgher .	
curculigol . Orange . 10, S. Ter. 2 Malacca 1844	
densiflora . Yelsh . 9, S. Ter. 2 E. Ind. 1837	
discolor . White . 5, G. Ter. 1 Japan . 1837	
Domini . Rose . 9, S. Ter. 1 Hybrid, gard.	
emarginata . Vio. or. . 6, S. Ter. 1 Java .	
flavicans . Wht. bl. . 4, S. Ter. 1 1/2 E. Ind. 1838	
furcata . White . 8, G. Ter. 1 Luxon I. 1836	
gracilis . Yellow . 8, S. Ter. 1 Sylhet 1852	
Griffithii . S. Ter. Bootan .	
Mascha 2 . Vio. pur. . 6, S. Ter. 3 E. Ind. 1838	
ochracea . Pa. yel. . 4, S. Ter. 1 1/2 Japan . 1836	
parviflora . S. Ter. Java .	
plantaginea . Lilac . 2, S. Ter. 1 Nepal . 1839	
puberula . S. Ter. Sylhet . 1851	
pulchra . Orange . 8, S. Ter. 1 Java .	
purpurea . Purple . 8, S. Ter. 1 1/2 Ceylon .	
Sieboldii . S. Ter. 2 E. Ind. 1837	
speciosa . Orange . 4, S. Ter. 1 Java .	
striata . S. Ter. Japan .	
syriatica . White . 5, S. Ter. 2 Madag. 1823	
sylvestris . White . 6, S. Ter. 1 Madag. 1823	
tricarinata . S. Ter. Nepal .	
Veitchii . Par. rose . 5, S. Ter. 2 Borneo .	
hybrida . Rose . 4, S. Ter. 1 Hybrid, gard.	
versatrifolia . White . 4, S. Ter. 2 Java . 1819	
versicolor . Wht. bl. . 8, S. Ter. 2 Maurit. 1836	
vestita 3 . W. crim. . 11, S. Ter. 2 E. Ind. 1848	
lutea . Cream . 11, S. Ter. 2 Hybrid, gard.	
viridifolia . Gr. br. . 11, S. Ter. 1 Assam . 1851	
viridifusca . Gr. br. . 11, S. Ter. 1 E. Ind. 1852	

CALATHEA, *Meyer*. The name applies to the form of the stigma, and is derived from *kalathos*, a basket or cup. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Morantaceae*. The plants of this genus are interesting and ornamental. *C. zebрина* is much admired on account of the stripes on the leaves, which resemble the marks on a zebra's back; whence the specific name. They grow well in the stove, in sandy peat; and are increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Maranta zebрина*.

Allobya . White . 9, S. Her. P. 2 Trinidad. 1824	
flavescens . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil . 1822	
grandifolia . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Rio Jan. 1826	
longibrac- teata . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1826	
maculata . White . 12, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Rio Jan. 1826	
orbiculata . Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1830	
Rossii . Yellow . 4, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1825	

villosa . Yellow . 4, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil . 1825	
pardina . Yellow . 4, S. Her. P. 1 Guiana . 1836	
violacea . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil . 1815	
zebrina . Rd. yel. . 8, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1815	

CALATHIAN VIOLET. See *Gentiana pneumon-anthe*.

CALBŌA, *Car.* Named in honour of Don L. Calbo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. A genus of plants of easy culture, growing in common soil, and increased by cuttings.

globosa . Red . 6, G. De. Cl. 6 Mexico . 1843	
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CALCARATE, spurred, having a spur.

CALCAREOUS, chalky.

CALCEIFORM, like a little shoe.

CALCEOLARIA, *Linn.* Named from *calceolus*, alluding to the form of the corolla. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. This is a favourite genus, and contains some very showy species, from which an almost countless number of handsome hybrids have been raised and are raising. The herbaceous and shrubby kinds are chiefly cultivated. They thrive in a turfy loam, peat, and sand mixed, or any kind of rich, open, sandy garden mould seems to suit them. The place most favourable to their successful growth is a pit or frame, where they must be potted and watered with judgment. Some cultivators turn them out in the flower-garden, where they make a brilliant display; others flower them in pots, with perfect success, in the greenhouse; the latter way is generally preferred for the rare and superior kinds. Young cuttings planted in soil, under a glass, root freely; they are also increased from seed, which it is recommended to sow as soon as ripe. The annual species require to be sown in heat, and when up, potted off, and afterwards brought on for flowering in the greenhouse. *Synonymes*: 1, *tinctoria*; 2, *diffusa*; 3, *floribunda*; 4, *Animala pendula*; 5, *C. viscosissima*, *rugosa macrophylla*, *rugosa latifolia*; 6, *Beta violacea*, *Jovellana violacea*; 7, *Beta punctata*, *Jovellana punctata*.

alba . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Chile . 1844	
amplexi- caulis . Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 Peru . 1845	
angustiflora . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Peru . 1830	
arachnoideale . Purp. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1827	
alba . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . 1833	
canariensis . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Canaries	
cuneiformis . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Bolivia . 1846	
refugens . Red . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . 1833	
ascendens . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Coscill. 1826	
Atkinsonia . Y. red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Hybrid . 1830	
bicolor 2 . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1829	
californica . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 California	
chilensis . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Chiloe . 1830	
connata 3 . Yel. . G. B. 3 Chile . 1824	
corymbosa . Yel. . 5, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1822	
crenatiflora 4 . Y. spt. 6, F. Her. P. 1 1/2 Chile . 1831	
flexuosa . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Peru . 1846	
chelic- nolides . Yel. . 4, F. A. 1 Peru . 1846	
ericoides . Yel. . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Columbia	
hyssopifolia . W. yel. . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Quito . 1843	
floribunda . Pa. y. 9, G. Ev. S. 1 Falk. Is. 1777	
Fothergillii . Orange . 4, F. Her. P. 4 Hybrid . 1830	
Gellianiana . Ochre . G. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1823	
Herbertiana . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Valpar. 1836	
parviflora . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid . 1830	
hians . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . 1830	
Hopeana . Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Hybrid . 1830	

integrifolia	Yel.	. 8, F. Ev.	S. 2	Chile	. 1822
angustifolia	Yel.	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 1½	Chile	. 1832
viscosissima	Yel.	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 2½	Chile	. 1832
Knypersliensis	Yel. or.	G. Her.	P. ¾	Hybrid	. 1834
Martineba	Y. spt.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Hybrid	. 1830
mirabilis	Purp.	G. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid	. 1834
Morrissoni	Ochre.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	Hybrid	. 1830
Pavonii	Yel.	. 6, G. Her.	P. 2	Peru	. 1848
pendula	Y. spt.	7, G. Ev.	S.	Chile	. 1831
pinnata	Yel.	. 7, G.	A. 2	Peru	. 1773
plantaginea	Yel.	. 8, G. Her.	P. 1	Chile	. 1827
polifolia	Yel.	. 7, G. Her.	P. 1	Chile	. 1826
polyantha	Yel.	. 5, G. Her.	P. 3	Hybrid	. 1830
punctata	Purp.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	Chile	. 1862
purpurea	Purp.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Chile	. 1827
elegans	Pa. pur.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	Chile	. 1832
pecta	W. pur.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	Chile	. 1832
rugosa	Yel.	. 8, F. Ev.	S. 2	Chile	. 1822
scabiosifolia	Yel.	. 5, G. Ev.	Tr. 2	Chile	. 1822
stricta	Yel.	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 1½	N. Gren.	. 1846
scissilis	Yel.	. 9, F. Ev.	S. 1½	Valpar.	. 1832
Standishii	Br. yel.	6, G. Her.	P.	Hybrid	. 1841
tetragona	Yel.	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 1½	Peru	. 1848
thyrsoiflora	Yel.	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 1½	Chile	. 1827
violacea	Violet.	6, F. Ev.	S. 1½	Chil.	. 1855
Wholeri	Purp.	5, F. Her.	P. 1	Hybrid	. 1831
Yungii	Ochre	3, G. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid	. 1830
atra	Dark	. 3, G. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid	. 1830
cuneifolia	Yel.	. 5, G. Her.	F.	Bolivia	. 1846
dilecta	Brown	5, G. Her.	F.	Hybrid	. 1830
pallidior	Pale	. 5, G. Her.	F.	Hybrid	. 1830

Garden varieties.—These are too numerous to allow of even a select list; many however are very beautiful.

CALCEOLUS. See *Cypripedium Calceolus*.

CALCITRAPA. See *Centaurea Calcitrapa*.

CALDÁSIA, Wild. In memory of J. Caldas, a Bogotan naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This very handsome species thrives well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; seeds. *Synonyme:* 1, *Bonplandia geminiflora*.

heterophylla. Blue . 7, S. A. 1½ N. Spain . 1813

CALDCLUVIA, G. Don. Named after Alexander Caldehugh, F.R.S., &c., who collected and sent home many dried plants from Chile. *Linn.* 8, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. For culture, see *Weinmannia*. *Synonyme:* *Weinmannia paniculata*.

paniculata. White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Australia . 1831

CALEA, R. Brown. Derived from *kalos*, beautiful; in allusion to the showy flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are very showy, and easily cultivated; a loamy soil mixed with peat is best; cuttings root without difficulty in soil or sand. See *Baccharis, Melananthera*.

cordifolia. Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Jamaica . 1832
jamaicensis. Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Indies 1739
solidaginea. Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Caraccas 1817
leptophylla. White . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 N. Zealand 1824

CALEACTE, R. Brown. From *kalos*, beauty, and *akte*, sea-shore; the species being ornamental there. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A showy species, of easy culture and propagation. *Synonyme:* 1, *Solidago urticæfolia*.

plumatifida. Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1816
urticæfolia 1. Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Vera Cruz 1740

CALEANA, R. Brown. In honour of George

Caley, sometime superintendent of the Botanic Garden, St. Vincent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of pretty plants, requiring the same treatment as *Caludenia*.

major . . . Gr. brn. 6, G. Ter. 1 N. S. Wales . 1810
minor . . . Gr. brn. 6, G. Ter. ¾ N. Holland . 1822
nigrita . . . Dark . 6, G. Ter. 1 Swan River . 1810

CALECTASIA, Brown. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Juncaceæ*. Discovered by Mr. Brown, in South-Western Australia. This elegant flowering rush is easy of cultivation, as a greenhouse plant; it requires to be potted in sandy loam, and to stand in a shady situation. *Synonyme:* 1, *Hattia elegans*.

cyanea . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Australia . 1840

CALÉNDULA, Linn. Named from *calende*, the first day of the month; there being flowers almost any month in the year. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of showy plants, among which is the old and well-known *C. officinalis*, or common marigold. This species was formerly used in soups and broths, but is now little regarded. The greenhouse species thrive well in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The half-hardy annuals it is recommended to sow in a gentle heating hotbed, from whence they must be transplanted into the open ground; the hardy kinds merely require to be sown in the open borders. *Synonyme:* 1, *C. cegyptiaca*.

arborescens. Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
arvensis . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 2 Europe . 1597
asterias . . . Yellow 8, H. A. 1½ N. Eur. . 1838
chrysanthemifolia } Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
dentata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1790
denticulata . Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. 2 Barbary . 1821
fruticosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1752
graminifolia . Yellow 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1731
hybrida . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1752
incana . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1½ Barbary . 1796
mexicana . . . Yellow 8, H. A. 1½ Mexico . 1829
muricata . . . Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.
nudicollis . . . W. pur. 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1731
officinalis . . . Orange 6, H. A. 3 S. Eur. . 1673
plena . . . Orange 6, H. A. 3 Gardens .
oppositifolia . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
pluvialis . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1699
sáncta . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 2 Levant . 1731
scicula 1. . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Sicily . 1816
stellata . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Barbary . 1795
suffruticosa . Yellow 12, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
Tragus . . . W. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
flaccida . . . Orange 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
viscosa . . . Orange 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790

CALEPINA, Adanson. Not explained. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. A curious annual, of easy culture. *Synonyme:* 1, *Myagrum Iberioides*.

Corvini . . . White . 5, H. A. 1½ S. Europe . 1816

CALÈYA. See *Caleana*.

CALÍCIUM, Acharius. The name is expressive of the organs of reproduction; and derived from *kalypion*, a little cup. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. Curious white or grey productions appearing in patches on wood or boards exposed to the air—*aciculare*, *ærugindrum*, *cantharellum*, *capitellatum*, *cærulescens*, *chrysocephalum*, *claviculare*, *crustatum*, *curtum*, *debile*, *ferrugineum*, *hyperellum*, *in-*
H 2



guinans, marginatum, microcephalum, rosidum, sphaerocephalum, stigonellum, terebinellum, tigillare.

CALICO BUSH. See *Kalmia latifolia*.

CALIMERIS, De Candolle. From *kalos*, pretty, and *meros*, a part. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme: Aster cassiurabicus.* See *Aster*.

cassiárbica. Purple. 9, H. Her. P. Russia. 1834

CALÍNEA. See *Dolichocarpus Calínea*.

CALIPHURIA, Herbert. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These plants "are evidently akin to *Eurycles* of Amboyna and Australia, forming a link between *Eurycles* and *Griffinia*." For culture, &c., refer to *Amaryllis*.

Hartwegiana Yellow. 5, S. Bl. P. 1 N. Grenada 1843
Herbertiana. Yellow. 5, S. Bl. P. 1

CÁLLA, Linn. From *kalos*, beauty. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. These species are showy and worth cultivation, they grow freely in any rich soil; and increase by seeds, or divisions. *Synonyme: 1, Dracontium pertusum.* See *Richardia, Homalomena, Monstera, and Pellandrea*.

acromática. White. 7, G. Her. P. 2 China. . . 1813
oculta. . . White. 5, G. Her. P. 2 China. . . 1817
palmistris. White. 7, G. Aq. P. 1 N. America. 1768
perthusa 1. White. 5, G. Ev. Cr. 6 W. Indies. 1752

CALLIÁNDRA, Benth. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *aner andros*, stamen, in allusion to the length and beautiful colour of the stamens. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Elegant shrubs, related to *Mimosa*, easily cultivated in light rich soil, and propagated by cuttings, planted in sand and plunged in a gentle heat. *Synonyme: 1, Inga Hárrissii*.

brévipes. . . Crimson 3, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil. . . 1849
Hárrissii 1. . . Rose. 2, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil. . . 1845
Tweedii 1. . . Scar. cri. 3, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico. . . 1845

CALLICARPA, Linn. Named in reference to the pretty berries; from *kalos*, beautiful, and *karpós*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. The species of this genus are handsome, and succeed well in loam and peat mixed. Cuttings strike without difficulty in sand or soil. The bark of *C. Lantiana* has a peculiar subaromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Cingalese, when they cannot obtain *betel* leaves; the Malays reckon the plant diuretic. *Synonymes: 1, C. tomentosa; 2, C. japonica.*

americana. Red. 6, G. De. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1724
arbores. . . Purple 8, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies. 1820
cana 1. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies. 1799
ferruginea. Blue. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica. 1794
incana. . . Red. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies. 1800
japonica. . . Pa. pk. 9, F. Dec. S. 4 Japan. . . 1850
lanata. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies. 1788
lanceolaria. Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies. 1822
longifolia 2. White. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 China. . . 1825
macrophylla. Pink. 6, S. Ev. S. 5 India. . . 1803
purpurea. . . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies. 1822
reticulata. . . Red. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1820
rubella. . . Red. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 China. . . 1822

CALLICEPHALUS. See *Centandrea nitens*.

CALLICHRŌA, Fischer and Meyer. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *chroa*, colour; in reference to the colour of its flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This little plant is well

entitled to a place in every flower-border, as well on account of its dwarf and slender habit as of its rich golden-coloured flowers. It grows well in common garden soil, and is increased from seed, which should be reared on a hotbed.

platyglōssa. Yellow. 10, H. A. 1 California 1825

CALLICÓCCA. See *Cephaelis*.

CALLICOMA, Bot. Rep. The name is expressive of the pretty bunches of yellow flowers; and is derived from *kalos*, beautiful, and *kome*, hair. *Linn.* 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. A very showy plant, cultivated with ease in fibrous peat and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.

serratifolia. . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1793

CALLIGONUM, Linn. Derived from *kalos*, beautiful, and *gonum*, a joint; there being joints instead of leaves. *Linn.* 11, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. This species is showy, and requires sandy open loam to grow it well; increase is by cuttings. See *Atriplex*.

Pallásia. . . Grn. wht. 3, H. Ev. S. 4 Casp. Sea 1780

CALLIŌPEA, D. Don. So called from *Kalliope*, one of the Muses. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty dwarf genus, succeeding in any loamy soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes: 1, Leontodon aureum, Hieracium aureum.*

aurea. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy. . . 1789

CALLIŌPSIS, Reich. Derived from *kallistos*, beautiful, and *opsis*, the eye; in allusion to the beautiful bright eye of the flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The flowers of these plants are extremely pretty, and well suited for the flower-garden. The perennial kinds grow in any loamy soil, and the annuals merely require sowing; the tender species should be sown in a slight hotbed, and afterwards transplanted. *Synonymes: 1, Coreopsis tinctoria; 2, C. palmata; 3, C. rosea; 4, Diplosastera tinctoria; 5, Coreopsis dispersifolia.*

Atkinsoniana. Yl. brn. 6, H. A. 2 Columbia 1826

bicolor 1. . . Yellow 6, H. A. 2 Arkansas 1822

Drummondii 5. Yl. pur. 9, H. A. 2 Texas. . 1834

palmata 2. . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 1/2 Louisiana 1823

rosea 3. . . Red. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Casana 1778

tinctoria 4. . . Purple. 7, H. A. 3 N. Amer. 1820

atropurpurea D. pur. 6, H. A. 3 N. Amer. 1823

CALLIPÉLTIS, De Candolle. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *pelle*, a buckler. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. A hardy annual, of no beauty, growing in any common soil—*cucullaria*.

CALLIPRŌRA, Lindley. Derived from *kalos*, pretty, and *prora*, a front; in allusion to its pretty appearance. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is a very handsome hardy bulbous species, succeeding well in a shaded peat border, and increased freely from offsets.

lutea. . . Yellow. 3, H. B. P. 1/2 California. . 1831

CALLIPSÝCHE, Herbert. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *psyche*, a butterfly—beauty of flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A

new genus of bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as *Pancrätium*.

eucrosioides . Scar. gr. 3, S. Bl. P. 2 Mexico . . 1842

CALLISTERIS, Bory. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *ptēris*, a fern—beauty of fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns, requiring similar treatment to *Polypodium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anisogonium seramporense*; 2, *Diplazium malabarium*; 3, *Asplenium ambiguum*, *Digrammida ambigua*, *Diplazium pubescens*; 4, *D. ovatum*.

alismafolia 1 Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. Is. of Luzon.

elegans . . Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P.

malabaria 2 Br. yel. 6, S. Her. P. Malabar.

ovata 3 . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. Is. of Leyte.

prolifera . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. E. Indies.

spinulosa . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. Java.

vitteformis . Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. Samar.

Wallichii . . Brown 4, S. Her. P. E. Indies.

CALLIPHŒREA, Herb. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Bulbous perennials requiring the same treatment as stove Amaryllids, and are increased by off-sets.

Hartwegiana . Gr. wh. 5, S. Bl. P. 1. N. Grenada 1843

CALLIRHŒE. See *Málva*.

CALLISACE, Fischer. The name alludes to the seeds; and is taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *sakos*, a buckler. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A species of little beauty, and easily cultivated—*dahurica*.

CALLISIA, Linn. This is a pretty species, hence the propriety of the name from *kalos*, pretty. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This plant succeeds in sandy fibrous peat, and is increased by division.

repens . . . Blue . 6, S. Tu. P. 1/2 W. Indies . 1776

CALLISTA. See *Erica*.

CALLISTÁCHYS, Ventenat. The name is expressive of the fine spikes of flowers; and is derived from *kalos*, beautiful, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Beautiful shrubs of easy and free growth; sandy peat and loam is the best soil for them; and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings, in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. sordida*.

cuneata . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824

lanceolata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1815

linariaefolia 1 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Holl. . 1824

longifolia . . Red yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1839

ovata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1815

retusa . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1830

CALLISTÉMMA, R. Brown. The name refers to the beautiful flowers; and is derived from *kalistos*, prettiest, and *stemma*, a crown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of this genus are well known in the garden for the beauty of their flowers, and the little trouble required to bring them to perfection. The seeds should be sown in a gentle hotbed in spring, and the plants removed to the flower borders, or they may be sown as soon as the weather permits in the open air, where they are wished to flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aster chinensis*; 2, *A. indicus*.

hortense 1 . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

album . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

brachyanthum . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

múltiplex . . Varieg. 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

hortense:

rubrum . . . Red . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

variegatum . . Varieg. 7, H. A. 1 1/2 China . 1731

indicum 2 . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 1/2 E. Indies 1820

CALLISTÉMON, R. Brown. The name refers to the beautiful scarlet colour of the stamens of some species; and is derived from *kallistos*, beautiful, and *stemon*, a stamen. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are species of great beauty, and should be cultivated in all conservatory or greenhouse collections; particularly those with scarlet or crimson flowers. Loam, peat, and sand, is the best soil for them; and ripened cuttings strike readily in sand, or sandy loam, under a glass: they are also sometimes increased from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Metrosideros citrinus*; 2, *M. lophanthus*; 3, *M. regulosus*; 4, *M. salignus*; 5, *M. speciosus*; 6, *M. viminalis*; 7, *M. viridiflorus*.

brachyanthum Cr. Y. 9, G. Ev. S. 6 S. Austr. . 1840

formosus . . Cr. Y. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

lanceolatus 1 . Crim. 6, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. . 1788

leptostachyum . Green 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1820

linearifolius . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. . 1820

linearis . . . Scar. 6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. . 1788

lophanthus 2 . Pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1800

marginatus . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1816

microphyllus . Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Holl. . 1824

microstachyum Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1836

pinifolius . . Green 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1827

pungens . . . Crim. 5, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. . 1827

rigidus . . . Crim. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1800

rugulosus 3 . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1821

salignus 4 . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1788

scaber . . . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. N. Holl. . 1820

sempervirens . Crim. 4, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. . 1818

speciosus 5 . . Crim. 4, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. . 1822

viminalis 6 . . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 8 N. S. W. . 1800

viridiflorus 7 . Green 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Holl. . 1818

CALLISTÉPHUS, De Candolle. See *Callistémma*.

CALLITHAÛME, Herbert. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *thauma*, a thing to be admired. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Bulbous plants, discovered in Peru, by Mr. McLean; they require the same treatment as *Amaryllis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pancrätium viridiflorum*.

angustifolium . Green . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru . . 1839

spathulatum . Green . 5, S. Bl. P. 1 Truxillo 1839

viridiflorum 1 . Green . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru . . 1839

CALLITRICHE, Wild. Named from *kalos*, beautiful, and *thrix*, hair; applied by Pliny to a plant, which had the colour of beautiful hair. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Callitrichaceæ*. Plants not worth cultivating; the seeds do well thrown into a pond. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. aquatica*—*autumnalis*, *pedunculata*, *platycarpa*, *verna* 1, *v. aquatica*.

CALLITRIS, Ventenat. From *kalos*, beautiful; in allusion to its beautiful appearance. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus, growing twenty or thirty feet high; like the rest of the family it delights in sandy loam; and increases from seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thijsa articulata*; 2, *Cupressus triquetra*, *Frenela triquetra*; 3, *C. Fothergillii*; *C. macrostachya*. See *Frenela* and *Widdringtonia*.

cupressiformis . Apetal 3, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. 1826

Fothergillii 3 . . Apetal 4, H. Ev. T. 15 C. G. H.

quadrivalvis 1 . Apetal 2, G. Ev. T. 20 Barbary 1815

triquetra 2 . . . Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 15 C. G. H. 1820

CALLIXENE, *Comm.* From *kalos*, pretty, and *xenos*, a stranger—beauty of plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacææ*. Plants requiring shelter in a frame or greenhouse, to be grown in sandy loam and peat, and increased by underground runners. *Synonyme*: 1, *Luzuriaga erecta*. polyphylla 1 . Wh. rd. 4, G. Her. Cl. 10 Chili . 1847

CALLOSE, callous, hardened.

CALLOUSLY - GLANDULAR, having hardened glands.

CALLOUSLY SERRATED, having hardened serratures.

CALLUNA. See *Erica*.

CALOBOTRYA. See *Ribes sanguineum*.

CALOCERA, *Fries*. *Kalos*, beautiful, and *keras*, a horn; in allusion to the divisions of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricææ*. These are remarkable productions found under the bark of various trees—*cornea*, *tuberosa*.

CALOCHILUS, *Brown*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, very showy when in flower. The sepals are yellowish green, and the lip purple, covered with rich brown hairs. They will grow in the greenhouse; but they do best in the stove, treated as the *Blétias*.

campéstris . Gr. brn. . G. Ter. ¼ N. Holland . 1824
paludosus . Brown . G. Ter. ¼ N. Holland . 1823

CALOCHORTUS, *Pursh*. From *kalos*, handsome, and *chortus*, grass. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. This is a splendid genus of plants. The soil most suitable for them is sandy peat, and a little loam; if the plants are grown in pots, they must be carefully drained, and the soil only watered as the growth happens to require it. In the winter they must be treated like other frame bulbs. When the roots recommence growing, shift them into new soil. They increase from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cyclobithra elegans*.

elegans 1 . . White . 6, F. Bu. P. ¼ California 1826
luteus . . Yel. spot 9, F. Bu. P. 1 California 1831
macrocarpus. Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. 2 California 1826
nifidus . . Purple . 8, F. Bu. P. 1 California 1826
pallidus . . Pa. br. 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ Mexico . 1849
splendens . . W. spot 8, F. Bu. P. 1½ California 1832
venustus . . Lilac . 8, F. Bu. P. 1½ California 1836

CALODRACON. See *Dracæna*.

CALODÉNDRON, *Thunberg*. Derived from *kalos*, beautiful, and *dendron*, a tree; in reference to the beauty of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ruticææ*. A tall-growing ornamental tree, succeeding in loamy soil; and increases from cuttings.

capense . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. T. 50 C. G. H. . . 1789

CALONYCTION, *Choisy*. The circumstance of the flowers opening at night has suggested the derivation of the generic name, from *kalos*, beautiful, and *nyx*, night. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulææ*. Plants once regarded as species of *Ipomæa* and *Convolvulus*, constitute this genus.

pseudomuricatum. Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Ind. 1827

CALOÛSE. See *Urtica tenacissima*.

CALOPÉTALON. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *pe-*

talon, a petal—beauty of flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Australian plants, of easy culture in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings.

ringens . . Scar. yel 5, G. Ev. Cl. 4 Australia . 1859

CALOPHACA, *Fischer*. Taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *phake*, lentil. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. An ornamental species; it grows best in sandy loam; and is multiplied by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cytisus nager*, *pin-natus*, *Wolgáricus*.

Wolgárica 1 . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 2 Siberia . 1786

CALOPHANES, *D. Don*. Taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *phaino*, to appear; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthææ*. This is an interesting addition to our hardy border flowers; it succeeds best in loam and peat; and is readily increased by parting the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ruellia oblongifolia*.

oblongifolia 1 . Blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina . 1832

CALOPHYLLUM, *Linn.* Expressive of the beautiful leaf; and taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clusiææ*. Large-growing timber trees of considerable value. Sandy loam suits them best; and young plants are easily procured from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cálaba*.

Cálaba . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 India . . 1780
Inophyllum. White . 5, S. Ev. T. 100 E. Indies 1793
sphrium 1 . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Malabar . 1800
Tacamahaca. White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Bourbon . 1822

CALOPOGON, *R. Brown*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *pogon*, a beard; the lip is beautifully fringed. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. This is a beautiful greenhouse plant, producing a few purple flowers on a stem, from twelve to eighteen inches high. It will grow well in peat and loam, and may be increased by dividing the tuberous roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Limodorum tuberosum*.

pulchellus . Purple . 7, G. Ter. 1½ N. America . 1771

CALOROPHUS. See *Restio*.

CALOSCÖRDUM, *Herbert*. From *kalos*, pretty, and *scordon*, garlic. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. A genus of bulbous plants, nearly allied to *Allium*, and requiring the same treatment as the ornamental species of that genus.

nerineiflorum . Ro. pur. 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ Chusan . 1843

CALOSTÉMA, *R. Brown*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *stemma*, a crown; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidææ*. These are handsome bulbous species, of tolerably easy culture; they thrive best in sandy loam and a little peat mixed; and are increased from offsets.

album . . . White . 5, G. Bu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
carneum . . . Flesh . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 Australia . 1837
Cunninghami Rose . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Moreton B.
luteum . . . Yellow 11, G. Bu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1819
purpureum . Purple 11, G. Bu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1819

CALOTHÁMNUS, *Labillardière*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *thamnus*, a shrub. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtacææ*. Beautiful shrubs; they succeed well in sandy peat; and cuttings

root freely in sand, or sandy mould, under a glass.

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| <i>glauca</i> . . . | Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1824 |
| <i>gracilis</i> . . . | Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803 |
| <i>longifolius</i> . . . | Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1840 |
| <i>quadrifida</i> . . . | Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803 |
| <i>villosa</i> . . . | Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803 |

CALOTRIS, *Agardh*. The name applies to the beauty of the filaments; and is taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *thrix*, a hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Convolvaceæ*. Minute, curious marine productions, found in little patches sometimes floating—*conservicolor*, *distorta*, *fasciculata*, *lanata*, *l. fuscescens*, *luteola*, *mirabilis*, *nivea*, *scopulorum*; *Berkleyana*, *cæspitula*, *hypnoides*, *interrupta*, *Mucor*, *rufescens*.

CALOTIS, *R. Brown*. A derivation from *kalos*, beautiful, and *ous*, an ear; alluding to the paleæ of the pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This species has wedge-shaped leaves, and is very pretty; it is multiplied by divisions, and grown successfully in any common soil.

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| <i>cuneifolia</i> . . . | Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1. N. Holland . 1819 |
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CALOTROPIS, *R. Brown*. Taken from *kalos*, beautiful, and *tropis*, a keel; alluding to the keel of the flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Any rich soil suits these beautiful species, young plants of which are readily obtained from cuttings, or seeds. *Synonyme* : 1, *Asclepias gigantea*.

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| <i>gigantea</i> 1. . . | White 8, G. Ev. S. 5 E. Indies . 1690 |
| <i>procera</i> . . . | White 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Persia . . 1714 |

CALPICARPUM, *Don*. From *calpis*, an urn, and *karpos*, fruit, alluding to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*—*Rochburghii*. See *Cérbera fruticosa*. The plants in this genus are said to be species of *Kôpsia*.

CALPURNIA, *Meyer*. Name of a Roman lady. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. See *Vinifolia*.

CALTHA, *Linn.* A syncope of *kalathos*, a goblet; in allusion to the likeness of the form of the corolla to a golden cup. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The species are showy, and do best in a moist situation, but will grow and flower in a common border. Seeds, or divisions. *Synonyme* : 1, *ficarioides*.

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| <i>arctica</i> . . . | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1827 |
| <i>asarifolia</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Unilas . . 1824 |
| <i>bidora</i> . . . | White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1827 |
| <i>flabellifolia</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1818 |
| <i>goveniana</i> . . . | Yellow 4, F. Her. P. 1 N. India . 1851 |
| <i>integerrima</i> . . . | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1827 |
| <i>leptosépala</i> . . . | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1827 |
| <i>minor</i> . . . | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, hills. . 1816 |
| <i>natanus</i> . . . | Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . . 1816 |
| <i>palustris</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., marshes. . 1816 |
| <i>flore-pleno</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gardens. . 1815 |
| <i>parnassifolia</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1815 |
| <i>radicans</i> . . . | Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Scot., marshes. . 1815 |
| <i>sagittata</i> . . . | Grn. yl. 11, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Horn. . 1840 |

CALTROPS WATER. See *Trapa*.

CALTROPS. See *Tribulus*.

CALUMBA ROOT. See *Bryonia* and *Oboculus palmatus*.

CALUMBA ROOT (American). See *Frazera Walteri*.

CALYCANTHACEÆ, a small order of beautiful early flowering shrubs, mostly hardy and of easy cultivation.

CALYCANTHUS, *Linn.* From *kalya*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the colour of the calyx. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Calycanthaceæ*. This is a valuable genus, with delightful fragrant flowers. They succeed in open loamy soil, and multiply by layers. See *Chimonanthus*.

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| <i>fertilis</i> . . . | Brown 6, H. De. S. 4 Carolina . 1726 |
| <i>floridus</i> . . . | Brown 6, H. De. S. 6 Carolina . 1726 |
| <i>asplenifolius</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>ferox</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>glauca</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>inodorus</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>longifolius</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>oblongus</i> . . . | Brown 6, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>ovatus</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>variegatus</i> . . . | Brown 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1803 |
| <i>laevigatus</i> . . . | Brown 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1806 |
| <i>macrophyllus</i> . . . | Br. pur. 5, H. De. S. 6 California . 1848 |
| <i>oblongifolius</i> . . . | Brown 5, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1820 |
| <i>occidentalis</i> . . . | Br. pur. 5, H. De. S. 6 California . 1850 |
| <i>pennsylvanicus</i> . . . | Br. pur. 5, H. De. S. 4 Pensyl. . 1820 |

CALYCERACEÆ, a small order of obscure plants, principally from South America.

CALYCIIFORM, formed like a calyx.

CALYCINE, of or belonging to the calyx.

CALYCOMUS. See *Acrophyltum*.

CALYCOPHYLLUM, *De Candolle*. From *kalyx*, a calyx, and *phyllon*, a leaf; one tooth of calyx expands into a coloured leaf. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For culture, &c. refer to *Mussenda*.

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| <i>candidissimum</i> . . . | White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Cuba . . 1830 |
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CALYCOTOMA, *Link.* From *kalyx*, a calyx, and *tome*, a cutting. The calyx, when fallen, has the appearance of having been cut off. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *Synonymes* : *Cytisus spinosus*, *Genista spinosa*, *Spartium spinosum*. See *Cytisus*.

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| <i>spindosa</i> . . . | Yellow . 6, H. Dec. S. 4 S. Europe . 1596 |
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CALYCYLATE, } having bractæas resembling an

CALYCYLATED, } external or additional calyx.

CALYMENIA. See *Oxybaphus*.

CALYPSO, *Salisbury*. Said to be from *kalypto*, to conceal; in allusion to the habitat of the plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are small, but extremely pretty species, well deserving a place in every garden. They grow best in sandy loam and peat, in a frame or warm border, by a south wall, and are increased by offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes* : 1, *C. americana*; 2, *C. borealis*.

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| <i>americana</i> 2 . . . | Pink . 5, H. Ter. . $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1820 |
| <i>borealis</i> 1 . . . | Or. br. 5, F. Ter. . $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1805 |

CALYPTRA, applied to the body which covers the theca in mosses; anything in the shape of an extingisher.

CALYPTRANTHES, *Swartz*. From *kalyptra*, a veil, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the peculiar manner in which the united segments of the calyx fall off. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Strong-growing ornamental timber trees, of easy management. Sandy peat suits them; and young plants are obtained by layering the branches. *Synonyme* : 1, *Eugenia caryophyllata*. See *Syzgium*.

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| <i>caryophyllifolia</i> 1 . . . | White . 3, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1822 |
| <i>Chytracilia</i> . . . | White . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica . 1778 |
| <i>Jambolana</i> . . . | White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1796 |
| <i>Zuzygium</i> . . . | White . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Ind. . 1778 |

CALYPTRARIA, *Planch.* Derived from *kalyptra*, a veil; racemes with bracts. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. A magnificent plant, resembling *Medinilla magnifica*, with large showy flowers; treatment the same as for *Medinilla*, and increased by cuttings.

hamántha . Dk. pur. 9, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Grenada.

CALYPTRION, *Gingins*. Derived from *kalyptra*, a veil, and *ion*, a violet. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. Pretty species; peat and loam suits them; and young plants are procured from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vidua Hybánthus*, *Ionidium Hybánthus*. See *Anchiæta*.

Aublétii 1 . Cream . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . 1823

pyrifolium . Cream . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1822

CALYSTEGIA, *Loureiro*. Named from *kalyx*, calyx, and *stega*, a covering. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. A few of these species are very interesting. They all succeed in common loamy soil, and are increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Convolvulus sepium*; 2, *Convolvulus spithameus*; 3, *Convolvulus stéus*.

Catesbiána . Rose . 7, H. Ev. Tw. 3 Carolina 1816

dahurica . Pink . 7, H. De. Tw. 1½ Dahuria 1823

gigántea . White . 7, H. De. Tw. 20

hederacea . Rose . 6, F. Her. Tw. 3 Nepal 1826

margináta . Pink . 7, H. De. Tr. 3 N. Holl. 1824

pubescens . Rose . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 China . 1844

reniformis . Pink . 6, F. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. 1822

sepium 1 . Wh. gr. 9, H. De. Tw. 10 Brit. hedges.

incarnáta . Red . 7, H. De. Tw. 4 N. Amer.

Soldanella . Flame . 6, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Brit., sea sh.

spithamæa . White . 7, H. De. Tw. 1 N. Amer. 1796

sylvêstria 2 . White . 7, H. De. Tw. 1 Hungay. 1815

tomentosa 3 . Wh. pk. 6, H. De. Tr. 1 N. Amer. 1818

paradoxa, *reniformis*.

CALYTHRIX, *Labillardière*. So called from *kalyx*, a calyx, and *thrix*, hair. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. These are handsome evergreens, of easy culture; sandy peat and loam mixed suits them; and cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass.

anguláta . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1842

aurea . Br. yl. 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1842

breviseta . Pa. lil. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1843

ericoides . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824

floribúnda . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1820

glábra . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1818

glutinosa . Y. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1843

pubescens . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

sapphirina . Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1843

scábra . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Austr. . 1824

variabilis . Lilac . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1842

virgáta . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1823

CALYX, the outer envelope of a flower.

CAMARIDIUM, *Lindley*. *Kamara*, an arched roof; tip of stigma, vaulted. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. See *Cymbidium ochroleucum*.

CAMARA NUTMEG TREE. See *Acrodictidium*.

CAMARU. See *Physalis pubescens*.

CAMAROTIS, *Lindley*. Named in allusion to the chambered lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this desirable genus may be successfully cultivated in a warm and humid stove, placed on a sound rough block of wood, with the bases of its lower roots protected by moss. Shading must be duly attended to.

brasilénsis . White . 5, S. Epi. 3 Brazil . . 1833

obtusá . Rose . 4, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1844

purpurea . Purple . 5, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . . 1837

CAMÁSSIA, *Lindley*. From *quamass*, or *camass*, its native name in N. America. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asphodelaceæ*. The flowers of this beautiful plant are nearly two inches in diameter. Dr. Lindley scarcely remembers to have ever seen a more strikingly handsome bulbous plant. It requires a peat border, under a north wall; and is increased by bulbs and seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Quamásia esculénta*.

esculénta 1 . Purple 7, H. Bu. P. 1½ Columbia . 1827

CÁMBIUM, the viscid fluid which appears between the bark and wood of Exogens, when the new wood is forming.

CAMBOGE. See *Garcinia Cambógia* and *Cambógia gútta*.

CAMBUY FRUIT. See *Eugénia*.

CAMELINA, *Crantz*. From *chamai*, on the ground, and *linon*, flax; in allusion to its dwarf habit. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The species have but little beauty, and require to be sown in the open border. *C. satíva* is cultivated in some parts of Europe for the sake of the oil which is obtained from the seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Myágrum satírum*; 2, *Cheiránthus sylvestris*.

láxa . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Caucasus . 1837

satíva 1 . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1 Brit., co. fie.

glabrata . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1 Brit., co. fie.

píllosa 2 . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1 Brit., co. fie.

austriaca, *barbarexifolia*, *dentata*, *microcarpa*.

CAMELIA, *Ker*. Named in honour of George Joseph Kamel, or Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. "All the species of Camellia are universally admired by every collector of plants, on account of their beautiful rose-like flowers, and elegant dark-green shining laurel-like leaves. They are very hardy greenhouse plants and are of easy culture, requiring only to be sheltered from severe frost. The best soil for them is an equal quantity of good sandy loam and peat. But some of the best Camellia growers have found that light loam alone answers very well. The pots should be well drained with pieces of potsherds, that they may not get soddened with too much wet, as nothing injures them more than over-watering, particularly when they are not in a growing state. When growing freely, they can scarcely have too much, and they should be watered over the leaves with a fine rose-pot; they are readily increased by cuttings, or inarching on the common kinds. The cuttings should be taken off at a joint as soon as they are ripened, and planted in sand, under a glass, where they will soon strike root; when this is the case they should be planted singly in small pots, and set in a close frame, and they must be afterwards hardened to the air by degrees." The season most proper to give the Camellias a general potting is February and March. After this, put them into a peach-house or vinery, or a warm greenhouse, and give the plants plenty of water while they are making their young shoots; when the season's growth is completed, and the flower-buds formed, the back of the greenhouse or even a

well-sheltered north border will suit them, for they will be seriously injured if exposed to the rays of the sun. A regular succession of flowers may be obtained from autumn till July, if attention is paid to shifting the plants to the warm atmosphere of a vinery, or pinery, &c., and to one a few degrees colder, and so on till they come to expand their flowers in the greenhouse, which in rough, bleak, cold weather, should be kept closed. The seeds of *C. oleifera* yield an excellent table oil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sasánqua rosea*. See *Polyspöda*.

caryoides . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	6 China . . .	1824
hybrida . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	8 Liège Hybrid	
japonica . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	12 China . . .	1739
Kissi . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	10 China . . .	1823
maliflora 1 . .	Pink . . .	2, G. Ev. S.	8 China . . .	1818
oleifera . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	6 China . . .	1819
reticulata . .	Red . . .	4, G. Ev. S.	12 China . . .	1824
flor. pleno . .	Red . . .	4, G. Ev. S.	12 China . . .	
Sasánqua . . .	White . . .	2, G. Ev. S.	6 China . . .	1811
anemoneflora .	Wh. yel. .	2, G. Ev. S.	6 China . . .	1858
plena-alba . .	White . . .	2, G. Ev. S.	4 China . . .	1824
plena-rubra .	Red . . .	2, G. Ev. S.	8 China . . .	1818
semi-plena .	Red . . .	2, G. Ev. S.	6 China . . .	1811

Acutipétala, Aitöni, álba, a. plena, a. semi-duplex, a. simplex, a. variegata, Alberti, Alexina, altheiflora, Amherstia, amplissima, anemoneflora, a. álba, a. cárnea, a. Knightii, a. rósea, a. striata, Antwerpensis, apínga, ardens, argentea, atropurpurea, atrorubens, atroviolacea, auctubefolia, augusta, Bcaite Supreme, Bedfordii, blanda, Brookiana, Bruzcellensis, Buckliana, Burlesiana, candidissima, Candolleana, cardinalis, cárnea, cerasina, caryophyllodes, Chamlerii, Chandlerii, Clintonia, Oliveana, coccinea, colla, Colvillei, compacta, c. rubra, Comptoniana, conchiflora, concinna, concolor, conspicua, corallina, coronata, Comte de Paris, crassinervis, curvatiflora, dahiaeflora, decora, delicatissima, Derbyana, dilata, dianthiflora, Donkelaarii, Dorsetii, Egitonii, Eclipsis, elata, electa, elegans, elegantissima, Elphinstonii, Epsomensis, excelsa, eximia, fascicularis, fimbriata, Fioriana, flaccida, flammeola, flavescens, floribunda, florida, Flöyii, folius-variegatus, Fordii, Francfortensis, fulgens, Gaussonii, Gilliesii, gloriosa, grandiflora, Griffintii, Hallesi, Hálleyi, Haylockii, hélvola, heptanguláris, Herbérii, heterophylla, hexanguláris, Hibbertii, Hövei, humilis, ignescens, imbricata, i. álba, imperialis, incarnata, Innocenza, insignis, i. álba, involuta, Johnsonii, Jubilee, kermesina, Knightii, lactea, Lamberiana, Lancmannii, latifolia, Leda, Lèhii, Leeana, Lefevreana, Lehmannii, lindbrija, Lindleyana, lineata, Leopoldii, longifolia, Löwii, lucida, luteo-álba, macrophylla, marmorata, Märtha, Mastersii, Mathottiana, maxima, miniata, minuta, mutabilis, myrtifolia, nana, nannetensis, nivea, nobilissima, ochroleuca, ornata, oxoniensis, pæoniaeflora, papaveracea, paradoxa, Parksii, Parthoniana, parviflora, penicillata, perfecta, picturata, platyphlora, plumaria, pomponia, prægnans, Præssii, Præssii rósea, princeps, pulchella, pulcherrima, punctata, quercifolia, ranunculiflora, Reevesii, regina, resplendens, Rivinii, rosacea, rosaflora, rosamundi, rosa-sinensis, rósea, roscana, Rössii, ro-

tundifolia, Roulini, rubicunda, rubra, rubropunctata, rubricaulis, rugosissima, Sabiniána, sanguinea, semi-plena, sericea, Simsii, Soulangiana, spatulata, speciosa, spectabilis, Spofforthiana, S. cárnea, spoliófera, staminea, superba, supina, Susanna, Sweetii, tricolor, triumphans, Vandésii, V. cárnea, V. superba, variabilis, variegata, v. plena, Verschaffeltii, V. simplex, venosa, versicolor, Wadiceana, Weimarii, Welbankiana, Wiltónii, Woodsii.

CAMELS THORN. See *Alhagi Maurdrum*.

CAMERARIA, Linn. In memory of Joachim Camerarius, a physician and botanist of Nuremberg. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Apocynaceae. The species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, of easy culture; they succeed best in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Wrightia dubia*. See *Tabernaemontana*.

angustifolia .	White . . .	9, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer. 1752
dubia 1 . . .	Orange . .	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind. 1813
latifolia . .	White . . .	8, S. Ev. T.	25 Havan. 1733

CÁMMARA. See *Lantana Cámmara*.

CÁMMARUM. See *Aconitum Cámmarum*.

CAMPANIA, Don. From campana, a bell, from the form of the corolla. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Gesneraceae. A genus separated from *Drymonia*, and requiring the same treatment; they are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Drymonia grandiflora*, *Besleria grandiflora*.

grandiflora .	1 Wht. cr. 6, S. Cl. P.	2 Santa Fee .	1843
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CAMPANULÆA, Leib. and Zucc. From campana, a bell, and *homoioides*, similar. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Campanulaceae. For culture refer to *Campánula*.

lanceolata .	Gr. blue 7, F. Her. P.	1 Japan . .	
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CAMPÁNULA, Linn. The name is a diminutive of campana, a bell; on account of the resemblance thereto of the corolla. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Campanulaceae. This is a showy and well-known genus; some of the species are tall-growing handsome plants, while others scarcely rise more than a few inches from the ground. They are all of easy culture in the border of the flower garden or shrubbery, where the hardy kinds merely require sowing; the less hardy kinds should be sown on a hotbed, or in the greenhouse, and when up potted off. The roots of *C. Rapunculus* are occasionally eaten. *Synonymes*: 1, *rupëstris*; 2, *Roëlla decumbens*; 3, *C. capitata*; 4, *neglecta*; 5, *spatulata*; 6, *speciosa*; 7, *diffusa*; 8, *betonicifolia*; 9, *Adenophora lilifolia*; 10, *C. baldensis*; 11, *multiflora*; 12, *glomerata petraea*; 13, *lobetiorides*; 14, *gummifera*; 15, *glomerata daharica*; 16, *planiflora*; 17, *flexuosa*; 18, *integerrimum*. See *Platyodon*, *Symphandra*, *Adenophora*, *Lightfootia*, *Prismalocarpus*, *Sámolus*, *Wahlenbergia*.

acuminata .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer. 1826
Adami . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Caucasus 1821
affinis . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1½	S. Eur. 1824
aggregata .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P.	2 Bavaria 1817
allianifolia .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1½ Caucasus 1803
Allioni . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1 S. France 1820
alpina . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1½ Switzerl. 1779

Alpini . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1800
americana . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Pennsyl. 1763	
angustifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	France . . .	1818
armena . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Russia . . .	1826
aurea . . .	Yel. . .	8, G. Ev. S. 3	Madeira . . .	1777
angustifolia . . .	Yel. . .	8, G. Ev. S. 2	Madeira . . .	1777
latifolia . . .	Yel. . .	8, G. Ev. S. 2	Madeira . . .	1777
azorea . . .	Li. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Switzerl. 1778	
barbata . . .	Li. blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Italy . . .	1752
cyanea . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1		1836
Bartelieri . . .	Blue . . .	9, H. Her. P. 1		
Belardi . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Italy . . .	1813
bellidifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 2	Pyrenees 1823	
betonicefolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Greece . . .	1820
Bieberste- niana 1 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Caucasus 1820	
bononiensis . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 2	Italy . . .	1773
Broussone- tiana . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	Mogadore 1825	
caespitosa . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria . . .	1819
calycina . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria . . .	1820
capensis 2 . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. A. 1	C. G. H. 1803	
Caroliniana . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 1		
carpathica . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Carp. Alps 1774	
alba . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	gard. variety.	
caucasia . . .	Purp. . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1808	
confusa . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Switzerl. 1777	
cephalanth. . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 1	Russia . . .	1815
cephalotes . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1		1814
cernua . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. B. 3	C. G. H. 1804	
Cervicaria . . .	Li. blue . . .	7, H. B. 3	Germany 1803	
cervicarioides . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1822
cichoracea 3 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Greece . . .	1768
collina . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1803	
colorata . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2	Himalay. 1849	
congesta . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	France . . .	1823
corymbosa . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 2	Crete . . .	1820
crenata 4 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Russia . . .	1820
dehiscens . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. A. 1	E. Ind. . .	1818
dichotoma . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	Siely . . .	1820
divergens 5 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 1 1/2	Hungary 1814	
drabefolia . . .	Pa. blu. . .	6, H. A. 1	Athens . . .	1823
Elatine . . .	Pa. blu. . .	7, H. Her. Tr. 3	S. Eur. . .	1823
elegans 6 . . .	Pa. blu. . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1811
elliptica . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1826	
ernuloides . . .	Pa. blu. . .	7, H. A. 1	Africa . . .	1823
Erinus . . .	Pa. blu. . .	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur. . .	1768
eriocarpa . . .	Purp. . .	6, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus 1823	
exilis . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1820	
filifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1826
fragilis 7 . . .	Blue . . .	8, F. Her. P. 1	Alps . . .	1826
hirsuta . . .	Blue . . .	8, F. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1826
garganica . . .	Pa. blu. . .	7, H. Tr. B. 3	M.S. Ang. 1830	
glomerata . . .	Violet . . .	5, H. Her. P. 2	Brit. chb. pa.	
alba-elata . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2 1/2	Hybrid, gard.	
caerulea . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2 1/2	Hybrid, gard.	
elata . . .	White . . .	5, H. Her. P. 2	Brit. chb. pa.	
flore-albo . . .	Pa. pur. . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid, gard.	
flore-pleno . . .	Li. lac. . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid, gard.	
purpureo . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid, gard.	
plena-alba . . .	White . . .	5, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., gardens.	
gracilis . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. B. 1	N. S. W. 1704	
graminifolia . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1817	
grandis . . .	Blue . . .	7, F. Her. P. 1	Natolia . . .	1842
gummifera 8 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1817	
hederacea . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1817	
Hermifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	Portugal 1823	
heterodoxa . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1824	
hispidula . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	C. G. H. 1817	
infundibul- iformis . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1822
infundibu- lum . . .	Purp. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1825
laciniata . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 2	Greece . . .	1788
lactiflora . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 4	Siberia . . .	1816
lamiifolia . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P. 3	Iberia . . .	1823
lanceolata . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	France . . .	1819
laugingiosa . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 2		1814
latifolia . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 4	Brit., pastures.	
flore-albo . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., woods.	
lilifolia 9 . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Siberia . . .	1784
lingulata . . .	Violet . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1804	
linifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819	
littoralis . . .	Blue . . .	8, G. B. 1	N. Holl. 1820	
Loeflingii . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur. . .	1818
longifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 4	Pyrenees 1820	
Lorei 10 . . .	Purp. . .	6, H. A. 1 1/2	Italy . . .	1824
lyrata . . .	Violet . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	S. Eur. . .	1823
macrantha . . .	Lilac . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Hybrid . . .	1834
polyantha . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Her. P. 3	Russia . . .	1830
macrostachya 11 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 1 1/2	Hungary. 1814	
Medium . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 4	Germany 1597	
album . . .	White . . .	7, H. B. 2	Germ., gard.	
purpurea . . .	Purp. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Germ., gard.	
microphylla . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Hungary. 1820	
mollis . . .	Purp. . .	6, G. Her. P. 1	Sicily . . .	1788
Moorcrofti- ana . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Nepal . . .	1849
murialis . . .	Blue . . .	8, F. Her. P. 1 1/2	S. Eur. . .	1835
neglecta . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 2		1813
nicaensis 12 . . .	Purp. . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont 1820	
nitida . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1731	
cerulea . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1731	
nobilis . . .	Pa. pur. . .	5, H. Her. P. 1	China . . .	1814
Nuttallii . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826	
obliqua . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 3		1813
obliquifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Italy . . .	1823
Ottomiana . . .	Blue . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2	C. G. H. 1825	
parviflora . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Iberia . . .	1819
patalia . . .	Violet . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., pastures.	
pendula . . .	Cream . . .	7, H. B. 1	Caucasus 1823	
peregrina . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 2	C. G. H. 1794	
persicifolia . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
alba . . .	White . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
alba-plena . . .	White . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
grandis . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
maxima . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
plena . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	1596
planiflora . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1817
primula- flora . . .	Purp. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Portugal. 1854	
pubescens . . .	Blue . . .	7, G. Her. P. 1 1/2	Bohemia . . .	
pulcherrima . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1		
grandis . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1		
coronata . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1		
palla . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria . . .	1779
pumila . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	
flore-albo . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	
punctata . . .	White . . .	5, H. A. 1	Siberia . . .	1813
pusilla . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1821	
pyramidalis . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 4	Carniola . 1594	
flore-albo . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Europe . . .	
quadrifida . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 4	N. Holl. 1820	
Rainera . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1826
ramosissi- ma 13 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. A. 1	Greece . . .	1820
Rapuncu- lodes . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 3	England . . .	
Rapunculus . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., hedges.	
rhomboidea . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl. 1775	
rubra . . .	Rdsh. li. . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	
rigescens . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1820
rotundifolia . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Brit., heaths.	
flore-albo . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., woods.	
flore-pleno . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., gardens.	
ruthenica . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus 1815	
sarmatica 14 . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1803
saxatilis . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Candia . . .	1768
Scheuchzeri . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . . .	1813
sibirica . . .	Blue . . .	8, H. B. 1	Siberia . . .	1783
simplex . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	S. France 1819	
spatulata . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Greece . . .	1817
speciosa 15 . . .	Purp. . .	5, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1825
spicata . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 1	Switzerl. 1786	
spreta . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . . .	1820
stricta . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. B. 2	Syria . . .	1819
strigosa . . .	Purp. . .	7, H. A. 1	Syria . . .	1857
sylvatica 18 . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. A. 1	Nepal . . .	1840
Tendrii . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Naples . . .	
tenuifolia . . .	Violet . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Hungary. 1817	
thyrsoides . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. B. 2	Switzerl. 1785	
tomentosum . . .	White . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant 1810	
Trachelium . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 4	Brit., woods.	
alba . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., gardens.	
alba-plena . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., gardens.	
plena . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., gardens.	
tracheloides . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus 1817	
trichocaly- cina . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P. 3	Italy . . .	1823

uniflora	. . . Blue	. 6, F. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1815
urticifolia	. . . Blue	. 8, H. Her. P.	3 Germany	1800
flore pleno	. . . White	. 7, H. Her. P.	2 Germany	
Vandesi	. . . Cream	. 6, H. Her. P.	1	
velutina	. . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 S. Eur.	1826
Vidallii	. . . White	. 7, H. Her. P.	2 Azores	1845
virgata	. . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1823
versicolor	16. Striped	8, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1788
violæfolia	. . . Blue	. 7, H. B.	1 Siberia	1817
Waldsteini- ana 17	. . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Hungary	1824
Zöysii	. . . Dk. blu.	7, H. Her. P.	1 Carniola	1813

CAMPANULACEÆ, an order of well-known plants, chiefly herbaceous, of which the common hair bell is an example.

CAMPANULATE, bell-shaped.

CAMPEACHY WOOD, or **LOGWOOD**. See *Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum*.

CAMPÊLIA, *Richard*. So named from *kampe*, a bending, and *helios*, the sun. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. An interesting plant, growing in any rich soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1, *Tradescantia Zanönia*.

Zanönia 1. . . Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Indies . 1759

CAMPHIRE TREE. See *Cinnamödum camphora*.

CAMPHOR TREE. See *Cinnamödum camphora*.

CAMPHOR CHINESE. See *Cinnamödum camphora* and *glaiucum*.

CAMPHOR SUMATRA. See *Dryobalanops camphora*.

CAMPHOR OIL OF BORNEO. See *Dryobalanops camphora*.

CAMPHORÖSMA, *Linn.* Named from *camphora*, camphor, and *osme*, a smell; the former a Latin and the latter a Greek word. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. The species have but little beauty. *C. monspeliaca* abounds with a volatile oily salt, and is warm and stimulating.

monspeliaca . . . Apetal . 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ S. Europe 1640
acuta, *ovata*.

CAMPION. See *Cucubalus*.

CAMPION ROSE. See *Lýchnis*.

CAMPOMANËSIA, *De Candolle*. Named after Rodriguez, C. de Campomanes, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Callistemon*.

linearifolia . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . . 1824

CAMPTERIA, *Presl*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pteris biaurita*; 2, *Pteris nemoralis*.

biaurita 1 . . . Pa. yel. & br. 5, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. 1824
nemoralis 2 Yellow brn. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ I. Bour. 1823

CAMPTOSËMA, *Hooker*. From *kamptos*, flexible, and *sema*, a standard. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A genus separated from *Kennedy*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonymy*: 1, *Kennedy splendens*.

rubicunda . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. Tu. 3 N. S. W. . 1788

CAMPYLÁNTHUS, *Roth*. Named from *kampylos*, a curve, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. An ornamental plant succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.

salsoloides . . . Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. 1 Teneriffe . 1825

CAMWOOD. See *Baphia nitida*.

CAMPYLOBÓTRYIS, *Hook*. From *campyle*, a curve, and *botrys*, a raceme; the racemes of the flowers are curved. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rubiaceæ*. The species at present introduced are very pretty little plants, growing in peat and leaf mould, and are readily increased by cuttings placed under a glass.

discolor . . . Red. wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1850
refulgens . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil?
smaragdina . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil?

CANADA RICE. See *Zizania aquatica*.

CANADA TEA. See *Gaultheria procumbens*.

CANADIAN MUGWORT. See *Artemisia canadensis*.

CANAGONG. See *Mesembryanthemum aequiliterale*.

CANÁLICULATE, channelled, furrowed.

CANARINA, *Linn.* So called from the species being natives of the Canaries. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. These are desirable plants, producing pretty flowers in the autumn and winter. Unless the roots are placed in the stove after they begin to grow in the spring, they do not flower so well in the greenhouse. A mixture of light loam and peat is the best soil for them; plants are procured from cuttings, which strike in soil, or by dividing the roots.

Campanula . . . Orange 2, G. Her. P. 3 Canaries . 1696
laevigata . . . Orange 2, G. Her. P. 3 Canaries . 1825

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. See *Tropæolum aduncum*.

CANARY GRASS. See *Phalaris*.

CANARY SEED. See *Phalaris*.

CANAVÁLIA, *Dec.* Canavali is its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These species have but little to recommend them; for culture, &c., see *Dolichos*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dolichos ensiformis*; 2, *D. obtusifolius*; 3, *D. roseus*.

bonariensis . . . Purple 7, S. De. Cl. 3 B. Ayres .
ensiformis 1 . . . Purple 7, S. A. 3 E. Indies 1778
gladiata . . . W. red 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Indies 1790
obtusifolia 2 . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Indies 1820
emarginata . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Indies 1800
rosea 3 . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Jamaica . 1812

CANCELLATE, like lattice-work.

CANDÁRUM. See *Pýthion*.

CANDELÁBRUM, or **CHANDELIER TREE**. See *Pandanus candelabrum*.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. See *Myrica*.

CANDÓLLEA, *Labillardière*. In honour of Augustus Pyramus Decandolle, F.M.R.S. and L.S., Professor of Botany at Geneva, author of many approved botanical works. He was one of the first botanists of his time. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. A beautiful genus, thriving best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings, in the same kind of soil, root readily under a glass. See *Hibbertia*.

Brunonis . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 S. River . 1837
cuneiformis . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl . 1824
Hugelii . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. 3 S. River . 1837
tetrandra . . . Yellow . . . G. Ev. S. 4 S. River . 1843

CANDY CARROT. See *Athamántia Matthiöla*.

CANDYTUFT. See *Iberis*.

CANE-BRAKE. See *Arundinaria*.

CANELLA, *P. Browne*. From *canna*, a reed; in allusion to the bark being rolled like cinnamon. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Canellaceæ*. These are valuable and ornamental trees, about fifteen feet high, best cultivated in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings of the well-ripened wood taken off at a joint will root in sand in a moist heat; they must not be deprived of any of their leaves. Sweet recommends large old cuttings as the best. The bark is aromatic and pungent.

alba . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 40 W. Indies . 1735
laurifolia . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 S. America. 1820

CANELLACEÆ, a small order of West Indian aromatic plants, consisting of only a few species.

CANESCENT, hoary, approaching to white.

CANINA, pertaining to dogs.

CANKER BRAND. See *Uredo caries*.

CANNA, *Linn.* The Celtic name for a cane or mat. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. This is a genus worthy of cultivation in all collections, as its lively flowers are produced in great abundance and at all seasons; many species are now in our collections; the most splendid is *iridiflora*, which is amongst the handsomest plants of the stove; rich light soil suits the species best; they are propagated by divisions at the root, or by seeds, which they produce in abundance. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. chinensis*.

achiras . . . Dk. red 8, S. Her. P. 4 Mendoza 1829
angustifolia . Scarlet 4, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1824
aurantiaca . Orange 12, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1824
adrea . . . Yellow 12, S. Her. P. 2
bicolor . . . Yel. rd. 3, S. Her. P. 2
braziliensis . Red . 3, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil .
carnea . . . Flesh . 12, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1822
coccinea . . Scarlet 12, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1731
compacta . Red . 4, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1820
coccea . . . Red . 5, S. Her. P. 2 . 1823
cubensis . Red . 2, S. Her. P. 3
denuclata . Scarlet 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1818
latifolia . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1818
discolor . Scarlet 11, S. Her. P. 3 Trinidad 1827
edulis . . . Red . 9, S. Her. P. 3 Peru . 1820
elegantissima Carmine 2, S. Her. P. 3
elegans . . Red . 5, S. Her. P. 2
esculenta . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1822
excelsa . . Scarlet 2, S. Her. P. 10 Brazil . 1820
Fentelmännia Red . 5, S. Her. P. 3
fiacida . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 5 S. Carol. 1788
floribunda . Rd. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2
gigantea . Rd. yel. 12, S. Her. P. 5 S. Amer. 1809
glauca . . . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1730
rufo . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer.
rubro-lutea . Yel. red 8, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica 1894
granda . . . Red . S. Her. P.
Hookeri . . Carmine 12, S. Her. P.
indica . . . Scarlet 12, S. Her. P. 2 India . 1570
maculata . Red yel. 12, S. Her. P. 2 India .
juncea . . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 6 Peru . 1816
Kartseini- . Red . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Indies . 1820
ana } Scarlet 12, S. Her. P. 2
Lagunensis . Red yel. 9, S. Her. P. 3 Laguna 1828
Lamberti . . Scarlet 5, S. Her. P. 4 Trinidad 1819
lanceolata . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1825
lanuginosa . Scarlet 4, S. Her. P. 5 Marant. 1823
latifolia . . Pink . 12, S. Her. P. 8 Brazil . 1820
leptophylla . Red . 9, S. Her. P. 3
liliflora . . . White . S. Her. P.
limbata . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1818
Lindleyana . Yel. red . S. Her. P.
lutea . . . Yellow 10, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1629

maculata . . . Soar. yel 8, S. Her. P. 3 E. Ind. . 1570
magnifica . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer.
Mülleri . . . Red . S. Her. P.
musselobra . Red . S. Her. P.
mutabilis . . Yel. red 6, S. Her. P. 2
nepalensis . Red . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1822
occidentalis . Rd. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. . 1822
orientalis . . Red . 6, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1820
flavata . . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1820
pallida . . . Pa. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind. 1820
latifolia . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. 1820
pätens . . . Rd. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2 Rio Jan. 1778
pedunculata . Orange 10, S. Her. P. 4 . 1820
peruviana . . Maroon 5, S. Her. P. 3 Peru
polymorpha . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. 1825
superba . . . Red . 8, S. Her. P. 3
Reevesii . . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 5 China . 1835
rubro-lutea . Yel. red 8, S. Her. P. 4 Jamaica 1834
rosea Rose . 9, S. Her. P. 3
rubra . . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. 1820
rubricaulis . Red . 5, S. Her. P. 3 . 1821
sanguinea . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1820
Schubertii . Yel. red 12, S. Her. P.
Sellowi . . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3
speciosa . . Red . 8, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. 1820
spectabilis . Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. 2
sylvestris . . Scarlet 12, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1820
variabilis . . Red . 12, S. Her. P. 3 India . 1822
villosa . . . Red . S. Her. P.
Warczewiczii Red . 8, S. Her. P. 2 America 1852

CANNABINACEÆ, or Hempworts. A small order of herbaceous and annual plants, of which the hop and the hemp are examples.

CANNABIS, *Linn.* So called from *ganek*, its Arabic name, and from the Celtic appellation *can*, reed, and *ab*, small. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cannabaceæ*. One species of this genus produces the hemp. The hemp to which we owe so many of our comforts is *C. sativa*. Neither is handsome, and they require only to be sown in the open ground and kept clean. A most powerfully narcotic gum resin is obtained from both species.

indica . . . Green . 8, H. A. 2 E. Indies . . 1800
sativa . . . Gr. wht. 6, H. A. 2 India . . .

CANNON-BALL TREE. See *Couroupita guianensis*.

CANOE BIRCH. See *Bétula papyrifera*.

CANSCORA, *Don*. From *Kansjan-cora*, the Malabar name of one of the species. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A genus of annuals of no merit. For culture, &c., see *Exacum*.—*Parishii*.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See *Campanula medium*.

CANTHARELL. See *Cantharellus*.

CANTHARELLUS, *F. Adams*. An alteration of the French name *chanterelle*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Interesting productions. *C. cibarius* is one of the best of our eatable mushrooms. The best way of preserving them for use, is to string them in rows, and after they have become flaccid, to hang them in a dry place where they can have plenty of air. They then form a delicious ingredient in rich gravies, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Merulius purpuratus*.—*aurantiacus*, *cibarius*, *cinereus*, *cornucopoides* 1, *lævis*, *lobatus*, *lutescens*, *umbonatus*, *undulatus*.

CANTHIUM, *Lambert*. Cantix is the Malabar name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This is an ornamental shrub, and will grow in any rich soil; increase is by cuttings. See *Gardenia* and *Webera*.

dubium . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1824

CANTUA, *Juss.* From *cantu*, the name of one of the species in Peru. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. This is a genus of beautiful shrubs, requiring an airy greenhouse, and very much the same treatment as *Fuchsia*. *C. buxifolia* is the magic tree of the Peruvian Indians, and was formerly used to decorate their houses on feast days. Loam, peat, and sand is the best soil, and the species are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Periphrágmos dependens*; 2, *Periphrágmos flexuosus*. See *Gilia* and *Hoitzia*.

buxifolia 1. Yel. ro. 4, G. Ev. S. 5 Peru . 1846
 bicolor . . . Rd. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1846
 coronopifolia Scarlet 8, G. Her. P. 3 Carolina . 1726
 inconspicua . Blue . 9, H. A. 2 America . 1793
 pyrifolia 2 . Cream 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Peru . 1846

CANTULA. See *Furcraea Cantula*.

CAOUTCHOUC, or Indian rubber, is the inspissated juice of various plants. The Caoutchouc of commerce is principally obtained from *Ficus elástica* and *Siphonia elástica*.

CAPE HORN PEA. See *Pisum americanum*.

CAPE JESSAMINE. See *Gardenia florida*.

CAPE PHILLYREA. See *Cassine capensis*.

CAPER SPURGE. See *Euphorbia Lathyris*.

CAPPER TREE. See *Capparis*.

CAPERONIA. See *Craton*.

CAPILLACEOUS, } very slender, like a hair.

CAPILLARY, }

CAPILLARY-MULTIFID, divided in slender hair-like segments.

CAPILLATE, hairy, stringy.

CAPILLUS-VENERIS. See *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

CAPITATE, growing in a head; a stigma is capitate when it is large, round, and blunt.

CAPITELLATE, }

CAPITULAR, } growing in small heads.

CAPITULATE, }

CAPNOPHYLLUM, *Gaertner*. So called from *kappos*, smoke, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A mere weed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Conium africanum*, *Rumia capensis*—*africana* 1.

CAPPARIDACEÆ. Herbaceous plants and shrubs inhabiting the tropics, or in countries bordering upon them.

CAPPARIS, *Linn.* So called from the Arabic *kappar*, capers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. This is a genus of ornamental low shrubs; they grow well in a mixture of loam and peat: and cuttings root in sand, in heat, under a glass. *C. spinosa* is a good free-flowering species, when allowed plenty of room. The flower-buds of the caper form a well-known pickle; they are stimulant, antiscorbutic, and aperient; and the bark is said to be diuretic. *Synonymes*: 1, *acutifolia*, *acuminata*; 2, *octandra*; 3, *Fontanèsii*; 4, *arborescens*; 5, *uncinata*. See *Cratæva*, *Morrisonia*, *Niebuhria*, *Stephania*.

acuminata . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 5 E. Ind. 1822
egyptiaca . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Egypt . 1822
amygdalina . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1818
aphylla . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. 1822
auriculata . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 6
Brassii . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 3 G. Coast 1793
Breynia . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. 1752

chinensis 1 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. 1827
cynophallophora Gr. wt. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1752
Eustachiana . . . Strip. 5, S. Ev. S. 5 St. Eust. 1822
ferruginea 2 . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica
frondosa . . . Green 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Carthag. 1800
herbacea . . . White 5, F. Her. P. 2 Tauria . 1818
jamaicensis . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica 1793
linearis . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 12 W. Ind. 1793
mariana . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Timor . 1820
odoratissima . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Caraccas 1814
ovata 3 . . . White 6, F. De. S. 3 S. Eur.
peltata . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. Trinidad 1827
pulcherrima 4 . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Carthag. 1700
saligna . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 8 Sa. Cruz 1807
sepiaria . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. 1823
spinosa . . . White 6, F. De. S. 3 S. Eur. 1596
tenuisiliqua . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Caraccas 1823
torulosa 5 . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 5 W. Ind. 1822
triflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer.
undulata . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 5
verrucosa . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Carthag. 1820
zeylanica . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 5 Ceylon 1819

CAPRARIA, *Linn.* The leaves of this genus are liked by goats; hence the name, from *caper*, a goat. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Uninteresting species, of easy culture—*biflora*, *cuneata*, *humilis*, *lanceolata*, *undulata*. See *Stemodia*.

CAPREOLATE, having tendrils.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, the honeysuckle tribe. All the Caprifolioids possess properties of considerable interest.

CAPRIFOLIUM, *Romer* and *Schultes*. Called poetically goat-leaf; and is derived from *caper*, a goat, and *folium*, a leaf; in reference to the climbing and twining habit of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. This is a genus of favourite climbing plants, well adapted for planting against walls, bowers, or trellis-work. Common soil suits them; and cuttings taken off early in autumn readily root in a shady border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lonicera glabratum*; 2, *Cap. pubescens*; 3, *L. caprifolium*; 4, *Caprifolium japonicum*; *C. bale-arium*.

chinense 1 . . . Orange 8, F. Ev. Tw. 20 China . 1806
clitiosum . . . Yellow 6, F. De. Tw. 6 Missouri 1825
diocum . . . Purple 6, H. De. Tw. 10 N. Amer. 1776
Doughlassii . . . Orange 8, H. De. Cl. 6 N. Amer. 1824
etruscum . . . Orange 5, H. De. Tw. 10 Italy .
flavum . . . Yellow 5, H. De. Tw. 8 Carolina . 1810
hirsutum 2 . . . Yellow 5, H. De. Tw. 20 Canada . 1822
hispidulum . . . Rose . 7, H. De. S. 10 S. Amer. 1833
gratum . . . Red . 7, H. Ev. Tw. 20 N. Ame. 1730
implerum . . . Red y. 7, H. Ev. Tw. 6 Minorca . 1772
balearium 5 . . . Cream 8, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Minorca . 1824
italicum 3 . . . Pur. y. 6, H. De. Tw. 10 Eng., woods.
riburum . . . Red . 6, H. De. Tw. 10 S. Europe.
japonicum . . . Red . 6, F. Ev. Tw. 12 China . 1806
longifidum . . . Yel. wh. 7, H. De. Cl. 8 China . 1826
nepalense 4 . . . Orange 7, F. Ev. Tw. 12 Nepal . 1807
occidentale . . . Orange 7, H. De. Tw. 20 Ft. Vanc. 1824
Periclymenum . . . Yellow 6, H. De. Tw. 20 Brit., wds., thi.
Belgia . . . Yellow 6, H. De. Tw. 20 Gardens.
quercifolium . . . Yel. red 6, H. De. Tw. 20 Gardens.
serotinum . . . Yel. red 6, H. De. Tw. 20 Gardens.
variegatum . . . Yel. red 6, H. De. Tw. 20 Brit., woods.
sempervirens . . . Scarlet 6, H. Ev. Tw. 15 N. Amer. 1656
minus . . . Scarlet 6, F. Ev. Tw. 12 Carolina 1656
Youngii . . . Scar. y. 6, H. Ev. Tw. 10 Hybrid, gard.

CAPSÉLLA, *Moench*. So called from a diminution of capsule. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Weedy plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris*—*bursa-pastoris* 1, b. apétala, b. coronopifolia, b. integrifolia, b. minor.

CÁPSICUM, *Linn.* So named from *kápto*, to bite; on account of the hot, pungent qualities of the pericarp. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This genus is ornamental, but chiefly cultivated for its fruit, which is much used in pickles; they are easily cultivated in any rich open soil; and readily increased from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *cerasiforme*.

angulosum . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1	India	.	.
annuum . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1	India	.	1548
baccatum . . .	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2½	.	.	1731
bicolor . . .	Purple	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Indies	.	1804
cerasiflorum . .	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	.	.	1823
cerasiforme . .	Pa. yel.	6, S.	A. 1	W. Indies	.	1739
ceredum . . .	White	4, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Brazil	.	1846
cerulescens . .	Purple	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	S. Amer.	.	1827
conicum . . .	White	6, S.	A. 1½	Guiana	.	1820
conoides . . .	White	4, S. Ev.	S. 2	India	.	1750
cordifloræ . .	White	6, H.	A. 1	India	.	.
frutescens . .	Pa. yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	India	.	1656
tortulosum . .	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	E. Indies	.	1820
globiferum . .	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Guiana	.	1824
grössum . . .	White	7, S.	B. ½	India	.	1759
lindum . . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Indies	.	1759
globosum . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies	.	.
luteum . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies	.	.
havanense . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Havannah	.	1826
longum . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1	India	.	1548
luteum . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies	.	1820
micranthum . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	.	1820
microcarpon . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	.	.	.
Milleri . . .	White	6, G.	A. 1	W. Indies	.	1824
nifunum . . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 1½	E. Indies	.	1728
ovatum . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	.	.	1824
pendulum . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	.	.	1750
pyramidalæ . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	Egypt	.	1750
sinense . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	China	.	1807
sphaericum . .	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	.	.	1807
tetragerum . .	White	6, H.	A. 1	India	.	.
tomatifloræ . .	Whitish	6, S.	B. 1½	.	.	.
ustulatum . .	White	6, S.	A. 1½	Chile	.	.

CAPSULE, any dry dehiscent seed-vessel.

CÁPUT-MEDUSÆ. See *Elymus Cáput-Medusæ* and *Euphorbia Cáput-Medusæ*.

CARACÁLLA. See *Phaseolus Caracálla*.

CARAGAN. See *Caragana*.

CARAGANA, *A. B. Lambert*. So called from *carachana*, its name in Tartary. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. This is a handsome genus; most of the species are well adapted for shrubberies. A sandy open loam is the best soil for them; they are multiplied either by grafts, layers, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rubinia Altagana*; 2, *R. Caragana*; 3, *R. frutescens*; 4, *R. mollis, tomentosa*.

Altagana 1 . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	4	Siberia	1789
arboræscens 2 .	Yellow	5, H. De. T.	15	Siberia	1752
inermis . . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	10	Siberia	1820
arenaria . . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	1	Siberia	1802
Chamlagu . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	4	China	1773
ferox . . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	2	Siberia	.
frutescens 3 .	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	2	Siberia	1752
angustifolia .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	4	Odessa	.
latifolia . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	4	.	.
grandiflora .	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	1	Iberia	1823
jubata . . .	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	1½	Siberia	1796
mongolica . .	Yellow	4, H. De. S.	.	Tartary	1826
macracantha .	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	2	Siberia	.
microphylla .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	3	Russia	1819
mollis 4 . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	3	Tauria	1818
pygmaea . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	2	Siberia	1751
arenaria . .	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S.	1	.	.
Radowski . .	Yellow	6, H. De. S.	3	.	.
præcox . . .	Yellow	4, H. Ev. S.	3	Siberia	1827
spinosa . . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	6	Siberia	1775
tricaragana- thoides . . .	Yellow	5, H. De. S.	4	Siberia	1816
triflora . . .	Grnsh. yl.	H. De. S.	2	Tartary	.

CARAGUATA, *Plumier*. Its name in S. America.

Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. An interesting plant, but with no great beauty; for culture, &c., see *Bromelia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tillandsia lingulata*.

lingulata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. . 2 Jamaica . 1795

CARAJURA, or **CHÍCA**. See *Bignônia Chica*.

CARÁLLIA, *Roxburgh*. From *Carillie*, the name of *C. lucida* in the Telinga language in Hindoostan. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhizophoræceæ*. An ornamental stove tree, about twenty feet high, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and may be increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.

lucida . . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1820

CARALLUMA, *R. Brown*. Its Indian name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This succulent genus of curious plants is allied to *Stapelia*; they vary in height from one to two feet. The best soil for them seems to be a mixture of loam and brick rubbish. The pots require to be well drained, and the plants cautiously watered, except about the time of flowering, when they ought to have a liberal supply. Cuttings root freely, if they are allowed to dry until they begin to shrivel before being planted.

adscondens 1 . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies 1804

crenulata . . . Pa. yel. S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies 1829

fimbriata . . . Pa. yel. S. Ev. S. 1 E. Indies 1829

umbellata . . . Pink . S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Indies 1804

CARAMBOLA TREE. See *Averrhoa Carambola*.

CARAMÔRPHINE, or **THEBAINE ACID**, a narcotic property obtained from poppies, and found very useful as a medicine.

CARANDAS. See *Carissa Carandas*.

CARAPA, *Aublét*. From *Caraipe*, the name of *C. guianensis* in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. A fine genus of stove plants, not common in collections; they succeed best in loam and sandy peat mixed, and are increased readily by cuttings in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Azèlia splendens*.

guianensis . . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1824

guineensis 1 . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Leone 1793

moleccensis . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1820

procera . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 W. Indies .

CARAPICHÈA, *Aubl.* *Carapiche* is the Caribean name of one of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Stove shrubs of moderate dimensions, bearing white but not showy flowers, growing in a mixture of light sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in pots of sand. See *Cephælis*.

CARATS, the seeds of *Erythrina Abyssinica*.

CARAWAY. See *Carissa Carandas*.

CARAWADA. See *Carum Carui*.

CARBONIZED, burned to coal.

CARBOZOTIC ACID is obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CARDAMINE, *Linn.* From *kardia*, the heart, *damas*, to subdue; stomachic quality of the plants, or perhaps a diminutive of *kardamon*, watercress, the taste being similar. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. An interesting genus, of the simplest culture and propagation.

Synonyme: 1, C. bellidifolia. See Macro-
podium, Pteroneuron.

amara . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., wat. pl.	
asarifolia . . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Italy . . .	1710
bellidifolia . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	Scotl. mount.	
alpina 1 . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	Austria . . .	1658
Chelidonia . . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Italy . . .	1739
glauca . . .	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Calabria . . .	1827
latifolia . . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	Spain . . .	1710
macrophylla . . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia . . .	1824
pratensis . . .	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., dmp. m.	
plena . . .	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., dmp. m.	
thalictroides . . .	White	6, H. A.		Piedmont . . .	1818
trifolia . . .	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl. . .	1629
uliginosa . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	1	Tauria . . .	1819

africana, alpina, chilensis, dentata, granulosa, hirsuta, impatiens, parviflora, pensylvanica, proropens, resedifolia, rhomboidea, rotundifolia, sylvatica, umbrosa.

CARDAMINES. See *Cypripa Cardamines* and *Leydium Cardamines.*

CARDAMOM. See *Alpinia Cardamomum, A. media, and Amomum Cardamomum.*

CARDAMOM OF CEYLON. See *Elettaria major.*

CARDAMOM OF MALABAR. See *Elettaria Cardamomum.*

CARDAMOMUM. See *Alpinia and Amomum.*

CARDIACA. See *Leonurus Cardiaca.*

CARDINAL FLOWER. See *Lobelia cardinalis.*

CARDINALIS, principal, chief; scarlet.

CARDIOSPERMUM, Linn. From *kardia*, a heart, and *sperma*, seed; in allusion to the shape of the seeds. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. The species of this singular genus require to be sown in a hotbed frame, or in the stove in any light soil.

canescens . . .	White	8, G. A.	Cl. 20	E. Indies	1828
coluteoides . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	Cl. 10	Caracas	1818
Corindum . . .	Wh. gr.	7, S. A.	4	Brazil	1750
grandiflorum . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	Cl. 15	Jamaica	1817
Halimolobos . . .	White	7, S. Cl.	4	India	1694
hirsutum . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	Cl. 12	Guinea	1822
pubescens . . .	Scarlet	6, S. Ev.	Cl. 6	N. Spain	1823

CARDOON. See *Cynara Cardunculus.*

CARDOPATUM, Jussieu. *Carduus*, a thistle, and *pato*, beaten path; in allusion to the appearance of the plant, and the place it inhabits. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. An uninteresting herbaceous plant, of simple cultivation, and increased by dividing the root—*corymbosum*.

CARDUNCÉLLUS, Adanson. From the diminutive, *cardunculus*, of cardoon. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A genus of pretty herbaceous plants, succeeding well in common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes: 1, Carthamus mitissimus; 2, C. carduncellus.*

mitissimus 1 . . .	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	2	France . . .	1776
vulgaris 2 . . .	Blue	5, H. Her. P.	2	France . . .	1734

CARDUNCULUS. See *Cynara Cardunculus.*

CÁRDUS, Linn. From *ard*, in Celtic, meaning a point, the plants being mostly spiny. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A coarse, though somewhat ornamental and numerous genus of plants, growing from one to four feet high; they succeed in any common soil, and are multiplied by seeds or divisions. *Synonymes: 1, Onopordum deltoidum; 2, Carlina pyrenaica. See Cirsium, Serratula, Sillybum.*

alatus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 2		1812
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albidus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2	Tauria . . .	1816
alpestris . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Croatia . . .	1805
arabicus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 1	Arabia . . .	1739
arctioides . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Carniola . . .	1804
argentatus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 1	Egypt . . .	1739
Argemone . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Pyrenees . . .	1810
atriplicifolius 1 . . .	Purp.	8, H. Her. P.		Siberia . . .	1754
candicans . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 3	Hungary . . .	1805
carlinifolius . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 2	Pyrenees . . .	1804
carlinoides 2 . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1784
cinereus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 3	Caucasus . . .	1818
clavulatus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2	Canaries . . .	1827
collinus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 3	Hungary . . .	1818
corymbosus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 4	Naples . . .	1824
crassifolius . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2		1805
crispus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 2	Europe . . .	1804
deffloratus . . .	Red	8, H. Her. P.	4	Austria . . .	1570
dubius . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2		1816
hamulosus . . .	Purp.	6, H.	B. 4	Hungary . . .	1802
lanuginosus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 3	Armenia . . .	1820
leucanthus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2	Spain . . .	1816
leucographus . . .	Purp.	6, H.	A. 2	Italy . . .	1752
macrocephalus . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Numidia . . .	1827
medius . . .	Purp.	6, H. Her. P.	2	Piedmont . . .	1819
montosus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 3	S. Europe . . .	1820
nigriscens . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 4	S. France . . .	1819
nitans . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2	Brit., meadows . . .	
onopordioides . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Iberia . . .	1818
orientalis . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Iberia . . .	1804
parviflorus . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	2	S. Europe . . .	1781
peregrinus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2		1816
Personata . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 4	Austria . . .	1776
podacanthus . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	3	France . . .	1819
pycnocephalus . . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Europe . . .	1739
seminudus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 2	Caucasus . . .	1819
uncinatus . . .	Purp.	7, H.	B. 6	Tauria . . .	1817
vulgensis . . .	Purp.	7, H.	A. 2	Volga . . .	1820

acanthoides, tenuiflorus.

CÁREX, Linn. From *careo*, to want; the upper spikes being without seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. This genus is extensive, and the species are uninteresting; part of them are natives of marshy situations, and a few do best on dry sandy eminences; they seed freely, by which they are increased. *Synonymes: 1, C. scotica; 2, C. straminea, vaginata; 3, lagopena; 4, Persoonia—acuminata, acuta, alba, alpestris, amblycarpa, ampullacea, anceps, angustifolia, appressa, aquatilis, arenaria, atrata, axillaris, bicolor, binervis, Bönninghausiana, brachystachya, brizoides, bullata, Buxbaumii, caespitosa, capillaris, chordorrhiza, ciliata, clandestina, collina, conglobata, crinta, curta, C. apiculata, curvula, cyperoides, Davalliana, depauperata, digitata, dioica, distans, divisa, divulsa, elongata, extensa, ferruginea, flava, filiformis, fimbriata, flexuosa, ferrea, fetida, Fraseriana, frigida, fulva, Gibsoni, glareosa, Grahamii, granularis, hirta, hordeiformis, incurva, intermedia, inversa, irrigua, juncina, juncifolia, laevigata, lagopodioides, leporina 3, leuco-glochium, limosa, lobata, loliacea, longipes, leucorum, Michellii, Michelhofera 1, microstachya, montana, mucronata, multiflora, muricata, nemorosa, nigra, nitida, norvegica, nitens, Oederii, ovalis, pallescens, paludosa, panicea, paniculata, paradoxa, pauciflora, pendula, phaeostachya 2, pilosa, pilulifera, plantaginea, podocarpa, praecox, pseudocyperus, pulicaris, pulla, pyrenaica, rariflora, recurva, remotata, repens, rigida, riparia, rosea, rostrata, rupéstris, salina, saxatilis, schænoïdes, Schreberi, scoparia, secalina, speiro-*

- stáchya, sphærostáchya, stellulata, stenophylla, stictocarpa, stipata, straminea, stricta, strigosa, sylvatica, tenella, teretifuscula, thuringiaca, tomentosa, umbrösa, ustulata, Vahlia, vesiciaria, vitilis 4, vulpina. See *Elyna* and *Ucúnia*.
- CAREYA**, Roxburgh. In honour of the Rev. William Carey, of Serampore, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. *C. herbacea* is a most splendid herbaceous stove-plant, of rather difficult culture; it must be grown in a mixture of light loam and sandy peat, carefully watered at all times, particularly in winter, and the pot properly drained; and the mode of raising it is by dividing the roots.
- arborea . . . Red yel. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1823
 herbacea . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. 1/2 E. Ind. 1808
 spherica . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1803
- CARGILLA**, R. Brown. In honour of James Cargill, M. D., of Aberdeen. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. An interesting genus of greenhouse plants, that succeed best grown in a mixture of peat and open loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass.
- australis . . . White 6, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Holland 1816
 laxa . . . White 6, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Holland 1827
- CARICA**, *Linn.* Erroneously supposed to be a native of Caria. *Linn.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Papayaceæ*. The plants of this genus are ornamental, and grow best in loamy soil; full-grown cuttings root at once, if the leaves are not taken off, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
- cauliflora . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Caraccas . 1806
 citriformis . . . Wht. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Lima . . . 1820
 microcarpa . . . Wht. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Caraccas . 1806
 monola . . . Wht. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Caraccas . 1818
 Papaya . . . Green . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 20 India . . . 1690
 pyriformis . . . Wht. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1823
 spinosa 1 . . . Wht. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1821
- CARICA**. See *Ficus Carica*.
- CARINA**, a keel like that of a boat, also the lower petal of a papilionaceous flower.
- CARINATE**, keel-shaped.
- CARINATELY-CONCAVE**, hollowed so as to resemble a keel externally.
- CARINATELY-WINGED**, having a wing like a keel.
- CARIOPSIS**, a one-celled, small, indehiscent pericarp, adhering to the seed which it contains, as the grain of grasses.
- CARISSA**, *Linn.* Derivation not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus, the species attain from six to twenty feet high, and to succeed well require a mixture of peat and loam; and to grow in pots, should be carefully drained, as the plants are impatient of much water. Cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Holarthæna*.
- Carandas . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies . 1790
 lanceolata . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 5 N. Holland . 1822
 ovata . . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 15 N. Holland . 1819
 spinarum . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Indies . 1819
 Xyloperon . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 10 Mauritius . 1820
- CARLINA**, *Linn.* Named after the famous Charlemagne, whose army was cured of the

- plague by it. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting plants, attaining from one to three feet high, and succeeding well in garden soil; they are easily increased from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. sulphurea*; 2, *C. bracteata*. See *Carduus*, *Cirsium*.
- acanthifolia . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Carniola. 1818
 acaulis . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Italy . . . 1640
 caulescens . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1819
 aggregata . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Hungary 1804
 Biebersteiniana . . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1816
 corymbosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Europe 1640
 lanata . . . Purple 6, H. A. 2 1/2 S. Europe 1683
 lyrata . . . Yellow 6, G. B. 1 C. G. H. 1816
 racemosa 1 . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 3 Spain . . . 1658
 sicula 2 . . . Purple 7, H. B. 1 Sicily . . . 1827
 simplex . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Hungary 1816
vulgaris.
- CARLINE THISTLE**. See *Carlina*.
- CARLOWIZIA**, *Manch.* After Carlowitz, some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty greenhouse shrub, attaining the height of three feet; it thrives best when grown in sandy loam; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Onobroma salicifolia*.
- salicifolia 1 . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Madeira . . . 1784
- CARLUDOVICA**, Ruiz and Pavon. Named in honour of Charles IV. of Spain, and Louisa his Queen, noble patrons of botany. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Pandanaceæ*. These are ornamental low palm-like plants; they grow best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and are multiplied by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Salmia angustifolia*; 2, *Ludovia funifera*.
- angustifolia 1 Gr. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Peru . . . 1818
 funifera 2 . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Trinidad . 1824
 jamaicensis . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Jamaica . 1825
 latifolia . . . Green 7, S. Her. P. 3 Peru . . . 1818
 palmata . . . White 7, S. Her. P. 3 Peru . . . 1818
- CARMAL**. See *Zygophyllum simplex*.
- CARMICHAELIA**, R. Brown. In honour of the late Captain Dugald Carmichael, F.H.S., author of the "Flora of Tristan da Acunha." *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A pretty greenhouse shrub, succeeding well in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lötus australis*.
- australis 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holland . 1800
- CARMINATIVES**, medicines which remove flatulence.
- CARMONA**, Cav. Named in honour of Carmona, a painter and companion of Lœffling. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. Rather interesting shrubs. See *Ehretia*.
- CARNATION**. See *Diánthus caryophyllus*.
- CARNAUBA**. See *Cerôxylon*.
- CARNOSE**, fleshy, thick substance.
- CAROB TREE**. See *Ceratonia*.
- CAROLINA ALLSPICE**. See *Calycanthus florida*.
- CAROLINA PINK ROOT**. See *Spigelia marilandica*.
- CAROLINA VANILLA**. See *Liätis odoratissima*.
- CAROLINEA**, *Linn.* In honour of Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Splendid species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high; they delight in a rich loamy soil; and cuttings, not

deprived of their leaves, root in sand under a glass in heat. See *Sciodaphnillum*.

alba . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Brazil . 1817
 insignis . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1796
 macrocarpa . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 20 Mexico . 1840
 minor . . . Rd. yl. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1798
 princeps . . . Rd. yl. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1787

CARDŪ. See *Daucus cardua*.

CARPÉLLA, } the small parts of which compound
 CARPELS, } fruits are formed.

CARPESUM, *Linn.* From *karpesion*, a bit of straw, the appearance of the leaves of the involucrem. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of little beauty, and easy management in light rich soil; seeds.

pubescens . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1838
 torulosum . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1823
 Wulfenianum . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1829
abrotanoides, cernuum.

CARPINUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic, *car*, wood, *pinda*, head; the wood being fit for the yokes of cattle. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Coryllaceæ*. Ornamental trees, from twelve to thirty feet high; some of the species make good hedges for shelter, as they grow quick, and are easily managed; they are raised from seeds or layers without difficulty. See *Ostrya*.

americana . . . Apetal 3, H. De T. N. Amer. . 1812
 Betulus . . . Apetal 3, H. De T. 30 Brit. woods.
 incisa . . . Apetal 3, H. De T. 20 Brit. gardens.
 quercifolia . Apetal 5, H. De T. 30 Europe . .
 variegata . Apetal 3, H. De T. 20 Brit. gardens.
 orientalis . . Apetal 5, H. De T. 10 Levant . . 1739

CARPO-BALSAMOM. See *Balsamodendron*.

CARPODINUS, *R. Brown.* From *karpos*, fruit, and *dinos*, a circle; the fruit being round. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A fruiting shrub, attaining about eight feet high, and growing well in a mixture of open loam and sandy peat, and increased, without difficulty, from cuttings.

dulcis . . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 S. Leone . 1822

CARPODONTOS, *Labillardière.* From *karpos*, a fruit, and *odontos*, toothed; the cells or carpels toothed at the apex. *Linn.* 18, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. An ornamental greenhouse plant, growing to the height of twenty feet; it thrives best in peat and loam mixed, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.

lucida . . . Yellow . 6 G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holland 1820

CARPOLOGY, the science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

CARPOPOGON. See *Mucuna*.

CARRAGEEN MOSS. See *Chondrus crispus*.

CARRAWAY. See *Cærum*.

CARRICHTERA, *De Candolle.* Probably without meaning. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This is a pretty annual, growing well when sown in the open ground in a dry situation. *Synonymy*: 1, *Vella annua*.

Vella 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. ½ Eng., sandy fie.

CARROT. See *Daucus*.

CARTHAGENIAN APPLE. See *Punica*.

CARTHAMUS, *Tournefort.* From its Arabic name *quorum*, to paint; the flowers yield a fine colour. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting annuals, requiring to be sown on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted

where they are intended to flower. See *Carduncellus*, *Cirsium*, *Heracantha*.

oxyacantha . Yellow . 7, H. A. 3 Caucasus . 1818
 tinctorius . Orange . 6, H. A. 3 Egypt . . 1551

CARTILAGINOUS, gristly.

CARTONEMA, *R. Brown.* From *kartos*, shorn, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the stamens. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. A pretty annual, requiring merely to be sown in sandy peat, and treated in the stove.

spicata . . . Blue . 7, S. Her. P. 1 N. Holland 1822

CARTOFFEL. See *Solanum tuberosum*.

CART-WRACK. See *Fucus serratus*.

CARUI. See *Cærum Carui*.

CARUM, *Koch.* From *Caria*, in Asia Minor, being originally found there. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. One species of this genus, *C. Carui*, produces the seeds so generally known by the name of caraway seeds; they are hardy biennials, and require merely to be sown in the open ground. See *Ptychotis*.

carui . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. pastures. *simplex*.

CARUNCLE, a small protuberance.

CARUNCULARIA, *Haworth.* Derived from *caruncula*, a fleshy protuberance; in reference to the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A curious succulent plant; for culture, &c., see *Stapelia*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Stapelia pedunculata*.

pedunculata 1 . Br. pur. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1790

CARUNFEL. See *Caryophyllum aromaticum*.

CARUPA. See *Carapa*.

CARVI. See *Cærum Carui*.

CARYA, *Nuttall.* From *caryon*, signifying a nut; in allusion to the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Juglandaceæ*. A genus of timber-trees, growing about thirty feet high; they succeed in common soil, and increase by seeds or layers. *Synonymy*: 1, *Juglans squamida*, *alba*; 2, *J. amara*; 3, *J. compressa*; 4, *J. obcordata*; 5, *J. angustifolia*, *oliveformis*; 6, *J. porcina*; 7, *J. sulcata*.

alba 1 . . . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1629
 amara 2 . . . Apetal . 5, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1800.
 compressa 3 . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1730
 laciniosa . . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer.
 microcarpa . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer.
 obcordata 4 . Apetal . 5, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1812
 oliveformis 5 . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer.
 porcina 6 . . Apetal . 5, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1799
 glabra . . . Apetal . 5, H. De T. 30 N. Amer.
 sulcata 7 . . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1804
 tomentosa . . Apetal . 4, H. De T. 30 N. Amer.
 maxima . . . Apetal . 5, H. De T. 50 Philadel.

CARYOCAR, *Linn.* From *karyon*, a nut; the species bear large fruit, containing an eatable nut. *Linn.* 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rhizobolaceæ*. A genus of fruit-bearing trees, attaining the height of a hundred feet; in our stoves they thrive best in sandy open loam or a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1, *Pekia tuberculata*.

glabrum . . . Green . 4, S. Ev. T. 100 Guiana . 1820
 nuceferum . . Red yl. . 4, S. Ev. T. 100 Guiana . 1820
 tomentosum 1 White . 4, S. Ev. T. 100 Guiana . 1820

CARYOPHYLLATA. See *Gæum*.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, or Clove-worts. An order containing many species; a few bear handsome flowers, the carnation and pink for examples, but the most part are not worth cultivating.

CARYOPHYLLUS, *Linn.* From *karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf; referring to the appearance of the flower-buds. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. The species *aromaticus* grows to about twenty feet high, and produces the article known as cloves. It grows best in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, in a strong steady heat. The plants are rather scarce, owing to the difficulty of keeping them in winter; cuttings in sand root readily under a glass, in a moist heat.

aromaticus . Yel. wh. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Moluccas . 1797

CARYOPHYLLUS. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CARYOTA, *Linn.* The Greeks applied this name to a cultivated date. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A noble and beautiful genus of palms, growing to the height of eighty feet; the best way of treating them is in sandy loam, and a warm moist atmosphere; increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. socolifera*. See *Orania*.

horrída . White . 5, S. Palm 20 S. America . 1823
mitis . White . 5, S. Palm 20 China . 1820
urens 1 . White . 5, S. Palm 20 E. Indies . 1788

CÁSCA D'ÁNTA. See *Drinys*.

CASAOB TREE, or Cassowary tree. See *Casuarina*.

CASCARILLA BARK. See *Cinchona lancolata*, *Lasionema rosea*, *Croton Cascarilla* and *Eleuteria*.

CASEARIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of J. Casearius, the co-operator of Rheede in the Hortus Malabaricus. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Samydaceæ*. Interesting stove shrubs, growing from four to eight feet high; they all thrive well in sandy loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand under a glass in heat. *Synonyms*: 1, *C. decandra*; 2, *Iroucena guianensis*.

hirsuta . Yel. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . 1825
parviflora 1 . Yel. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 5 S. America . 1818
parvifolia . Yel. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Martinique . 1827
ramiflora 2 . Yel. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . 1824
serrulata . Wh. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 5 Jamaica . 1818
sylvestris . Wh. gr. 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . 1823

CASHEW-NUT. See *Anacardium*.

CASPÁRIA. See *Bauhinia*.

CASPIAN MANNA. See *Alhagi camelorum*.

CASSÁNDRA. See *Andróméda*.

CASSÁVA. See *Jánpika Mánihot*.

CASSEBÈRE, *Kaulf.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyms*: 1, *Pteris argentea*; 2, *Pteris auriculata*; 3, *Cheilanthes cuneata*; 4, *Pteris farinosa*; 5, *Pteris hastata*; 6, *Pteris intramarginalis*; 7, *Pteris pedata*; 8, *Cheilanthes pteroides*.

argentea 1 . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1816
auriculata 2 . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 4 .
cuneata 3 . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 4 . 1831
farinosa 4 . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 4 I. of Luzon . 1840
hastata 5 . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
intramarginalis 6 . Brown . 9, F. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1828
pedata 7 . Brown . H. Her. P. 1 Virginia . 1820
pinnata . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 .
pteroides 8 . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1775

triphylla . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 . 1824
vespertilionis Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 3 N. Holl. . 1821

CASSÈLIA, *Esenbeck*. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A stove shrub, of some beauty, growing in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, placed in a little heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Duranta Fischéri*. *integrifolia* 1 . Blue . 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1844

CÁSSIA, *Linn.* According to Olaus Celsus, this name is to be traced to the Hebrew Ketzieth, and latinised by Cassia. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a numerous genus of ornamental plants, growing from one to fifteen feet high; they delight in a light loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed; some produce seed in abundance, but cuttings strike freely in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonyms*: 1, *C. acuminata*; 2, *C. flexuosa*; 3, *C. crispa*; 4, *C. grandiflora*; 5, *C. orientalis*, *acutifolia*; 6, *C. Séma*; 7, *C. procumbens*; 8, *C. cernua*; 9, *C. arborescens*; 10, *C. multiglandulosa*; 11, *C. chinensis*; 12, *C. dimidiata*; 13, *C. Plumieri*. See *Cathartocarpus*.

acapulcensis . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Acapulco . 1823
egyptiaca . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Egypt . 1822
Eschynomene . Yel. 6, S. A. 1 W. Ind. . 1810
alata . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1731
angustissima . Yel. 7, S. A. 4 E. Ind. . 1820
Apoucouita 1 . Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Surinam . 1820
arborescens . Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 12 N. Spain . 1818
arenaria . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Maypures . 1819
artemisioides . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1820
aspera . Yel. 7, S. A. 1 Georgia . 1818
atomaria . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1810
auriculata . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1777
australis . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
averriflora . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1820
bacillaris . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1782
Barclayana . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1827
Bérteri . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1827
biapsularis . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1739
biflora . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1768
bifoliata . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1820
bracteata . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1822
brevifolia . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Madagas. . 1824
Browniana . Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1825
Burmanni 2 . Yel. 6, F. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1810
capensis . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1816
chamaecrista . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 America . 1699
chinensis . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1807
chrysotricha . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . 1828
ciliaris . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1817
ciliata . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Cuba . 1820
coromandeliana . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Coroma. . 1823
corymbosa . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 B. Ayres . 1796
cuspidata . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1820
diphylla . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . 1781
dispar . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1824
elliptica . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 5 Trinidad . 1818
emarginata . Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 15 Jamaica . 1758
esculenta . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1823
exigua . Yel. 8, S. A. 3 Bengal . 1820
fastigiata . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1818
flexuosa . Yel. 7, S. A. 1 Brazil . 1810
Flindersii . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1818
floribunda . Yel. 6, S. A. 4 N. Spain . 1818
floida . Yel. 6, S. A. 6 E. Ind. . 1820
frondosa 8 . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1796
geminiflora . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1824
glandulosa . Yel. 9, S. A. 4 W. Ind. . 1822
glauca . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1818
glutinosa . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1818
gracilis . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Orinoco . 1917
Herbertiana . Yel. 11, S. Ev. S. 9 Barba. . 1828
hirsuta . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 America . 1778
hirta . Yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1820
hispida . Yel. 6, S. A. 2 Cayenne . 1826
Houstoniana . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1817

humilis	Yel.	6, S.	B. 1	S. Amer.	1800
italica	Yel.	6, S.	A. 3	S. Eur.	
laevigata 4	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3		
laucolata 5	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Levant	
latifolia	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	Trinidad	1826
ligustrina	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6	Bahama	1726
linearis	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	Carolina	1800
lineata	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	Jamaica	1818
longisiliqua	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6	W. Ind.	1800
lotoides	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 13	Trinidad	1820
macranthera	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	1824
marginata	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Surinam	1823
marilandica	Yel.	9, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1823
mexicana	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	Mexico	1824
microphylla	Yel.	7, S.	A. 1	SanCruz	1800
minosoides	Yel.	7, S.	A. 2	Ceylon	1806
mollissima	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6	S. Amer.	1820
montana	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1822
nictitans	Yel.	7, H.	A. 2	N. Amer.	1800
nigricans	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Egypt	1817
obovata 6	Yel.	7, S.	A. 13	Egypt	1640
obtusifolia	Yel.	7, S.	A. 3	Jamaica	1732
occidentalis	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1759
oxyadenia	Yel.	4, S. Ev.	S. 3	Jamaica	1820
pallida	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6	S. Amer.	1818
Parkeriana	Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 13	Demerara	1817
pátula	Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1778
péndula	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	S. Amer.	1820
pentagona	Yel.	6, S. Her.	P. 1	Peru	1700
pilosa	Yel.	6, S. Her.	P. 1	Jamaica	1818
planisiliqua 13	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1822
polyphylla	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1816
prostrata	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	Tr. 1	S. Amer.	1819
pubescens	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	S. Amer.	1819
pulchella	Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	Maurit.	1825
pumila 7	Yel.	6, S. Tr.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1814
purpurea	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4	E. Ind.	1821
procumbens	Yel.	6, H.	A. 13	N. Amer.	1806
quincungularis	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Cayenne	1818
reticulata	Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 10	S. Amer.	1821
Richardiana	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Cumana	1823
robinoides	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8	S. Amer.	1823
Rumphiana	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1822
ruscifolia	Yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	Madefra	1816
senoides	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1808
sericea	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	S. Amer.	1781
sóphora	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4	E. Ind.	1658
speciosa	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 5	Brazil	1816
spectabilis	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	Caracas	1820
stipulacea	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Chili	1781
sulcata 8	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	S. Amer.	1820
sumatrana	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Sumatra	1823
Tagera	Yel.	7, S.	B. 13	E. Ind.	1803
tarantan	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 13	Cumana	1817
tenella	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Oronoca	1820
Thonningii	Yel.	6, S.	A. 13	Guinea	1824
tomentosa 9	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	T. 12	S. Amer.	1822
toroides	Yel.	7, S.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1812
torosa 10	P. yl.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6	China	1816
triflora	Yel.	6, S.	A. 1	W. Ind.	1816
uniflora	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil	1824
venustula	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Cumana	1825
vinosa	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1786
virgata	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Ind.	1810
Wallichiana 11	Yel.	6, S.	A. 1	Nepal	1817

abus, ligustrinoides, obtusifolia, procumbens, sulphurea 12, Torá.

CASSIA. See *Cinnamodum cassia*.

CASSIA BUDS. See *Cinnamodum verum*.

CASSIDA. See *Scutellaria*.

CASSINE, Linn. The name applied to it by the Indians of Florida. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceae*. An ornamental genus, from one to six feet high; and one species, *C. celsa*, grows eighteen feet high. They thrive in a composition of loam and peat, and cuttings of the matured wood root freely in sand, under a glass. See *Celastrus*, and *Elwöndendron*.

anthiöpicá. . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.
bárbara . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818

capensis . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1621
Colpoón . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1799
excelsa . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 13 Nepal . 1820
Maurocénia . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1690
oppositifolia . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 6

CASSINE DAHOON. See *Ilex Cassine*.

CASSINIA, R. Brown. In honour of M. Henri Cassini, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. The species of this genus are pretty, and may be successfully cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat; they are multiplied by dividing at the root, by cuttings, and by seed, without difficulty. See *Angianthus*.

affinis . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1820
aurea . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1803
denticulata . Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 13 Australia . 1826
leptophylla . White 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Zealand . 1821
longifolia . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1822
spectiosa . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W.
spectabilis . Yellow 7, H. A. 6 N. Holl. . 1818

CASSIOBERRY BUSH. See *Viburnum laevigatum*.

CASSIOPE, name of the wife of Cepheus. For culture, &c., see *Andrömöda*. See *Erica*.

CASSOWARY TREE. See *Casuarina*.

CASSUTHA. See *Rhipsalis Cassutha*.

CASSUVIUM. See *Semecarpus Anacardium*.

CASSYTHA, Linn. The Greek name of the *Cuscúta*, which it much resembles. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cassythaceae*. These are curious parasites, resembling very much the habit and character of the genus *Cuscúta*, and will succeed with the same treatment; which see.

filiformis . . White . 5, Parasite 3 E. Indies . 1796
glabella . . White . 5, Parasite 3 N. Holland . 1823

CASSYTHACEÆ, or Dodder Laurels. The plants of this small order have quite the appearance of Didders, and, like them, live as parasites on other plants. They are found in the hottest parts of the world.

CASTALIA. See *Nymphæa*.

CASTANEA, Gertner. From its being originally found in the territory of Castanea, in Thessaly. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceae*. Ornamental timber trees, of variable heights, from ten to fifty feet; some are raised from seed; the varieties are frequently multiplied by grafting on the common kinds. *Synonymes:* 1, *Fagus Castanea*; 2, *C. heterophylla laciniata*; 3, *C. variegata*; 4, *C. foliis-lucidis*.

americana . Green 5, H. De. T. 50 America.
chinensis . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 China .
indica . . Green 5, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies . 1827
pumila . . Gr. yl. 7, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. . 1699
vésca 1 . Green 6, H. De. T. 50 England, woods
asplenifolia 2 Green 6, H. De. T. 50 Europe .
foliis-aureis 3 Green 6, H. De. T. 50
media . . Green 6, H. De. T. 50 Europe .
glabra . . Green 6, H. De. T. 50
cochleata . Green 6, H. De. T. 50
glabra . . Green 6, H. De. T. 50
chrysophylla Green 6, H. De. T. 20 California . 1830

CASTANOSPÉRMUM, Hooker. The seeds taste like chestnuts; whence the name, from *castanea*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. An ornamental fruit-tree, growing upwards of forty feet high, and delighting in any loamy soil; it may be increased by layers.

australe . . Saffron . 4, G. Ev. T. 40 N. Holl. . 1828

CASTELA, Turpin. After M. Castel, author of a poem upon plants. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceæ*. An interesting stove shrub, four feet high; it requires a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and is increased by cuttings in sand, in heat under a glass.

erecta. . . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 4 W. Indies. . 1821

CASTILLEJA, Mutis. After Don Castilleja, a Spanish botanist, and friend of Mutis. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A genus of ornamental plants, of easy management; the stove species succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings; the herbaceous and annual kinds may be grown in sandy peat, and increased by dividing the roots or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bartsia pallida*.

integrifolia . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. 1825
moranensis . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1825
pallida 1 . . Lt. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1752
septentrionalis W. grn. 8, U. A. 1 Labrador 1824
serrata . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. 1820

CASTOR-OIL PLANT. See *Ricinus communis*.

CASUARINA, Linn. Supposed to be named from the resemblance the leaves bear to the feathers of the *Cassowary*, of the same country. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Casuarinaceæ*. These are very interesting plants, on account of their rush-like, frequently drooping, appearance; they grow from ten to fifteen feet high, and are very desirable, from the circumstance of their flowering so late in the season; they grow very well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass.

distyla . . . Apetal 2, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Holl. . 1812
equisetifolia . Apetal 9, G. Ev. T. 15 S. Sea Isl. 1776
glabra . . . Apetal 9, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Holl. . 1824
indica . . . Apetal 9, G. Ev. T. 12 India. . 1824
muricata . . . Apetal 11, G. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies. 1822
nodiflora . . . Apetal 2, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Caled. 1823
quadrivalvis . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 16 N. S. W. . 1812
stricta . . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 15 N. S. W. . 1775
tenuifolia . . Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 10 N. Holl. . 1825
torulosa . . . Apetal 9, G. Ev. T. 15 N. S. W. . 1772

CASUARINACEÆ, or Beef-woods. An order of only one known genus. Curious branching, leafless trees or shrubs, with timber of a high order, which is both hard and heavy, and of the colour of raw beef, whence the vulgar name.

CASUMUNAR. See *Zingiber Casumunar*.

CASUPO. See *Phrygium Casupo*.

CATABROSA, Beauvois. Derived from *katabrosis*, signifying food. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious aquatic genus of grasses, that require to be grown in a cistern, or pan of water; divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aira aquatica*.

aquatica 1 . . Apetal . 6, H. Aq. P. 1½ Eng., rivulets.
viridula . . . Apetal . 6, H. Aq. P. 1 . 1816

CATACHÆTUM. See *Catasætum*.

CATAKIDOZAMIA. See *Zamia*.

CATÁLPA, Jussieu. Its name in India. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. *C. syriacæ-folia* is excellently adapted for planting singly on lawns, or about the skirts of pleasure-grounds; it grows freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and is propagated readily by means

of seed, layers, or cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bignonia microphylla*.

longissima . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Indies 1777
microphylla 1 White . 6, S. Ev. T. 14 Hispaniola 1820
syriacæfolia . White . 7, H. De. T. 25 N. America 1726
Pötsii . . . Rose . 7, H. Ev. S. 10 Chibuah . 1847

CATANACHE, Linn. *Katanagke*, strong incentive; used by the women of Thessaly in philtres and love potions. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty genus, that succeeds well in common soil, and may be increased by seeds, or dividing at the roots.

cerulea . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1596
bicolor . . . Wt. blue 8, H. Her. P. 2½ Gardens 1827
Rtea . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. ¼ Candia 1640

CATAPHRÆCTA, clothed in mail.

CATÁPPA. See *Terminália*.

CATÁPPAN. See *Terminália*.

CATÁRIA. See *Népela Catária*.

CATARRHAL, of or belonging to a cold.

CATASETUM, Richard. Not explained. *Linn.*

20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. All the species of this genus are strong, rapid-growing plants, and from the singular formation of the flowers, they well deserve a place in every collection. They should be kept cool and dry when torpid, forced gently into growth, and when growing freely, kept in a strong heat, and copiously supplied with water: this treatment should be applied to all plants of a similar habit. They require to be potted in the same kind of soil, and in a similar manner to the *Stanhopeas* and *Gongoras*. See *Myánthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Myánthus barbatus*; 2, *Myánthus proboscideus*; 3, *Myánthus callosus*; 4, *Myánthus cornutus*; 5, *Myánthus deltoides*; 6, *Monacanthus discolor*; 7, *Myánthus lanceiferus*; 8, *Monacanthus longifolius*; 9, *Monacanthus roseo-álbus*; 10, *Myánthus saccatus*; 11, *Myánthus spinosus*; 12, *C. Claveringi*; 13, *C. floribundum*; 14, *C. maculatum*; 15, *Monacanthus fimbriatus*, *Myánthus fimbriatus*; 16, *Myánthus cernuus*, *C. cernuus*; 17, *Mormodes pardana*.

abruptum . . . Grn. yel. 9, S. Epi. Brazil . 1841
atratum . . . Dark . 7, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1836
barbatus 1 . . Br. gr. w. 5, S. Epi. 2 Demera . 1836
proboscideum 2 Brn. grn. 5, S. Epi. 2 Sertao . 1836
callosus 3 . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Epi. LaGuayr. 1840
grandiflorum . G. br. pr. 12, S. Epi. Columb. 1845
citrinum 17 . . Pa. yel. . 8, S. Epi.
cornutum 4 . . Gr. pur. 3, S. Epi. Demera . 1840
cristatum . . . Green . 8, S. Epi. 2 Brazil . 1823
deltoides 5 . . Gr. spot 3, S. Epi. Demera . 1842
discolor 6 . . Purple . 8, S. Epi. Brazil . 1842
Bushmani . . . Yel. grn. 8, S. Epi. Demerara .
fimbriatum . Gr. wht. 8, S. Epi. Brazil . 1837
viridiflorum . Green . 8, S. Epi. Demerara .
fimbriatum 15 . . Wht. pk. 9, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . 1837
fuliginosum . . Grn. pur. 8, S. Epi. Mexico . 1839
globiflorum . . Olive br. 6, S. Epi. Brazil . 1840
Hookeri . . . Grn. br. 10, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . 1818
integerrimum 14 . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. Guatem. 1839
laminatum . . . Pur. spot 4, S. Epi. Mexico . 1844
eburneum . . . Wht. grn. 4, S. Epi. Mexico . 1839
maculatum . . Gr. pur. 9, S. Epi. 1½ Mexico . 1837
lancoferum 7 . . Pur. gr. 3, S. Epi. Brazil . 1839
Lansbergii . . Gr. pur. 8, S. Epi. Caraccas 1849
longifolium 8 . . Orange . 8, S. Epi. Demera . 1837
liridum . . . Grn. brn. 10, S. Epi. Brazil .
maculatum . . Grn. pur. 9, S. Epi. 8 N. Grena. 1836
Milleri . . . Pur. spot 9, S. Epi. 2 Brazil . 1837
Naso . . . Grn. pur. 8, S. Epi. Mexico . 1843
ochraceum . . Yellow . 9, S. Epi. Brazil . 1844

glaucescens . . .	Grn. yel.	6, S. Epi. 1	Sp. Main 1840
poriferum . . .	Grn. pur.	6, S. Epi. 2	Demera. 1837
purum . . .	Green	10, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1824
roseo album . . .	Wh. red	4, S. Epi. 2	Para . 1836
Russellianum . . .	Green	7, S. Epi. 2	Guatem. 1838
saccharatum 10 . . .	Yel. sp. t.	3, S. Epi. 1	Demera. 1840
sanguineum . . .	G. red br.	11, S. Epi. 1½	C. Amer. 1850
semilapertum . . .	Green	1, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1824
serratum . . .	Grn. yel.	9, S. Epi. 1	Panama 1844
spinosum 11 . . .	Grn. brn.	S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1840
tridentatum . . .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. 2	Trinidad 1822
atropurpureum . . .	Dark pur.	8, S. Epi. 1½	Demerara.
aureum . . .	Yellow	8, S. Epi. 1½	Demerara.
Claveringi 12 . . .	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. 2	Brazil . 1822
floribundum 13 . . .	Yel. brn.	11, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad 1824
macrocarpum . . .	Yel. pur.	8, S. Epi. 2	Brazil
viridiflorum . . .	Green	6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara.
tabulare . . .	Grn. pur.	6, S. Epi. 1	Grenada 1844
trifidum 16 . . .	Green	6, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad
Trulla . . .	Grn. brn.	9, S. Epi. 1	S. Amer. 1840
viridiflavum . . .	Yel. grn.	6, S. Epi. 1	S. Amer. 1841
Waillesii . . .	Green	9, S. Epi. 1	Hondur. 1840
Warzewitzii . . .	Pa. Grn.	5, S. Epi. 1	Panama 1849

CATAYA. See *Polygonum Cataya*.

CATCHFLY. See *Silene*.

CATCHWEED. See *Galium Aparine*.

CATECHU. See *Arca Catechu*.

CATEPHA. See *Trachymene*.

CATERPILLAR. See *Scorpiurus*.

CATESBÆA, *Gronovius*. After Mark Catesby, author of the Natural History of Carolina. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental genus, the species of which attain from two to twelve feet high; they thrive best in light turfy loam, and peat soil. Being very subject to the attacks of insects, great watchfulness is required to keep them clear, or the plants never succeed or flower. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

latifolia . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. T.	5 W. Indies . 1823
parviflora . . .	White. 6, S. Ev. S.	3 Jamaica . 1810
spinosa . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	12 I. Provid. . 1726

CATHA, *Forsk.* The name of this genus is said to be of Arabian origin. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. A shrub about three feet high, a native of the East Indies. Its flowers are green and without fragrance. It grows freely in a mixture of heath mould and light loam, and may be propagated by cuttings.

paniculata . . .	Wh. grn.	5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies 1841
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CATHARANTHUS, *Don.* From *katharos*, pure, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the neat and beautiful flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating in every collection of plants. *C. roseus* and its varieties succeed well in common garden soil, and are readily increased by cuttings or seeds. The seeds of *C. pusillus* should be sown in a pot full of light rich soil, and placed in a hotbed, and afterwards treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vinca pusilla*; 2, *V. rosea*; 3, *Vinca rosea fol. variegatis*.

pusillus 1 . . .	Blue	8, S. A. 1 Tranquebar 1778
roseus 2 . . .	Rs. cl. 5, S. Ev.	S. 1 E. Indies . 1720
albus . . .	White 6, S. Ev.	S. 1 E. Indies.
ocellatus . . .	W. pur. 6, S. Ev.	S. 1 E. Indies.
variegatus 3 . . .	Red w. 8, S. Ev.	S. 1 Gardens.

CATHARTIC, purgative.

CATHARTICARPUS, *Persoon*. From *kathairo*, to purge, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Stove plants, requiring the same treatment as the species of *Cassia*. *Sy-*

nonymes: 1, *Cassia grandis*, *C. Braziliæna*, *C. mollis*; 2, *C. Roxburghii*; 3, *Cassia speciosa*; 4, *Cassia Fistula*.

conspicuous . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 Sierra L. 1822
ferrugineus . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 Brazil . 1828
Fistula 4 . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind. 1731
fistuloides . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 Mexico . 1826
grandis 1 . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	30 Brazil . 1822
Humboldtianus 3 . . .	Pa. red 6, S. Ev. S.	40 Caraccas 1826
javanicus . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	10 Java . 1779
marginatus 2 . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind. 1823
nodosus . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind. 1824
rhombifolius . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind. 1820
Trinitatis . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. S.	20 Trinidad 1824

CATHCARTIA, *Hook.* Named in honour of J. F. Cathcart, late at Tirthoot. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. A very pretty biennial, that will grow in any light rich soil, in a sheltered situation, and increased from seeds.

villosa . . .	Yellow . 6, H.	B. 1½ N. India . 1850
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CATHOLIC, generally useful, excellent in a medicinal sense.

CATJANG. See *Dolichos Catjang*.

CATKIN, inflorescence of the natural order *Amentaceæ*, as the willow.

CATMINT. See *Nepeta*.

CAT'S-CLAW MIMOSA. See *Inga anguis-cati*.

CAT'S EAR. See *Hypochæris*.

CAT'S TAIL. See *Typha*.

CAT'S-TAIL GRASS. See *Phlûm*.

CATTERIDGE TREE. See *Eubonymus europæus*.

CATERPILLARS. See *Scorpiurus*.

CAT THYME. See *Teucrium marum*.

CATTLEYA, *Lindley*. In honour of William Cattle, Esq., of Barnet, Hertfordshire, a famous patron of botany, and one of the most ardent collectors of rare plants of his day. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Some of the species of this splendid genus of plants are most magnificent when in flower, as *C. crispa*, *labiata*, and *Mossia*; and these three vie with each other in the beauty of their flowers: when they are well grown, each of these has generally from four to six flowers on a spike; in *C. crispa* the sepals and petals are pure white, the latter much curled, while the lip or labellum is purple in the inside, and white outside. The flowers of *C. labiata* are very large and showy, the sepals and petals being a delicate rose-colour, and somewhat curled; the outside of the labellum is also rose-colour, and the inside blotched, and striped with deep carmine. The flowers of *C. Mossia* very much resemble those of *labiata*, only they are larger, the circumference of the flower being about twenty-four inches. All the other species are highly deserving of cultivation, if only for the splendour of their flowers. For culture and propagation they may be referred to the *Stanhopeas*. See *Sophronitis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Karwinskii*, *Sobralia citrina*; 2, *Broughtonia Domingensis*, *Laeliopsis Domingensis*; 3, *C. labiata Lemoniæna*; 4, *C. Schomburgkii*, *Cymbidium violaceum*; 5, *C. bulbosum*; 6, *C. Mossia maxima*; 7, *C. spectabilis*, *marginata*, *Pinelli*; 8, *C. modesta*; 9, *labiata Mossia*; 10, *intermedia*, *vestalis*, *maritima* *Papeiansiana*.

Aclandia . . .	Purple . 7, S. Epi.	½ Brazil . 1839
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Amethystina . . .	Purple . . .	7, S. Epi.		
Arembergii . . .	Lilac . . .	7, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1842
bicolor . . .	Olive grn. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1837
bulbosa . . .	Purple . . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1846
cándida . . .	White . . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1838
cínchida . . .	Citron . . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . .	1838
coccinea . . .	Scarlet . . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Rio Jan. . .	1839
cucinea . . .	Wh. pur. . .	9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1826
crispa . . .	Rose . . .	4, S. Epi. 1	St. Domin. . .	1844
Domingensis 2 . . .	Grn. spot. . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1827
elátiar . . .	Rose vio. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1850
elegans . . .	Wh. yel. . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1823
Forbesii . . .	Wh. grn. . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala . . .	1841
granulosa . . .	Gr. w. or. . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . .	1839
Russelliana . . .	Gr. spot. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1838
guttata . . .	Gr. spot. . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1827
elátiar . . .	Gr. spot. . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1827
Russelliana . . .	Vio. yel. . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1825
Harrisonia . . .	Vio. yel. . .	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1824
intermedia . . .	angustifolia . . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1824
angustifolia . . .	Lgt. red . . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1833
pallida . . .	Wh. red . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1843
variegata . . .	Wh. crim. . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1818
irrorata . . .	Cri. lilac . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1818
labiata . . .	Lil. pur. . .	11, S. Epi. 1	La Guayra . . .	1839
atropurpurea . . .	Wh. cri. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1849
cándida . . .	Pur. cri. . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Caraccas . . .	1849
pieta . . .	Rose yel. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1842
Lemoniana 3 . . .	Brn. yel. . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1850
Leopoldii . . .	Rose . . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1847
lobata . . .	Vio. lilac . . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1815
Lodigesti 10 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1857
luteola 8 . . .	Pk. crim. . .	11, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1843
marginata . . .	Drk. pink . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Guayaquil . . .	1844
máxima . . .	Crim. lilac . . .	7, S. Epi. 1	La Guayra . . .	1836
Mossie 9 . . .	Rose pur. . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . .	1836
odoratissima . . .	W. pk. yel. . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . .	1840
pallida 6 . . .	Violet yel. . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1841
Papeiansiana . . .	Purpl. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1841
Perrinii . . .	Purpl. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1841
Pinelliana . . .	Purpl. . .	8, S. Epi. 1	S. Amer. . .	1837
pumila 7 . . .	W. pur. yl. 10 . . .	8, S. Epi. 1		
quadricolor . . .	Crimson . . .	6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1858
Schilleriana . . .	Rose . . .	8, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala . . .	1826
Skinneri . . .	Drk. rose . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala . . .	1836
átro-rosea . . .	Purple . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala . . .	1855
parviflora . . .	Warczewiczii Purple . . .	6, S. Epi. 1		
speciosa . . .	Rose pur. . .	6, S. Epi. 1		
superba 4 . . .	Purple . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . .	1838
Walkeriana 5 . . .	Lil. crim. . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	1844

CAUCALIS, *Hoffmansegg*. A name used by Hipocrates and Theophrastus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The plants have little beauty, and are easily managed by merely sowing the seed in the open ground—*daucoides*, *glabra*, *hispida*, *latifolia*, *leptophylla*, *mauritanica*, *pumila*. See *Orlaya*, *Platyspermum*, *Torilis*, *Turgenia*.

CAUDATE, tailed, being like a tail.

CAUDEX, the trunk or stem of a tree.

CAUDICULA, a small membranous process, on which the pollen of orchidaceous plants is fixed.

CAULESCENT, acquiring a stem.

CAULIALATA, wing-stemmed.

CAULICULE, the little stem of the embryo which unites the cotyledons with the radicle.

CAULIFLOWER. See *Brassica oleracea cauliflora*.

CAULINE, belonging to the stem.

CAULINIA. See *Kennedyia*.

CAULOPHYLLUM, *Michaux.* From *kaulos*, a stem, and *phyllon*, a leaf; being so terminated by the stalks, its leaves appear a continuation of the stem. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. A singular plant, that requires to be grown in sandy peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme* : 1, *Leontice thalictroides*.

thalictroides 1 Yel. grn. 5, H. Tu. P. N. Amer. 1755

CAVANILLEA. See *Diöspyros Mabola*, and *Embryopteris gelatinifera*.

CAUSTIC, having a burning quality.

CAVANILLESIA. See *Pourrètia*.

CAVUS, hollow, full of holes.

CAXÁPORA. See *Terminália argentea*.

CAYENNE BUTTER. See *Cápsicum frutescens*.

CEANÓTHUS, *Linn.* From *kenteo*, to prick; a name used by Theophrastus to denote a spiny plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A genus of showy plants, growing from one to twenty feet high; they thrive well in peat and loam; cuttings strike in sand, under a glass. See *Colubrina*, *Pomaderris*, *Willemetia*. *Synonymes* : 1, *C. cæruleus*; 2, *Rhamnus capensis*; 3, *R. laevigatus*; 4, *R. mystacinus*; 5, *R. sphaerospermus*; 6, *Celastrus zeylanicus*.

africanus . . .	Pa. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H. . .	1712
americanus . . .	White 7, H. De. S. 3	N. Amer. . .	1713
asiaticus . . .	Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 10	Ceylon . . .	1691
azureus 1 . . .	Pa. blue 4, G. Ev. S. 10	Mexico . . .	1818
flore albo . . .	White 4, F. Ev. S. 10		
grandiflorus . . .	Blue . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 10	Mexico . . .
pallidus . . .	Blue . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 10	Mexico . . .
buxifolius . . .	White 4, G. Ev. S. 13	Mexico . . .	1824
capensis 2 . . .	White 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . .	1823
collinus . . .	Light 7, H. Ev. S. 1	N. Amer. . .	1827
colubrinus . . .	Green 7, S. Ev. S. 20	Bahama . . .	1762
cubensis . . .	Crim. 8, S. Ev. S. 5	Cuba . . .	1820
cuneatus . . .	White 6, F. Ev. S. 5	California . . .	1848
dentatus . . .	Blue . . .	6, F. Ev. S. 4	California . . .
divaricatus . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Ev. S. 2	California . . .
floribundus . . .	Blue . . .	6, F. Ev. S. 4	California . . .
Fontanesiana . . .	Blue . . .	F. Ev. S. . .	
Hartwegii . . .	Blue . . .		
infestus . . .	White 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . . .	1824
integerrimus . . .	Blue . . .	6, F. Ev. S. 4	California . . .
intermedius . . .	White 6, H. De. S. 2	N. Amer. . .	1812
laevigatus 3 . . .	Gr. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies . . .	1818
Lobbianus . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Ev. S. 6	California . . .
macrocarpus . . .	Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 3	N. Spain . . .	1824
microphyllus . . .	White 6, H. De. S. 13	N. Amer. . .	1806
Moclinianus . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. 5	Mexico . . .	1824
mystacinus 4 . . .	W. gr. 11, S. Ev. S. 12	Africa . . .	1775
nepalensis . . .	Yellow 8, H. De. S. 10	Nepal . . .	1820
oreganus . . .	Gr. w. 6, H. De. S. 6	Oregon . . .	1859
ovatus . . .	White 7, H. De. S. 3	N. Amer. . .	1818
pallidosus . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 3	California . . .
pallidus . . .	Pa. bl. 5, F. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. . .	
papillosus . . .	Blue . . .	6, F. Ev. S. 6	California . . .
perennis . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	Carolina . . .	1822
reclinatus . . .	Green . . .	9, S. Ev. S. 5	Jamaica . . .
rigidus . . .	Violet 6, F. Ev. S. 4	California . . .	1848
sanguineus . . .	White 6, H. De. S. 12	Missouri . . .	1812
sphaerocarpus 5 . . .	Gr. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica . . .	1824
tardiflorus . . .	White 9, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer. . .	1820
thyrsiflorus . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Mexico . . .
Veitchianus . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Ev. S. 3	California . . .
velutinus . . .	White 10, F. Ev. S. 4	Oregon . . .	1859
verrucosus . . .	Pur. bl. 6, F. Ev. S. 5	California . . .	1848
zeylanicus 6 . . .	White 7, S. Ev. T. 3	Ceylon . . .	1818

CEBADILLA or **CEVADILLA**. See *Asagrea officinalis*.

CECROPIA, *Linn.* After Cecrops, king of Athens, whose legs were fabled to be snakes. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. Beautiful trees, attaining twenty or thirty feet high, they have five peltate leaves, which give the plants a fine appearance; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and strong cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, with a little heat, root freely.

cóncolor . . .	Apetal 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Brazil . . .	1822
palmeta . . .	Apetal 3, S. Ev. T. 25	Brazil . . .	1820
peltata . . .	Apetal 3, S. Ev. T. 30	Jamaica . . .	1778

CEDAR, BARBADOES. See *Juniperus barbadensis*.

CEDAR, BERMUDAS. See *Juniperus bermudiana*.

CEDAR OF GOA. See *Cupressus lusitanica*.

CEDAR OF GUIANA. See *Icea altissima*.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. See *Cedrus Libani*.

CEDAR OF VIRGINIA. See *Juniperus virginiana*.

CEDAR, WHITE. See *Thuja Arbor-Vitæ*, and *Cupressus Thyoides*.

CEDRELA, *Linn.* From *cedrus*, the cedar-tree; the wood has an aromatic resinous scent like it. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceæ*. A genus of tallish timber trees; they do well in open loam, and young plants are procured from cuttings in sand, under a glass.

australis . . . Pk. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 N. S. W. . 1823
odorata . . . Pink . 6, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Indies . 1739
Toona . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies . 1823
velutina . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies.

CEDRATE LEMONS. See *Citrus*.

CEDRE BLANC. See *Icea altissima*.

CEDRE ROUGE. See *Icea altissima*.

CEDRELACEÆ or CEDRELADES. An order of tall trees, of which the mahogany tree (*Sweetenia Mahagoni*) is a good example.

CEDRONELLA, *Mæch.* Supposed to be derived from *kedros*, the Cedar, in allusion to the well-known "Balm of Gilead" (*C. triphylla*). *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. For culture see *Dracoccephalum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dracoccephalum cordatum*; 2, *D. mexicanum*, *Gardouquia betonicoides*; 3, *Cedronella canariensis*, *Dracoccephalum canariense*.

cina . . . Cri. red 6, H. Her. P. 3 Texas . . 1846
cordata 1 . . . Pa. bl. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1824
mexicana 2 . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1837
pellida . . . Rose . 9, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1844
triphylla 3 . . . Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries . 1697

CEDRUS, *Müller.* Found plentifully on the banks of a brook in Judæa, named Cedron; whence the name. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. The two species of this genus are not only ornamental but highly valuable for the fine timber they yield. They grow ninety feet high, delighting in sandy loamy soil, and are increased by seeds generally, but *C. Deodara* takes readily if grafted upon the common larch. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pinus Deodara*; 2, *Pinus Cedrus*.

Deodara 1 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 100 Nepal . . 1822
robusta . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 100 Nepal . .
Libani 2 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80 Levant . 1683
fol. argenteis Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80 Mt. Atlas
nana . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20

CEIBA. See *Bombax Ceiba*.

CELANDINE. See *Chelidonium*.

CELANDINE. See *Bocconia frutescens*.

CELASTRACEÆ, or *Spindle Trees*. Small trees and shrubs, principally occupying temperate climates.

CELÁSTRIS. See *Maïtenus*.

CELÁSTRUS, *Linn.* From *celas*, the latter season; the fruit remains on the tree all winter. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. This is a genus composed of ornamental plants, varying in height from two to twenty feet; the species thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and

peat; the ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The leaves of *C. edulis* and *natan* are said to be stimulant, and are used in medicine. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. emarginatus*; 2, *Cassine lavigata*. See *Ceanothus*, *Senecio*.

bullatus . . . White 7, H. De. Cl. 20 Virginia . 1759
buxifolius . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1752
cassinoides . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 5 Canaries . 1779
cérnuus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1817
cymosus . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1815
emarginatus . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
flexuosus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1820
ilicinus . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. . 1817
laurinus . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
linearis . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1818
lucidus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1722
lycioides . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 5 Canaries . 1821
macrocarpa . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 5 Peru . . 1826
mexicana . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 7 Mexico . 1824
multiflorus . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 4 S. Europe . 1816
myrtifolius . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1810
natan . . . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 12 E. Indies . 1810
oleoides . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1824
pterocarpus . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1824
punctatus . . . White 7, G. Ev. Cl. 5 Japan . . 1817
pyracanthus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1742
quadran- }
laris . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Brazil . . 1820
retusus 1 . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1824
rigidus . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
scandens . . . Yellow 5, H. De. Cl. 20 N. Amer. . 1736
tetragonus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1818
tricuspidatus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1818
trigynus . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 I. France . 1824
undatus . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1826

CELERIAC. See *Apium graveolens rapaceum*.

CELERY. See *Apium graveolens*.

CELL, the hollow part of a capsule, in which the seeds are lodged, and the part of the anthers which contains the pollen.

CELLULAR, composed of cells.

CELÓSIA, *Linn.* From *celos*, burnt; the flowers of some of the species appear as it were singed or burnt. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anaranaceæ*. These are all ornamental or curious plants, growing from one to five feet high; the species should be sown in a hotbed frame, or in a hothouse, and when of a sufficient strength, they should be transplanted into single pots, and placed amongst other hothouse or greenhouse annuals. See *Ærua*, *Deeringia*, *Lestibudesia*.

argentea . . . Lt. flesh 7, S. A. 1 China . . 1740
linearis . . . Flesh . 6, G. A. 1 E. Indies . 1714
atrosanguinea Carmi. 7, G. A. 1
aurea . . . Yellow 7, G. A. 1 E. Indies . 1579
pyramidalis Orange 7, G. A. 1 Garden, var.
castrénsis . . . Purple 7, S. A. 2 E. Indies . 1739
cérnuus . . . Purple 7, S. A. 3 E. Indies . 1809
cocinea . . . Pink . 7, S. A. 4 China . . 1597
comosa . . . Pink . 7, S. A. 1 E. Indies . 1802
cristata . . . Dk. red 7, S. A. 2 Asia . . 1570
compacta . . . Dk. red 7, G. A. 1 Asia . . 1570
elata . . . Dk. red 7, G. A. 2 Asia . . 1570
flavescens . . . Yellow 7, G. A. 1 Asia . . 1570
dichotoma . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1824
echinata . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Orinoco . 1821
glabra . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
margaritaceæ Yellow 8, S. A. 2 W. Ind. . 1817
Monsônia . . . White 8, S. A. 3 E. Ind. . 1778
nitida . . . Purple 8, S. A. 1 Malabar . 1706
nodiflora . . . Green 8, S. A. 2 E. Ind. . 1780
pyramidalis . . . White 7, S. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1820

CÉLSIA, *Linn.* In honour of Olaus Celsius, D.D., professor of oriental languages in the university of Upsal, and friend of Linnæus. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

This is a genus of ornamental plants, from two to six feet high; its species must be raised on a mild hoibed, and then transplanted in pots, as it is necessary they have the protection of a stove or greenhouse during winter. See *Alonsda*.

Arcthrus . . . Yellow	. 4, F.	B. 4	Candia	. 1780
betonicefolia Yellow	. 7, F.	B. 2	N. Africa	
coromande- liana . . . Yellow	. 7, S.	A. 4	E. Ind.	. 1783
critica . . . Yellow	. 7, F.	B. 6	Crete	. 1752
heterophylla Yellow	. 7, F.	B. 2		. 1829
lanata . . . Yellow	. 7, F.	Ev. S. 2		. 1818
lanccolata . . . Yellow	. 7, F.	B. 3	Levant	. 1816
orientalis . . . Brn. yel.	. 7, H.	A. 2	Levant	. 1713
viscosa . . . Yellow	. 7, S.	A. 3		. 1816

CÉLSUS, upright, stately, tall.

CÉLTIS, *Linn.* One of the ancient names given to the *Lobus*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceæ*. Nettle tree. This is an ornamental genus of trees and shrubs, varying in height from six to fifty feet; the most of them do very well in any common garden soil, and are very suitable for the back of shrubberies and plantations; increased by seeds or layers. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. cordifolia*.

aculeata . . . Green	. S. Ev. T. 10	Jamaica	. 1791
australis . . . Green	. 5, H. De. T. 40	S. Eur.	. 1796
crassifolia 1. Green	. 4, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer.	. 1812
laevigata . . . Green	. 4, H. De. T. 20	Louisiana	
lma . . . Gr. yel.	. S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind.	. 1823
micrantha . . . Green	. 8, S. Ev. T. 10	Jamaica	. 1739
occidentalis . Green	. 4, H. De. F. 20	N. Amer.	. 1656
cordata . . . Green	. 4, H. De. F. 20	N. Amer.	
scabri- uscula 2 . . . Green	. 4, H. De. F. 20	N. Amer.	
orientalis . . . Gr. yel.	. S. Ev. T. 50	E. Ind.	. 1820
pumila . . . Green	. 5, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	. 1812
sinensis . . . Green	. H. De. T. 10	Asia	. 1820
Tourneforti . Green	. H. De. S. 6	Levant	. 1739

CÉMBRA, signifying a pine. See *Pinus Cémbra*.

CENANGIUM, *Fries.* From *kenos*, empty, and *aggonion*, a vessel; in reference to the empty or hollow receptacle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Minute species of *Pungi*, appearing generally upon plum and cherry barks, and as well upon the Mountain Ash and dead Firs—*Aucuparia*, *Cerasti*, *ferruginosum*, *Pru-nástri*, *quercinum*, *fuliginosum*, *pulveraceum*.

CÉNCHRUS, *Linn.* From *kegchros*, the oriental name of the millet. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These, as well as the greater part of the *Graminaceæ*, are very curious; the species of this genus grow from one to two feet high, and the principal part of them only requires to be sown in the open ground. See *Anthephora*, *Centotheca*, *Echinaria*.

australis . . . Apetal . . .	. 7, Grass 1	N. Holl.	. 1822
echinatus . . . Apetal . . .	. 9, Grass 2	W. Ind.	. 1691
spinifex . . . Apetal . . .	. 5, Grass 1	S. Amer.	. 1820
tribuloides . . . Apetal . . .	. 6, Grass 1	N. Amer.	. 1818

CÉNIA, *Commelin.* Derived from *kenos*, empty; in allusion to its inflated calyx. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lid-béckia turbinata*—*pruinosa*, *turbinata*, 1, *tur. alba*, *tur. formosa*.

CÉNÍSA, growing on Mount Cenis.

CENÓMYCE, *Acharius.* From *kenos*, empty, and *mykes*, a fungus; alluding to the hollowness of the little receptacles. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. An extensive genus of interesting *Lichens*, discoverable upon moor

and mountain land, and also upon old wood, &c.—*alcicornis*, *bacillaris*, *bellidiiflora*, *cervi-cornis*, *coccifera*, *c. cornucopioides*, *deformis*, *delicata*, *digitata*, *eomocyma*, *e. gracilis*, *endivicefolia*, *fimbriata*, *f. cornuta*, *f. radiata*, *furcata*, *f. subulata*, *gonorega*, *g. anomala*, *pa-pillaria*, *pyxidata*, *racemosa*, *rangiferina*, *r. pungens*, *sparassa*, *uncialis*, *vermicularis*.

CENOCOCUM, *Fries.* From *kenos*, empty, and *kokkos*, a berry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Found in woods.—*geophilum*.

CENOLÓPHIUM, *De Candolle.* From *kenos*, empty, and *lophos*, a crest. Ridges of ribs of fruit, hollow inside. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. See *Cnidium*.

CENTAUREA, *Linn.* With one of these plants, the Centaur Chiron cured the wound made in his foot by the arrow of Hercules. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of this genus are, for the greater part, ornamental plants, growing from half a foot to five feet high. The hardy annual and biennial kinds need only to be sown in the open ground; the half-hardy ones should be sown on a mild hotbed, where they must remain till strong enough to be planted out in the borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. ceratophylla*; 2, *C. caucasicia*; 3, *C. exallata*; 4, *C. argyrophylla*; 5, *C. linari-folia*; 6, *C. sibirica*; 7, *C. sulphurea*; 8, *C. leucantha*; 9, *C. virgata*; 10, *C. rigescens*; 11, *C. Zannodii*; 12, *C. variegata*. See *Galactites*, *Leuzea*, *Rhapontica*, *Serrátula*, and *Plectocéphalus*.

acanthodes . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1½		. 1827
Adami . . . Yel.	. 7, H. A. 2	Siberia	. 1804
egyptiaca . . . White	. 7, F. Her. P. 1	Egypt	. 1790
alata . . . Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Tartary	. 1781
alba . . . White	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	. 1597
alpina . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Italy	. 1640
amara . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Italy	
grandiflora . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	. 1819
pinnatifida . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	. 1819
americana 1. Red	. 7, H. A. 1½	N. Amer.	. 1824
ápula . . . Yel.	. 7, H. A. 1	N. Africa	. 1817
arachnoideal Yel.	. 7, H. B. 3	Italy	. 1820
arenaria . . . Purple	. 8, H. Her. P. 1½	S. Eur.	. 1778
argentea . . . Pa. yel. 7, F. Ev.	. S. 1½	Candia	. 1739
arguta . . . Yel.	. 8, F. Ev. S. 1½	Canaries	. 1820
áspera . . . Purple	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1772
astracanea . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Astracan	. 1818
atropurpurea Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary	. 1802
atra . . . Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1758
australis . . . Purple	. 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria	. 1815
axillaria . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	. 1823
babylonica . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 6	Levant	. 1710
Balsamita . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Syria	. 1820
Barrellieri . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Hungary	. 1820
benedicti . . . Yel.	. 8, H. A. 2	Spain	. 1548
bracteata . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	. 1817
Calcitrapa . . . Pink	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Eng., fields	
calcitrapo- ides . . . Purple	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	. 1683
calcephala . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Levant	. 1816
calophylla . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 4	S. Eur.	. 1816
cancellata . . . Yel.	. 7, H. A. 1	N. Amer.	. 1824
capillata . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1810
centaureum . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 4	Italy	. 1596
centaureoides Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	. 1739
cheiranthi- folia 2 . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½		Caucasus	. 1820
cichoracea . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus	. 1816
ciutae-folia . . . Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 4	Podolia	. 1820
Cineraria . . . Purple	. 7, F. Her. P. 3	Italy	. 1710
cinerea . . . Purple	. 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Italy	. 1710
coarctata . . . Yel.	. 7, H. A. ½	N. Africa	. 1827
collina . . . Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	. 1596

concinna . . .	Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 4	Caucasus 1818
coriacea . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Hungary 1804
coronopifolia 3 . . .	Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 3	Levant . 1739
Crocodylium . . .	Purple 7, H. A. 1½	Levant . 1777
crucata . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. A. 1	. 1816
Crupina . . .	Flesh 6, H. P. 3	Italy . 1596
crupinoides . . .	Copper 7, H. A. 2	N. Africa 1818
Cyanus . . .	Blue 7, H. A. 3	Brit., cor. fle. .
dealbata . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1804
decipiens . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2	France . 1816
declinata . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1821
decumbens . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1½	France . 1815
depressa . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1818
deusta . . .	Dk. red 8, H. Her. P. 4	Naples . 1818
diluta . . .	Pa. pu. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1781
dissecta . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Naples . 1823
elata . . .	Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 4	Maurit. . 1820
elongata . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2	Barbary . 1823
eriphora . . .	Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 3	Portugal 1714
eriphylla . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	. 1827
férox . . .	Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 2	Barbary . 1790
Fischerii . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Russia . 1820
flosculosa . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . 1818
glastifolia . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 4	Siberia . 1731
glauca . . .	Pa. yel. 6, H. A. 3	Caucasus 1808
gymnocarpa . . .	Rose 7, H. Her. P. 1½	. 1818
hybrida . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819
hyssopifolia . . .	Purple 7, F. Ev. S. 1	Spain . 1812
iberica . . .	Purple 7, H. B. 2	Iberia . 1818
incana . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Naples . 1822
intybaea . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P. 1½	S. Eur. . 1778
Isnardi . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., Jersey .
Jacobæefolia 4 . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	. 1818
leucantha . . .	White 8, H. Her. P. 2	S. France 1816
leucophylla . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus 1823
limbata . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Portugal. 1818
lingulata . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1824
limifolia 5 . . .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Spain . 1827
Lippii . . .	Pa. pur. 6, H. A. 1	Egypt . 1793
macrocephala . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus 1805
maculata . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . 1816
maculosa . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1816
Marschalliana 6 . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1820
melitensis . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. ½	Malta . 1710
mollis . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1818
montana . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria . 1596
moschata . . .	Purp. 8, H. A. 2	Persia . 1626
muricata . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1621
myacantha . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1	France . 1820
napifolia . . .	Purp. 7, H. A. 3	Candia . 1691
neglecta 7 . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Podolia . 1820
nervosa . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1815
nicaensis . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Nice . 1819
nitens . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1823
ochroleuca S. . .	Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1801
orientalis . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Siberia . 1759
ornata . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain . 1818
ovina . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1802
pallascens . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. 2	Egypt . 1816
paniculata . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Egypt . 1640
parviflora . . .	Vio. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Barbary . 1823
pectinata . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1	France . 1727
perogrina . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1749
phrygia . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Switzerl. 1633
ambigua . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1½	Switzerl. 1819
polyacantha . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Portugal. 1804
polymorpha . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain . 1819
Pouzini . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. France 1824
pratensis . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	France . 1817
procumbens . . .	Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1½	S. Eur. . 1821
pulegiensis . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1	. 1804
pulcherrima . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Armenia. 1816
pulehra . . .	Bl. vio. 6, H. A. 2	India . 1839
pullata . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1759
radiata . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Siberia . 1804
ragusina . . .	Yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Candia . 1710
reflexa . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Iberia . 1801
repens . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . 1739
rigida 10 . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	. 1823
rivularis . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P. 2	Portugal. 1812
romana 11 . . .	Red 7, H. Her. P. 3	Rome . 1739
rupesitris . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Italy . 1803

ruthénica . . .	Pa. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3	Russia . 1806
sabulosa . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1820
salicifolia . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus 1823
salmantica . . .	Purp. 7, H. B. 3	S. Eur. . 1596
sanguinea . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	. 1827
sempervirens . . .	Red y. 7, G. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1686
Séridis . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1686
sessans 12 . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. . 1816
sibirica . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1780
sicula . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. 1½	Sicily. . 1710
solstitialis . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. 2	Eng., fields .
sonchifolia . . .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Mediter. . 1780
sordida . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	. 1818
spatulata . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Naples . 1825
sphaerocéphala . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1683
spinosa . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Candia . 1640
spinulosa . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Hungary 1826
splendens . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Spain . 1597
stereophylla . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Podolia . 1820
Stevonii . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. B. 2	Caucasus 1820
Stöbe . . .	Red y. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria . 1759
straminea . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. ½	Egypt . 1801
stricta . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1816
suaveolens . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. 1½	Levant . 1683
sulphurea . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. ½	. 1815
tatarica . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Tartary . 1801
tenuiflora . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia . 1820
transalpina . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819
trichocéphala . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1805
trinifera . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Podolia . 1816
uliginosa . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Portugal. 1816
uniflora . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. . 1819
verutum . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. A. 2	Levant . 1780
vohinensis . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 3½	Austria . 1817
xanthina . . .	Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2	. 1817

Jacea, nigra 13, *nigrescens*, *scabida*, *tagima*, *Triumfetti*.

CENTAURELLA, Michx. See *Bartonia*.

CENTAURIUM. See *Erythraea Centaurium* and *Centauria*.

CENTAURY. See *Centauria*.

CENTELLA. See *Hydrocotyle villosa* and *H. Centella*.

CENTOTHECA, Desfontaines. From *kenteo*, to prick, and *theca*, a sheath; in reference to the prickly sheath. *Linn.* 3, *Or.* 2, *Nat. Or.* *Graminaceae*. A curious grass, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ctenchrus lappaceus*.

lappacea 1. . . Apetal . . . 7, Grass 1 E. Ind. . 1773

CENTRADENIA, G. Don. From *kentron*, a spur, and *alen*, a gland, having spur-like glandular appendages to anthers. *Linn.* 8, *Or.* 1, *Nat. Or.* *Melastomaceae*. Pretty plants, thriving in sandy peat, and easily propagated by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Donkeleria diversifolia*.

rosea 1. . . Ro. w. 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1843
divaricata . . . White 5, S. Her. P. 1½ C. Amer. 1850
floribunda . . . Pa. red 7, S. Her. P. 1½ C. Amer. 1857
grandifolia . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1860
ovata . . . Pink . 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1850

CENTRAL-PLACENTA, a column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached.

CENTRANTHERA, Scheidw. From *kentron*, a spur, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 20, *Or.* 1, *Nat. Or.* *Orchidaceae*.

punctata . . . Grn. spot. . 5, S. Epi. ½ Brazil 1840

CENTRANTHUS, De Candolle. From *kentron*, a spur, and *anthos*, a flower; the corolla being furnished with a spur at the base. *Linn.* 10, *Or.* 1, *Nat. Or.* *Valerianaceae*. The plants are ornamental, growing in any common garden soil, from one foot to one and a half high,

in the open borders; and are increased by seeds.

angustifolius Crim. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1759
calciatrapa . Purple. 6, H. A. 1 Portugal. 1683
macrospiloph Red . 6, H. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grenada. 1849
rubra . Crim. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., mea.
flore-albo . White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., gardens

CENTROCARPHA, D. Don. From *kentron*, a sharp point, and *karphe*, chaff; the paleæ being bristly. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting genus of herbaceous plants, that thrive well in common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, and by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. trilobata*; 2, *C. acutifolia*, *Rudbeckia Newmani*; 3, *R. nudicaulis*; 4, *R. hirta*; 5, *R. moschata*; 6, *R. triloba*.

aristata 1 . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1699
chrysomela 2 Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1821
chrysantha Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens
fulgida . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1760
gracilis . Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1825
grandiflora 3 Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1830
hirta 4 . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1714
moschata 5 . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.
redula . Yellow H. B. 2 N. Amer.
spathulata . Yellow 9, F. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1825
subtomentosa } Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1802
triloba 6 . Yellow 8, H. B. 4 N. Amer. 1699

CENTROCLINIUM, D. Don. Derived from *kentron*, a sharp point, and *kline*, a bed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of ornamental stove plants, succeeding best when grown in a light vegetable soil; increase is by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Onoseris salicifolius*.

apressum . Rosy . 1, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1830
reflexum 1 . Rosy . 8, S. A. 2 Peru . 1830

CENTROLEPIS. See *Desvauxia*.

CENTRONIA. See *Osbéckia peruviana*.

CENTROPOGON, Bentham. From *kentron*, a spur, and *pogon*, a beard; Flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. Greenhouse and stove plants, with habits and appearances very much like *Lobelia*. They simply require a mixture of sandy heath mould and loam, to have abundance of water during the season of growth, but when at rest to be kept rather dry than otherwise. They are increased by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia cornuta*, *L. spectabilis*, *sphaerocarpha*, *surinamensis*, *Siphocampylus macranthus*, *S. spectabilis*, *S. Surinamensis*.

cordifolius . Rose . 11, S. Her. P. 2 Guatem. . 1839
fastuosus . Rose . 11, G. Her. P. 2
Surinamensis Rose . 11, S. Her. P. 2 Surinam 1786
tovarienis . W. ori. 11, S. Her. P. 2 Venezuela

CENTROSELINA. See *Centrosolènia*.

CENTROSEMA. See *Kennèdyia*.

CENTROSIA. See *Calanthe*.

CENTROSOLÈNIA, Benth. From *kentron*, a spur, and *solen*, a tube. Corolla spurred. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. The species grow in peat and leaf mould, and are increased like other gesneraceous plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nauticalyx hastatus*.

bracteescens 1 White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Venezuela 1850
glabra . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 La Guay. 1845
picta . White . 6, S. Tr. P. 1 Anazonia 1845

CENTROSPERMUM, Sprengel. From *kentron*, a spur, and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the

spiny points of the pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty annual, that requires sowing in the open border, in common garden soil.

chrysanthum Yellow . 7, H. A. 2 Spain . 1823

CENTROSTÉMA, Dec. See *Cyrtóceras*.

CENTÚNCULUS, Linn. The name applied by the Romans to a small plant, found in cultivated land. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. A curious annual, of easy culture in sandy loam.

minimus . Flesh . 6, H. A. 2 Brit., moist hea.

CEPA. See *Allium*.

CEPÆA. See *Sedum Cepæa*.

CEPHAELIS, Swartz. From *kephale*, a head; the flowers disposed in heads. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental genus of plants, from one to fifteen feet high; they thrive well in a mixture of peat and sandy loam, and cuttings strike root freely under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. calycina*; 2, *Tapagódia purpurea*; 3, *T. violacea*; 4, *Calli-cocca Ipeacacúanha*.

alba . Pa. pk. 4, S. Ev. S. Guiana . 1824
axillaris 1 . White. 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1816
clata . Purple. S. Ev. S. 16 Jamaica. 1793
glabra . Blue . 4, S. Ev. S. Trinidad. 1820
ipeacacúanha 4 White. 1, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1839
involuta 1 . White. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Guiana . 1826
muscosa . White. 5, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
pedunculata . White. 2, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone.
punicea . White. 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica. 1820
purpurea 2 . W. pur. 5, S. Ev. Tr. 1 Trinidad. 1821
Swartzii . Blue . 4, S. Ev. S. W. Ind. . 1824
tomentosa . Brown 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Trinidad. 1825
violacea 3 . White. 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1 W. Ind. . 1818

CEPHALANTHÈRA, Richard. From *kephale*, a head, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants, succeeding well in peat and loam, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epipactis ensifolia*; 2, *E. pallens*; 3, *E. rubra*.

ensifolia 1 . White . 6, H. Ter. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., moi. wo.
pallens 2 . White . 6, H. Ter. 1 Brit., moi. wo.
rubra 3 . Purple . 6, H. Ter. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., moi. wo.

CEPHALÁNTHUS, Linn. From *kephale*, a head, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to the flowers being disposed in globular heads. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing seven feet high; the soil best for it is a mixture of sandy peat and loam; propagation is easy, the ripened cuttings root readily under a glass, or by layers. See also *Naucleria Cadamba* and *N. stellata*.

occidentalis . White . 8, H. De. S. 7 N. Amer. 1735
brachypodus White . 8, H. De. S. 7 N. Amer.

CEPHALÀRIA, De Candolle. From *kephalos*, a head; flowers collected in heads. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. See *Succisa* and *Scabiosa*.

CEPHALÈIS. See *Cephaelis*.

CEPHALIC, medicinal to the head.

CEPHALINA. See *Sarcocéphalus*.

CEPHALÓPHORA, Cavanilles. From *kephale*, a head, and *phoreo*, to bear; the flowers are united in little heads. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An annual of little beauty,

and easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hymenopappus glaucus*, *Grœmia aromatica*—glaucula 1.

CEPHALOSTIGMA. See *Campánula*.

CEPHALOTAXUS, *Sieb. & Zucc.* Derived from *kephale*, a head, and *taxis*, a yew; the plants have the habit of the yew. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. Handsome coniferous shrubs and trees, in some instances growing to the height of sixty feet. They are of easy culture, merely requiring to be planted in common soil, and may be increased by cuttings and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. macrophylla*, *Taxis Harringtonia*.

drupacea . . . Apetal . . 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan .
Fortunei . . . Apetal . . 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Japan . 1848
pedunculata 1 Apetal . . 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Japan . 1837
umbaculifera Apetal . . 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan .

CEPHALOTRICHUM, *Link.* From *kephale*, a head, and *thrix*, a hair; the heads being covered with hairs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. A minute fungus discernible in general on decayed or decaying branches—*nânum*.

CEPHALOTUS, *R. Brown.* From *kephalotes*, headed; its filaments of stamens are capitate. *Linn.* 11, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Cephalotaceæ*. A most curious little plant of rather difficult management; it should be potted in chopped moss and boggy soil, mixed, the pots well drained, and the plants carefully watered. A glass should be placed over it at all times, and it should be allowed plenty of light and a temperature of sixty-five or seventy degrees; offsets treated in the same manner will speedily take root.

follicularis . . White . . 4, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. 1822

CERACEOUS. wax-like.

CERADIA, *Lindley.* From *keras*, a horn, in allusion to the horned appearance of the branches. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. In the garden of his grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, this very singular plant was introduced in 1844. "It has the appearance of a shrub of coral, spreading its short leather-coated branches upwards like a candelabra." In culture it should be favoured with a cool stove, and be grown in sandy soil. Portions of the rugged branches strike root freely.

furcata . . . Pa. yel. . . 1, S. Ev. S. 1½ Africa . 1844

CERAMIA. See *Erica*.

CERAMUM, *Rochel.* Derived from *keramion*, a pitcher; from the resemblance of the capsules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiceæ*. An extensive genus of seaweeds—*affine*, *arbuscula*, *Borreri*, *corymbosum*, *cruciatum*, *Daviesii*, *diaphanum*, *d. pilosum*, *fasciculatum*, *floridulum*, *gracillimum*, *granulatum*, *Hookeri*, *intercapitulum*, *landsum*, *lanuginosum*, *mesocarpum*, *pâpens*, *pedicellatum*, *pinnulatum*, *pluma*, *plumula*, *p. minor*, *polyspermum*, *pumilum*, *repens*, *roseum*, *Rôthii*, *rubrum*, *seminudum*, *spinosum*, *spongiosum*, *tetragonum*, *tetricum*, *thuyoides*, *tripinnatum*, *Turneri*, *versicolor*, *virgulatum*.

CERAMIACEÆ, or **ROSETANGLES**, an order of sea-weeds of a rose or purple colour; many are valuable for food; and the Chinese bird's-nests are supposed to be a species of *Gelidium*.

The Carrageen Moss, and some others, are well known for their use in our own country.

CERANTHERA, *Beauvois.* From *keras*, a horn, and *anthera*, an anther; the lobes of the anthers being terminated by a bristle. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. An ornamental genus of stove plants, growing about six feet high; they must be grown in sandy loam, and will increase by cuttings in sand, under a glass in heat.

subintegrifolia White . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Guinea 1824

CERANTHUS. See *Linociera*.

CERASINOUS, deep red, cherry-coloured.

CERASOPHORA. See *Cerasus*.

CERASTIUM, *Linn.* From *keras*, a horn; because many of the species have capsules like an ox's horn. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Alsinnaceæ*. A genus of little interest; they vary in height from half a foot to two feet high. Some of the herbaceous kinds have a pretty appearance on rock-work. Any light loamy soil suits them; seeds or suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. collinum*. See *Larbræa*.

alpinum . . .	White . 6, H. Ev.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit. Welsh hls.
Biebersteinii . .	White . 6, H. Tr.	P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Caucasus 1820
chlorocephalum . .	White . 6, H.	A. 2	Natolia . 1838
glaciale . . .	White . 6, H. Ev.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Switzerl. 1814
glomeratum . .	White . 6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	1837
grandiflorum . .	White . 6, H. Her.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia . 1818
lanatum . . .	White . 6, H. Her.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Alps . . 1819
latifolium . .	White . 6, H. Her.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit. Welsh hls.
Ledebourii . .	White . 6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia .
macrocarpum . .	White . 6, H.	A.	
microspermum . .	White . 6, H.	A.	
multiflorum . .	White . 6, H.	A.	Caucasus 1837
purpurascens 1 . .	White . 7, H. Ev.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1831
pussillum . .	White . 6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia . 1824
repens . . .	White . 5, H. Her.	P.	Europe . 1759
scarani . . .	White . 7, H. Ev.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Naples .
sylvaticum . .	White . 6, H. Her.	Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Hungary 1820

anomalum, *arvense*, *barbulosum*, *brachypetalum*, *campanulatum*, *caucasicum*, *dahuricum*, *dichotomum*, *diffusum*, *dioicum*, *glandulosum*, *gracile*, *hirsutum*, *holostoides*, *inflatum*, *montanum*, *matrense*, *maximam*, *memorale*, *ovale*, *ovatum*, *pauciflorum*, *pennsylvanicum*, *pentandrum*, *perfoliatum*, *pilosum*, *pubescens*, *ruderalium*, *rupestre*, *semidecandrum*, *serpyllifolium*, *Sprengelii*, *stellarioides*, *strictum*, *s. suffruticosum*, *tauricum*, *Tenorianum*, *tetrandrum*, *tomentosum*, *viscosum*, *vulgatum*.

CERASUS, *Jussieu.* Reported to have been first brought from Cerasus, a town of Pontus, in Asia. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Drupaceæ*. A valuable genus of fruit trees, growing well in any common soil, and increased with perfect ease by seeds, budding, or grafting. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. macrophylla*; 2, *Prunus japonica*, *P. sinensis*; 3, *Prunus rubra*; 4, *P. pubescens*; 5, *C. salicina*; 6, *Prunus salicina*; 7, *P. serotula*; 8, *Prunus Paddum*.

affinis . . .	White . 5, H. De. S.	4	Europe . 1837
avium . . .	White . 4, H. De. T.	50	Eng., woods
macrocarpa . .	White . 4, H. De. T.	50	Switzerl. .
multiflex . .	White . 4, H. De. T.	20	Gardens .
pallida . . .	White . 4, H. De. T.	25	Gardens .
sylvestris . .	White . 4, H. De. T.	50	Erit., woods
borealis . . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer. 1822
canadensis . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20	Canada . 1820

caproniana	White	4, H. De. T.	20 S. Eur.	
cordigera	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
gobbetta	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
griotta	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
Montmo-	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
rencyana				
multiplex	White	4, H. De. T.	10	
pallascens	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
persicifolia	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
polygyna	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
variegata	White	4, H. De. T.	10	
caroliniana	White	5, H. Ev. T.	30 Carolina.	1759
Chamaeced-	White	5, H. De. S.	8 Austria.	1597
rasus				
chicasa	White	4, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	1806
cornuta	White	4, H. De. S.	10 Himalaya	1840
depressa	White	5, H. De. S.	4 S. Eur.	1805
duracina	White	4, H. De. T.	20 S. Eur.	
cordigera	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
mammill-				
aris 1.	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
obtusata	White	4, H. De. T.	20	
Hixa	White	6, H. De. T.	20 Teneriffe	1824
hyemalis	White	5, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1805
ilicifolia	White	4, H. Ev. S.	6 California	1845
japonica 2	Pink	4, H. De. S.	3 Japan	1810
albo-plena	White	4, H. De. S.	3 N. China	1846
multiplex	Pink	4, H. De. S.	6 Japan	1810
Juliana	White	4, H. De. T.	20 S. Eur.	
Heaumeana	White	4, H. De. T.	15	
pendula	White	4, H. De. T.	10 S. Eur.	1821
Laurocerasus	White	4, H. Ev. S.	12 Levant	1629
angustifolius	White	5, H. Ev. S.	10	
variegatus	White	5, H. Ev. S.	10	
luscitica	White	5, H. Ev. S.	20 Portugal.	1648
Mahaleb	White	4, H. Ev. T.	20 Austria.	1714
frictu-flavo	White	5, H. De. T.	20 S. Eur.	
latifolia	White	6, H. De. T.	20 S. Eur.	
Marascha	White	4, H. De. S.	6 Europe.	1837
nigra	White	5, H. De. T.	20 N. Amer.	1773
nepalensis	White	5, F. De. T.	20 Nepal	1820
occidentalis	White	8, Ev. T.	20 Jamaica.	1629
Padus	White	4, H. De. T.	85 Brit., woods	
bracteosa	White	4, H. De. T.	35 Europe	
parviflora	White	4, H. De. T.	35 N. Eur.	
rubra 3	White	4, H. De. T.	35 Brit., woods	
vulgaris	White	4, H. De. T.	30 Britain	
pennsylvan-				
ica	White	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	1773
persicifolia	White	5, H. De. S.	8 N. Amer.	
prostrata	Pink	4, H. De. S.	1 Crete.	1802
Pseudo-				
cerasus 5	White	4, H. De. S.	6 China	1821
pubescens 4	White	4, H. De. S.	12 N. Amer.	1806
pumila	White	5, H. De. S.	2 N. Amer.	1756
pygmaea 5	White	5, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1823
salicinus 6	Blush	4, H. De. T.	15 China	1822
sempervirens	White	4, F. De. T.	20 China	1822
sessiliflora	White	4, H. De. T.	30	
serotina	White	6, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	1619
retusa	White	6, H. De. T.	30 S. Amer.	
serrulata 7	White	4, F. De. S.	6 China	1822
sphaerocarpa	White	6, S. Ev. S.	10 Jamaica.	1820
Susquehanna	White	5, H. De. T.	20 N. Amer.	1800
virginiana	White	5, H. De. T.	30 Virginia.	1724

CERATÁNDRA, *Link & Otto*. From *keras*, a horn, and *aner andros*, a man; form of united stamens. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. See *Corycium*.

CERATIOLA, *Michaux*. From *keration*, a little horn; in allusion to the stigma having the appearance of a horn. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Empetraceae*. This is a very pretty greenhouse under-shrub, that should be grown in a sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings potted in sand, under a glass.

ericoides. Brown. . 6, F. Ev. S. 1½ N. Amer. 1826

CERATIUM, *Albertini*. From *keration*, a little horn; because the plants resemble small horns. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytiaceae*. These are minute plants, generally found growing on

dead wood in the form of little horns—*hydnoïdes*.

CERATOBŒMUM. See *Dendrobium*.

CERATOCÁRPUS, *Linn.* From *keras*, a horn, and *karpos*, fruit; in reference to the calyx being two-horned. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. An uninteresting annual, only requiring to be sown in the open border—*arenarius*.

CERATOCEPHALUS, *Monch*. From *keras*, a horn, and *kephale*, a head; on account of the end of the seeds in the heads of the capsules being horned. *Linn.* 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. A somewhat curious genus of plants, only requiring to be sown in the open border, and treated as other hardy annuals. *Synonymy*: 1, *Ranunculus falcatus*.

falcatus. Yellow. . 5, H. A. ¼ S. Eur. . 1730
orthoceras 1 Yellow. . 5, H. A. ¼ Caucasus. 1816

CERATOCYLUS, *Lodd.* From *keras*, a horn, and *cheilos*, a lip; form of the labellum. A genus of orchids, divided from *Stanhopea*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymy*: 1, *Stanhopea insignis*. See *Stanhopea*.

grandiflorus. Purple. . 7, S. Epi. 1 Trinidad 1824
insignis 1. Purple. . 7, S. Epi. 1 Trinidad 1826
oculatus. . Yel. spot. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Xalapa . 1829

CERATÓCHLOA, *Dreandolle*. From *keras*, a horn, and *chloa*, grass; in reference to the seeds having three little horns. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. An uninteresting grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. *Synonymy*: 1, *Festuca unioloides*—*unioloides* 1.

CERATODACTYLUS, *Smith*. From *keras*, a horn, and *dactylos*, a finger; division of fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. A genus of tropical Ferns, requiring the same treatment as the stove species of *Aspidium*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Allosdrum Karwinskii*.
osmundioides 1 Br., yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico .

CERATONIA, *Linn.* From *keration*, a horn or pod; in allusion to the shape of the pods. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Scarcely worth cultivating, except for botanical collections; it grows to the height of fifteen feet, in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings in sand will strike under a glass.

siliqua. . Red yel. . 9, G. Ev. T. 15 Levant . 1570

CERATOPÉTALUM, *Smith*. Derived from *keras*, a horn, and *petalon*, a petal; in reference to the form of the petals. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ononiaceae*. A fine greenhouse plant, growing best in a sandy loam, and increased by cuttings in sand under a glass.

gummiferum Pink. . 6, G. Ev. T. 50 N. Holl. 1820

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ, or **HORNWORTS**. Small herbs found in the ditches of temperate climates.

CERATOPHYLLUM, *Linn.* From *keras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the petals are cut so as to appear like a stag's horn. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Ceratophyllaceae*. Uninteresting water plants, thriving in any pond, and easily raised by seeds—*demersum*, *submersum*.

CERATOPHYLLUS, leaves like the upper part of a stag's horn.

CERATÓPTERIS, Brongn. From *keras*, a horn, and *ptéris*, a fern; horn-like form of divisions of fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. See *Ellobocarpus oleraceus*.

CERATOSANTHES, Jussieu. From *keras*, a horn, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to the inner segments. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. A climbing plant, of no beauty, growing in any common soil; increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trichosanthes tuberosa*, *corniculata*—*tuberosa* 1.

CERATOSPERMUM, Persoon. From *keras*, a horn, and *spermum*, a seed; form of seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. See *Didotis*.

CERATOSTEMA, Juss. From *keras*, a horn, and *stema*, a stamen. The anthers are spurred. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Vacciniaceæ*. This is a genus of very pretty shrubs, requiring to be grown in sandy loam and peat, and may be readily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. grandiflora*. *grandiflora* . Red orange 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1846
longiflora 1. Crimson . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Peru . 1846
hirsuta Scarlet . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1846

CERATOSTIGMA, Bunge. See *Valoradina plumaginoides*.

CÉRBERA, Linn. Named from its poisonous qualities, in allusion to the dog Cerberus, whose bite was poisonous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. An ornamental genus of stove plants, succeeding well in a rich mould, and cuttings in sand root freely under a glass, in heat. The fruit of *C. Ahoiai* is a deadly poison. The Indians put small stones into the empty nuts, with which they ornament their legs; and the bark of *C. Odallam* is purgative. See *Tanghinia*, *Dissolena*, *Ochrosia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Manghas*; 2, *C. Manghas*; 3, *Tanghinia veneniflua*, *Ordeal tree of Madagascar*.

Ahoiai . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Brazil . 1750
fruticosa . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Pegu . 1819
maculata . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 4 Bourbon. 1782
ovata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain.
Thevetia . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 S. Amer. 1735
thevetioides . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 N. Spain. 1800
Tanghin 3 . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Zanzibar. 1826
Odallam 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1756
lactaria 2 . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Moluccas. 1800
laurifolia . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 India . 1818

CÉRCIS, Linn. From *kerkis*, a shuttlecock; a name given to this tree by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus of ornamental trees, flowering early in spring, and looking very pretty planted singly on a lawn, or trained to a wall or trellis; they grow to the height of twenty feet, and prefer an open loamy soil: plentifully increased from seeds.

canadensis . Pa. red 5, H. De. T. 18 N. Amer. . 1730
pubescens . Pa. red 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. .
japonica . . Red . 5, H. De. S. 10 Japan .
siliquastrum . Red . 5, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. . 1506
flore-albo . White . 5, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. .
parviflorum . Purple 5, H. De. T. 20 Bucharia . 1827
roseum . . Pa. red 5, H. De. T. 20 Hybrid, gardens.

CERCOCARPUS, De Candolle. From *kerkos*, a shuttlecock, and *karpos*, a fruit; shape of fruit. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A

genus deserving of cultivation. They grow freely in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and may be propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat.

Fothergilloides Purple 5, G. Ev. S. Mexico . 1823

CERCŌDEA, Lam. See *Haloragis*.

CERCŌDIA, De Candolle. From *kerkos*, a tail, and *eidos*, like; shape of petals. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Haloragaceæ*. See *Haloragis*.

CERDANA. See *Cordia*.

CEREFOLIUM. See *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

CERĒSIA, Persoon. From the goddess Ceres, the inventor of tillage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is a very pretty grass, that requires to be grown in a greenhouse, and succeeds in any common soil; increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Paspalum membranaceum*.

elegans 1. Apetal. 7, G. Her. P. 2 Peru . 1816

CEREUS, De Candolle. From *cereus*, signifying pliant, like wax; referring to the shoots of some of the species being easily bent. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. A most beautiful genus, belonging to *Cactaceæ*; some of the species produce the most splendid flowers that are grown in our stoves; they succeed well in a sandy loam, the pots being well drained; in winter they require little or no water, but as soon as the flower-buds appear, they should have a good supply; increased by cuttings, which should be laid to dry a few days before being planted. See *Echinocactus*, *Opuntia*, *Echinopsis*, *Epiphyllum*, *Lepismium*, *Rhaphsis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus abnormis*; 2, *C. Æthiops*; 3, *Cactus eburneus*; 4, *Cactus squamatus*; 5, *Cactus gibbosus*; 6, *Cactus Hystrix*; 7, *Cactus multiplex*, *Echinocactus multiplex*; 8, *Cactus Napoleonicus*, *Cereus triangularis major*; 9, *Cactus reductus*; 10, *Cactus ovatus*; 11, *Cactus Pilajaya*, *C. undulosus*, *C. variabilis*; 12, *Cactus polymorphus*; 13, *Cactus speciosissimus*; 14, *Epiphyllum splendidum*, *E. Hitchcockii*.

abnormis 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . 1818

affinis . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2

albisetosus . White . 6, S. Cl. S. 2 St. Domin. 1816

albispinus . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 St. Domin. 1816

amblygonus S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . 1836

arcuatus . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2

aureus Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1825

baccharius 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1838

bifrons 6, S. Ev. S. 3

Bonariensis S. Ev. S. B. Ayres . 1836

cæsius Grey . 6, S. Ev. S. 1836

candicans . White . 6, S. Ev. S.

Chiloensis S. Ev. S. Chile . 1825

Chiloensis S. Ev. S. Chile .

coccineus Scar. . 9, S. Cl. S. 1 Brazil .

coralliflora 2 . Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1829

Colvilli Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid.

costatus S. Ev. S. Peru . 1690

crenulatus Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1822

crispatus Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1829

cinerascens . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1830

Dépeol S. Ev. S. ½ Peru . 1799

divaricatus . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1826

eburneus S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1818

Egertonii Red . 7, S. Ev. S.

eriphorus Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 2

euphorbia White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. .

extensus 4 Red . 8, S. Cl. S. 6 Trinidad .

ferox White . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1827

Ambratus Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 13 St. Domin. 1833

flagelliformis	Pink	5, S. Cl. S.	1 Peru	1690	ramulosus		S. Ev. S.	1835
flagriformis		S. Ev. S.		1834	rhombus		S. Ev. S.	1835
flavispinus	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	3 W. Ind.		speciosissimus	Crim. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1836
formosus	White	8, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1834	mus 13.			
fulvispidus	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1796	lateritius	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Eng. Hyb. 1831
gemmatus		S. Ev. S.		1835	splendendus	Scarlet	9, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico. 1831
gibbosus	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1 B. Ayres	1836	Schränkii		S. Ev. S.	1835
glaucescens		S. Ev. S.	B. Ayres	1836	serpentinus	W. pur.	8, S. Ev. S.	4 Peru
glauus		S. Ev. S.	Brazil	1835	setaceus		S. Ev. S.	1 Brazil
graciflor		S. Ev. S.		1835	setiger		S. Ev. S.	1 Brazil
gracilis		S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.		setosus		S. Ev. S.	1835
grandiflorus	Whit. y.	6, S. Cl. S.	3 Jamaica	1700	Smithii		S. Ev. S.	1835
Maynardi	Red	5, S. Ev. S.	3 Hybrid	1827	spinibarb		S. Ev. S.	Brazil
grandis		S. Ev. S.	3 Brazil		strictus	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.
griseus	Grey	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1809	strigosus		S. Ev. S.	1815
Haworthii	Rose	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Caribbees	1811	subrepandus	White	8, S. Ev. S.	3 W. Ind.
heptagonus	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 W. Ind.	1728	superbus	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico. 1850
heteracanthus		S. Ev. S.	B. Ayres	1836	tenuatus	Rose	7, S. Ev. S.	1836
hexagonus	White	8, S. Ev. S.	25 Surinam	1690	tenuissimus		S. Ev. S.	1835
horizontalis		G. Ev. S.	Chili	1823	tephracanthus		S. Ev. S.	Chile 1825
humilis		S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1827	thrus			
Hystrix	White	6, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1808	tetragonus	White	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.
imbricatus		S. Ev. S.	3	1820	toitosus		S. Ev. S.	B. Ayres 1816
incrustatus		S. Ev. S.		1828	triangularis	White	8, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Ind. 1690
Jamacaru	White	8, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	1835	trigonus	White	7, S. Cl. S.	1 S. Amer. 1809
keteuvrens		S. Ev. S.		1836	triqueter		S. Ev. S.	5 S. Amer. 1794
Lanceolatus	Scarlet	S. Ev. S.		1830	tripetris		S. Ev. S.	
lanuginosus	White	8, S. Ev. S.	1 W. Ind.	1690	tunicatus		S. Ev. S.	1 Brazil 1832
latifrons	White	9, G. Ev. S.	2 S. Amer.	1834	Twoedibi	Orange	9, S. Ev. S.	2 B. Ayres 1845
Lecanus	Red	6, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico	1845	undatus	White	7, S. Ev. S.	3 China 1829
Leimaii	Yel. r.	6, S. Ev. S.	Antigua		undulatus	White	8, S. Cl. S.	1 W. Ind.
leptacanthus		S. Ev. S.		1826	validus		S. Ev. S.	2 S. Amer. 1826
leptophis	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico	1835	variabilis		S. Ev. S.	1836
leucanthus	W. pur.	8, S. Ev. S.	1	1830	CEREUSES. See <i>Cereus</i> .			
longifolius		S. Ev. S.	Mexico	1838	CERINTHE, Linn. From keros, wax, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the attraction for bees in the flowers. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Boraginææ. The species of this genus are all ornamental annual, or biennial plants, requiring only to be sown in common soil.			
Macedonaldi	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	2 Honduras	1851	áspera	Yel. pur.	7, H.	A. 2 S. France. 1633
Mallisoni	Red	6, S. Ev. Tr.	6 Hybrid.		maculata	Yel. red	7, H.	B. 2 S. France. 1804
monoclonos	Ro. w.	6, S. Ev. S.	20 Caribbees		majör	Yellow	7, H.	A. 3 S. France. 1596
macracanthus	Red	6, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1830	minor	Yel. pur.	7, H.	A. 1 Austria. 1570
magnus	White	6, S. Ev. S.	10 St. Domin.	1829	retorta	Yel. grn.	7, H. Tw.	A. 2 Levant. 1825
Martianus	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	3 Brazil	1835	CERIONANTHUS. See <i>Cephalaria</i> .			
monstruosus	Red w.	6, S. Ev. S.	2 S. Amer.	1816	CERISCUS. See <i>Stylocérnyne</i> .			
multangulatus	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1815	CERNUOUS, nodding, drooping, pendulous.			
multiplex	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	1 St. Domin.	1829	CEROPEGIA, Linn. From keros, wax, and peger, a fountain; literally a fountain of wax. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asclepiadææ. A curious genus of stove plants, that require to be grown in a sandy loam, and increased by cuttings potted in sand, and placed in a little heat. See <i>Microdæma</i> .			
myriacanthus		S. Ev. S.	Chile	1815	acuminata	Purple	6, S. Tu. P.	2 Coroman. 1820
myriocaulon		S. Ev. S.		1835	africana	Yellow	6, S. Ev. Tw.	6 E. Ind. 1823
myriophyllus	Brown	S. Ev. S.		1815	aphylla	White	6, G. Ev. Tw.	2 N. Holl. 1817
Napoleonis	Grn. w.	7, S. Ev. S.	6	1826	australis	White	6, G. Ev. Tw.	3 N. Holl. 1820
niger	Red	6, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1820	Bowkéri	Yel. grn.	5, S. Tu. P.	2 Caffraria. 1862
nigrospinus		S. Ev. S.	B. Ayres	1836	bulbosa	Red grn.	5, S. Tu. P.	2 E. Ind. 1821
nobilis	Pink	7, S. Ev. S.	3 W. Ind.	1811	Cumingiana	Br. yel.	8, S. Ev. Tw.	4 Java 1846
nycticalis		S. Ev. S.		1834	dichotoma	White	7, G. Ev. Tw.	1 E. Ind. 1804
obtus		S. Ev. S.		1820	elegans	Purple	8, S. De. Tw.	5 E. Ind. 1823
ochroleucus	Ochre	S. Ev. S.		1835	Gardneri	Wh. br.	5, S. Ev. Tw.	4 E. Ind.
Olfersii		S. Ev. S.		1836	juncæa	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	1 E. Ind. 1822
ovatus	Rose	6, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	1836	Lushii	Gr. pur.	9, S. De. Tw.	4 Bombay 1893
paniculatus	W. red.	8, S. Ev. S.	1 St. Domin.	1827	oculata	Spotted	9, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Bombay 1842
pellucidus		S. Ev. S.	St. Domin.	1826	sinuata	Pa. red	7, G. Ev. Tw.	3 C. G. H. 1818
pentagonus	White	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1769	stapelieformis	Purple	7, G. Ev. Tr.	2 C. G. H. 1826
pentiflorus	Yel.	6, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico		Thwaitesii	Gr. br.	9, S. Ev. Tw.	4 Ceylon 1857
subarticulatus	Lilac	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Mexico		tuberosa	Red grn.	3, S. Tu. P.	8 E. Ind. 1821
peruvianus	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	3 Peru	1728	torulosa	Yellow	7, S. Ev. Tw.	2 C. G. H. 1820
Pitajaya	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Carthage	1836	vincefolia	Pur. w.	9, S. Ev. Tw.	10 E. Ind. 1837
polygonus	White	S. Ev. S.	10 Chile	1827	Wightii	Gr. pur.	8, S. De Tw.	5 E. Ind. 1832
polymorphus		S. Ev. S.	2 Chile	1827	CEROPTERIS. See <i>Elliocarpus</i> .			
prismaticus		S. Cl. S.		1820	CEROXYLON, or Wax Palm. See <i>Iriartia</i> .			
propinquus		S. Ev. S.		1826	CERRUS. See <i>Quercus austriaca</i> .			
ptorogonus	White	6, S. Ev. S.	2 Carthage	1862				
quadrangularis	White	6, S. Cl. S.	3 S. Amer.	1825				
radicans		S. Cl. S.	3 B. Ayres	1836				
ramosus		S. Ev. S.		1836				
regalis	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 S. Amer.					
repandus	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 W. Ind.	1728				
reptans		S. Ev. S.		1813				
rosaceus	Rose	8, S. Ev. S.		1826				
Royeni	White	7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1728				

CERRIS, ancient name for the bitter oak. (*Quercus Cerris*.)

CERVÀRIA. See *Athamanta Cervària*, and *Pericardium Cervària*.

CERVICÀRIA. See *Campánula*.

CERVICINA. See *Wahlenbergia*.

CERVINOUS, tawny, deer-coloured.

CESTRACEÆ. See *Solanaceæ*.

CESTRINUS, *Cassini*. After Cestrinus the son of Helenus and Andromache. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental herbaceous plant, growing well in common soil, and is increased freely by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Serrátula acaulis*, *Cynara acaulis*.

carthamoides 1. Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1797

CESTRUM, *Linn.* The Greek name for *betony*, but it has no relation to the plant which now bears that name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This is a genus of little beauty, and of easy culture; all the species grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by cuttings; the fruit of all the species is poisonous. See *Habrothamnus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Habrothamnus aurantiacus*; 2, *calycinum*.

<i>acuminatum</i>	. Gsh. yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	6 Mexico.	1824
<i>alaternoides</i>	. Pale yel.	3, S. Ev. S.	3 Trinidad.	1824
<i>angustifolium</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	1820
<i>aurantiacum</i>	. Orange	6, S. Ev. S.	4 Guatml.	1842
<i>auriculatum</i>	. Green.	6, S. Ev. S.	10 Peru	1774
<i>bracteatum</i>	. Green.	4, S. Ev. S.	8 Brazil.	1818
<i>cauliflorum</i>	. White.	5, G. Ev. S.	3	1821
<i>citrifolium</i>	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	6	1821
<i>confertum</i>	. Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Peru	1820
<i>diurnum</i>	. White.	11, S. Ev. S.	8 W. Ind.	1732
<i>extipulatum</i>	. Green.	6, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1824
<i>foetidissimum</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Ind.	
<i>fastigiatum</i>	. White.	11, S. Ev. S.	4 W. Ind.	
<i>hirsutum</i>	. Pale yel.	5, S. Ev. S.	3	1822
<i>hirtum</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	1800
<i>latifolium</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Trinidad.	1818
<i>laurifolium</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	1691
<i>lycioides</i>	. White.	7, G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1826
<i>macrophyllum</i>	. White.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	1812
<i>multiflorum</i>	. Green.	5, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1825
<i>nocturnum</i>	. White.	11, S. Ev. S.	7 E. Ind.	1732
<i>odoratissimum</i>	. White.	11, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	
<i>odontospermum</i>	. White.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	1793
<i>paniculatum</i>	. Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. S.	3 Caraccas	1810
<i>Pargui</i>	. Pale yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	6 Chile	1787
<i>pendulum</i>	. Grn. wht.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Caraccas	1824
<i>Regelii</i> 1	. Red yel.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 C. Amer.	
<i>salicifolium</i>	. Grn. wht.	5, S. Ev. S.	5 Caraccas	
<i>suberosum</i>	. Sulphur	6, S. Ev. S.	6	1815
<i>thyrsoideum</i>	. Pale yel.	5, S. Ev. S.	2 Mexico.	1826
<i>tincturatum</i>	. White.	5, S. Ev. S.	4 Caraccas	1823
<i>tomentosum</i>	. Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1790
<i>undulatum</i>	. Yellow	5, G. Ev. T.	12 Peru	1825
<i>venenatum</i>	. White.	3, G. Ev. S.	7 C. G. H.	1787
<i>vespertinum</i>	. Green.	6, S. Ev. S.	10 W. Ind.	1759
<i>viridiflorum</i> 2	. Greenish.	10, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil.	1843
<i>Warczewiczii</i>	. Green.	9, G. Ev. S.	4 C. Amer.	1851

CETERACH, *Willd.* Called cetherak by the Persians. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Plants of easy culture, found wild on limestone and chalk rocks, in Britain. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asplenium Ceterach*, *Grammitis Ceterach*.

officinarium. Brown 5, H. Her. P. 3 Britain, ch. rocks.

CETRÀRIA, *Acharius*. From *cetra*, a buckler; in reference to the receptacle being buckler-shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parme-*

liaceæ. Is a genus of lichens; some of the species are used for food in Iceland and Lapland. *C. islandica* and *nivalis*, are used as tonic, demulcent, and nutrient—*glauca*, *g. fallax*, *islandica*, *juniperina*, *j. Pinastri*, *nivalis*, *sepicola*.

CEUTHÓSPORA, *Fries*. From *keutho*, to hide, and *spora*, a sporule; in allusion to the sporules being hidden. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. A genus of very minute fungi, found on decaying holly, laurel, and other leaves—*Lauri*, *phacidioides*, *phæcomes*.

CEYLONFSE COW PLANT. See *Gymnema lactifera*.

CHABRÆA, *De Candolle*. Named in compliment to Dominicus Chabrey, of Geneva, author of a work entitled, "Omnium Stripium Sciographia," 1666. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This plant thrives in any good soil, and is readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Leucheria runcinata*, *Perdicium roseum*, *Lasiorkiza rosea*.

runcinata 1. White . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Chili . 1844

CHADARA. See *Grèvia*.

CHENÁNTHE, *Lindley*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is described as a most singular plant, but no figure of it has yet appeared. It will most probably be found to succeed best when treated as is recommended for the genus *Vanda*.

Barkeri . . . S. Epi. Para . . 1837

CHENANTHERA. See *Charianthus*.

CHENÉSTHES, *Miers*. From *chaino*, to gape—cloven form of the calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Beautiful half-hardy shrubs, with showy flowers, increased readily from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lycium fuchsioides*.

fuchsioides 1 . . Scarlet 7, F. Ev. S. 6 Azozques . 1843

lanceolata . . . Blue . 6, H. Ev. S. 5 Quindiu . 1846

CHENOMÈLES. See *Cydonia*.

CHENÓSTOMA, *Benth.* From *chaino*, to gape, and *stoma*, a mouth, referring to the wide throat of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Pretty dwarf half-hardy plants, suitable for decorating the flower-garden, &c., in summer. They flourish under the treatment ordinarily bestowed upon plants of their class. *Synonymes*: 1, *Manulea cordata*; 2, *M. fœtida*; 3, *Manulea hispida*, *M. oppositifolia*; 4, *M. linifolia*, *C. fasciculata*; 5, *M. villosa*.

cordata 1 . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

fastigiata . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. .

fœtida 2 . . White . 6, G. A 1 C. G. H. . 1794

hispida 3 . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

linifolia 4 . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1820

polyantha . . Lil. yel. 6, G. Her. P. 1 S. Africa. 1844

villosa 5 . . White . 6, G. A 1 C. G. H. . 1783

CHEROPHYLLUM, *Hoffmansegg*. From *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the smell of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An uninteresting genus of plants, varying in height from one to three feet; the annual and biennial species are best sown in the open ground in common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mýrrhis bulbosa*; 2, *C. angulatum*; 3, *Scandix Cerefolium*; 4, *Sison canadense*; 5,

- Mýrrhis Claytonia*. See *Anthriscus*, *Conopodium*.
aromaticum. White. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1726
tenuifolium. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1818
- angelicæfolium*, *aureum*, *Biebersteinii*, *bulbosum*
 1, *canadense* 4, *capense*, *cicutarium*, *Claytonia*
 5, *coloratum*, *divaricatum*, *hirsutum*, *humile*,
hybridum, *maculatum*, *monogonum* 2, *nitidum*,
Prescottii, *procumbens*, *roseum*, *sylostre*, *sativum* 3, *temulum*, *torquatum*.
- CHÆTACHLÆNA**, *D. Don*. From *chaite*, a bristle, and *chlaina*, a covering; the points of the involucre being covered. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is an ornamental, greenhouse, herbaceous plant, succeeding best in sandy loam; increase is by seeds.
odorata. Red. 8, G. Her. P. 1 Chile. 1830
- CHÆTANTHERA**, *Ruiz et Pavon*. From *chaite*, a bristle, and *anthera*, an anther; because the anther is furnished with a hairy tuft. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty genus of herbaceous plants, which thrive best when sown in a mixture of peat and loam, increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Perdicium chilense*, *C. serrata*, *Proselia serrata*.
chilensis 1. Yellow. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chile. 1827
ciliata. Yellow. 7, G. Her. P. 2 Chile. 1822
- CHÆTARIA**, *Beauvois*. Derived from *chaite*, an awn or bristle. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is an interesting genus of grasses, that grow well if sown in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aristida adscensionis*—*adscensionis* 1, *cærulescens*, *divaricata*, *hystrix*.
- CHÆTÆA**. See *Bythneria*.
- CHÆTOCALYX**, *De Candolle*. From *chaite*, a bristle, and *kalyx*, calyx; the calyx is covered with bristles. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Is an ornamental stove climber, that thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam; increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Alcine vincentina*.
vincentina 1. Yellow. 6 S. Ev. Tu. 6 St. Vincent 1823
- CHÆTOCÁPNA**, *Herbert*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylhidææ*. Greenhouse herbaceous plants, requiring the same treatment as *Blandfordia*.
geminiflora. Red. S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1838
- CHÆTOGÁSTRA**, *De Candolle*. From *chaite*, a bristle, and *gaster*, a belly; alluding to the tube of the calyx being covered with hairy scales. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomææ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhexia lanceolata*.
gracilis. Red fl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1834
lancoolata 1. White. 1, S. A. 1 Trinidad. 1820
Lindeniana. Dk. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Columbia
strigosa. Rose pr. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. 1848
- CHÆTOMIUM**, *Kunze*. Named from *chaite*, a bristle; in allusion to the hairy appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvclææ*. This is a minute species of *Fungus*, found growing on damp straw, &c.—*elatum*.
- CHÆTONÝCHIA**, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebrææ*. See *Illecebrum*.
- CHÆTÓPHORA**, *Agardh*. From *chaite*, a bristle,
- and *phorce*, to bear; the filaments being terminated by a bristle-like point. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Confervææ*. This is a curious genus of *Algæ*, found growing on marine rocks, in lakes, ditches, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. elegans*—*Berkelèya*, *endiviefolia*, *e. crassa*, *longæva*, *pellita*, *pisiformis* 1, *tuberculosa*.
- CHÆTÓSPORA**, *R. Brown*. From *chaite*, a bristle or awn, and *spora*, a seed. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperææ*. An uninteresting genus of grasses, that grow well in a boggy situation; increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Schœnus ferrugineus*.
turbinata. Apetal. 7, G. Grass. 1 N. Holland 1820
ferruginea 1.
- CHÆTÓSPORA**, *Agardh*. See *Naccaria*.
- CHÆTÓSTACHYS**. See *Lavandula*.
- CHÆTÚRUS**, *Link*. From *chaite*, a bristle, and *oura*, a tail; in reference to the silky appearance of the panicles. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. An uninteresting grass, that grows in any common soil—*fasciculatus*.
- CHAFF-FLOWER**. See *Alternanthera Achyrantha*.
- CHAFFY**, bearing processes like chaff.
- CHAILLETIA**, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Chaillet, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chailletiacææ*. A poisonous greenhouse shrub, that grows about five feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by cuttings potted in sand, under a glass.
toxicaria. White. 6, G. Ev. S. 5 S. Leone. 1824
- CHAILLETIACÆÆ** or **CHAILLETIADS**. A small order of trees and shrubs. *C. toxicaria* is known in Sierra Leone as Rats'-bane, and is reputed very poisonous.
- CHAINLET**. See *Catenella opuntia*.
- CHAITÚRUS**. See *Leonurus*.
- CHALÁZA**, a spot on the seed, indicating where the vessels of the raphe terminate.
- CHÁLCAS**. See *Murraya exotica*.
- CHAMÉBUXUS**. See *Polygala Chamæbuxus*.
- CHAMÆCASSIA**. See *Chamæfistula* and *Cassia*.
- CHAMÆCÉRASUS**. See *Cerasus Chamæcerasus*.
- CHAMÆCÍSTUS**. See *Rhododéndron Chamæcistus*.
- CHAMÆCLÈMA**. See *Nepeta*.
- CHAMÆCLÍNIS**. See *Lycopodium*.
- CHAMÆCRÍSTA**. See *Cassia Chamæcrista*.
- CHAMÆCÝPARIS**. See *Cupressus*.
- CHAMÆCÝPARÍSSUS**. See *Santolina Chamæcýparissus*.
- CHAMÉDÁPHNE**. See *Andróméda* and *Mitchella*.
- CHAMÉDÓREA**, *Willdenow*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *dorea*, a gift; supposed to refer to the flowers being near the ground. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmææ*. An ornamental genus of Palms, growing from eight to ten feet high; they thrive best in a sandy loam in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nunnezia fragrans*; 2, *Geonoma corallifera*.
elator. Straw. 5, S. palm 10 Mexico. 1840
elegans. Straw. 5, S. palm 10 Mexico. 1840
Ernesti-Au- } Orange. 5, S. palm 6 N. Grenada 1854
gusti 2 }
fragrans 1. White. 5, S. palm 7 Trinidad. 1820
gracilis. Whit. grn. 5, S. palm 10 Caraccas. 1593
- CHAMÆDRYON**. See *Spiræa*.

CHAMÆDRYS. See *Teucrium*.

CHAMÆFISTULA, *De Candolle*. From *chamæ*, false, and *fistula*, a pipe; shape of seed pods. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. See *Cassia*. *gigantæa* . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1825
melanocarpa . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . 1825

CHAMÆJASME. See *Andrósace Chamæjasme* and *Stellera Chamæjasme*.

CHAMÆLAUCIACEÆ or FRINGE-MYRTLES. Beautiful little bushes, resembling heaths, with fragrant foliage; found in New Holland.

CHAMÆLAUCIUM, *De Candolle*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *lauchis*, a poplar. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chamælauciaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Myrtus*.

ciliatum . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1825

CHAMÆLEA. See *Cnèdrum*.

CHAMÆLEDON, *Link.* From *chamai*, dwarf, and *ledon*, a kind of cistus; from its having the appearance of a cistus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is one of the most interesting of our native plants; it delights in a sandy peat, and may be increased by layers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Azalea procumbens*, *Loiseleuria procumbens*.

procumbens 1. . . Pink . 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. mts.

CHAMÆLIRIUM, *Willdenow*. Derived from *chamai*, ground, and *leirion*, a lily; on account of the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. An ornamental herbaceous plant, that grows best in a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonymes*: 4, *Veratrum luteum*, *Helonias lutea*, *dioica*, *Melanthium densum*.

carolinianum 1 . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1759

CHAMÆMÉSILUS. See *Pyrus Chamæmésilus*.

CHAMÆMOLY. See *Allium Chamæmoly*.

CHAMÆMORUS or CLOUD-BERRY. See *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

CHAMÆNERION, *Tournefort*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *nerion*, the oleander. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. For culture, see *Epilobium*.

americanum . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 N. Amer. 1825

CHAMÆPEUCE, *De Candolle*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *peuce*, a pine; resemblance. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of little interest, growing in common soil, and increased by division and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Carduus afra*; 2, *Carduus Casabonæ*; 3, *C. graphalodes*; 4, *Stachelina chamæpeuce*, *Pteronia chamæpeuce*; 5, *Cnicus asper*, *Cirsium niveum*; 6, *Carduus stellatus*, *Cirsium stellatum*; 7, *Cnicus strictus*.

afra 1 . . . Purple . 6, F. B. 2 Barbary . 1802
Casabonæ 2 . . . Purple . 6, F. B. 2 S. Eur. . 1714
cyanaroides . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Crete . . 1828
Diacantha . . . Purple . 6, F. B. 3 Barbary . 1800
echinocephala . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1822
graphalodes 3 . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Calabria .
horrida . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1825
mutica 4 . . . Red . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Candia . 1640
nivea 5 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Sicily . 1828
stellata 6 . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 2 Italy . 1665
stricta 7 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Naples . 1820

CHAMÆPITYS. See *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

CHAMÆRÈPES. See *Herninium*.

CHAMÆRHODOS, *Don*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *rhodos*, a rose; appearance of plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Interesting dwarf plants, difficult to preserve through the winter, as they are liable to damp off. They require sandy loam and heath mould, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sibbaldia grandiflora*.

grandiflorus . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria . 1828
polygynus . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1824

CHAMÆRIPHES. See *Chamærops*.

CHAMÆROPS, *Linn.* *Chamai*, on the ground, *rhops*, a twig; alluding to the low growth of the plants. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A handsome genus of the Palm tribe, attaining thirty feet in height, and delighting best in a rich loamy soil; and with the exception of *C. guianensis* and *gracilis*, they do very well in a common greenhouse. *Synonyme*: 1, *Corypha palmetto*.

excelsa . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Palm 25 Nepal . 1822
Fotherlei . . . Yel. grn. . 3, G. Palm 10 China . 1849
gracilis . . . Grn. wht. 2, S. Palm 10 S. Amer. 1822
guianensis . . . Grn. wht. 4, S. Palm 20 Guiana . 1824
humilis . . . Grn. wht. 2, S. Palm 10 S. Eur. . 1731
lystrix . . . Grn. wht. 2, S. Palm 10 Georgia . 1801
Martiana . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Palm 40 Nepal . 1822
Palmetto 1 . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Palm 15 Carolina, 1809
serrulata . . . Grn. wht. 2, S. Palm 10 N. Amer. 1809
tomentosa . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Palm

CHAMÆSCIADIUM, *Don*. From *chamai*, dwarf, and *skiadion*, an umbel; plants small. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Banium acacule*.—flavescens 1.

CHAMÆSIDÉRITIS. See *Stachys*.

CHAMÆSINNA. See *Cassia*.

CHAMÆSTÉPHANUM. See *Achyropappus*.

CHAMÆSYCE. See *Euphòrbia Chamæsyce*.

CHAMAGRÓSTIS. See *Knáppia*.

CHAMELÆA. See *Cnemidostachys Chamelæa*.

CHAMISSOËA, *Humbt. et Bonpl.* In honour of M. Chamisso, the companion of Kotzebue. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. This is a beautiful stove plant, attaining the height of five feet; it thrives well in common soil, and may be increased from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Achyranthes altissima*. See *Cladostachys*.

altissima 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. Jamaica . 1816

CHAMISSONIA. See *Cenothèra*.

CHAMLAGU. See *Chamlàga Chamlàgu*.

CHAMOMILE. See *Anthemis*.

CHAMOMILLA. See *Matricària Chamomilla* and *Anthemis Chamomilla*.

CHAMORCHIS. See *Herninium*.

CHAMP. See *Magnòlia excelsa*.

CHAMPACA. See *Michèlia Champaca*.

CHAMPIGNION. See *Agàricus*.

CHAMPION OAK. See *Quercus rubra*.

CHANDELIER TREE. See *Pandanus Candelabrum*.

CHANDIRÒBA. See *Feuillea*.

CHANNEL-LEAVED, folded together, so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.

CHANTARÈLLE. See *Chantarellus*.

CHAOTIC PLANTS. The lowest forms of vegetation, believed by some of the ancients to be pro-

- duced spontaneously without order, and not governed by the usual laws of the vegetable kingdom; modern science, however, has shown that the most perfect order reigns throughout.
- CHAPTALIA**, *Ventenat.* In honour of M. Chaptal, a celebrated French chemist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty hardy herbaceous plant, that succeeds well in common soil, and increases by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tussilago integrifolia*. tomentosa 1. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1806
- CHÀRA**, *Linn.* From *chairo*, to delight; in allusion to its habitation. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Characeæ*. A curious and interesting genus, requiring to be grown in ponds or cisterns, in a peat soil. See *Nitella*.—*aspera*, *gracilis*, *Hedwigii*, *hispida*, *vulgaris*.
- CHÀRA OF CÆSAR**. See *Equisetum fluviatile*.
- CHARACEÆ** or **CHARAS**. Curious water plants of little beauty, nearly related to *Conserva*.
- CHARACIAS**. See *Euphòria Characias*.
- CHARÁNTIA**. See *Momordica Charántia*.
- CHARDÍNIA**, *D. Don.* *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Xeranthemum*.
- CHARIÁNTHUS**, *D. Don.* From *charieis*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Showy shrubs, requiring exactly the same treatment as *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma coccinea*, *alpina*; 2, *Chenanthèra mucronata*, *Chariáanthus*, *Berteroanus*.
coccineus 1. Scarlet 9. S. Ev. S. 4 Cayenne. 1848
glaberrimus 2. Pur. red. S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad.
- CHARIEIS**. See *Karulfussia*.
- CHARLES'S SCEPTRE**. See *Pedicularis Scæptrum Carolinum*.
- CHARLOCK**. See *Sinapis arvensis*.
- CHARWOODIA**, *Sweet.* In honour of G. Charlwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is a beautiful stove genus, that attains the height of ten feet; the species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dracena australis*; 2, *D. indivisa*; 3, *D. stricta*. See *Cordylina*.
australis 1. Blue wht. 3, S. Ev. T. 10 N. Zeal. 1823
congesta. Pa. blue 3, S. Ev. T. 10 N. Holl. 1822
indivisa 2. Blue 3, S. Ev. T. 10 N. Zeal.
stricta 3. Blue 3, S. Ev. T. 10 N. Zeal. 1820
- CHARRAH**. See *Lagenaria vulgaris*.
- CHARRED**, blackened by fire.
- CHASCÓNium**, *Mey.* Derived from *chasko*, to gape; in allusion to the gaping calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A half shrubby greenhouse plant, thriving in loam and heath mould, but requires good drainage. It is easily propagated by cuttings planted in pots of sand, and placed in a little heat.
cuneifolium. White. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1821
- CHASMONE**. See *Moluccella*.
- CHASMÓNIA**, *Presb.* From *chasmas*, to gape wide; in reference to the calyx being spread open. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. An ornamental annual, that only requires sowing in common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Moluccella spinosa*.
incisa 1. Pink. 7, H. A. 2 Levant. 1596
- CHASTENÆA**, *De Candolle*. Named in honour of Victorina de Chastenay, a celebrated botanical painter. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Shrubs with the habit of *Meriania*, and requiring similar treatment; they are propagated by half ripened cuttings planted in soil, under a glass, in heat.
Merianæ . Purple. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer.
- CHASTE TREE**. See *Vitex*.
- CHÂTE**. See *Cucumis Châte*.
- CHAW STICK**. See *Gouania domingensis*.
- CHAT ROOT**. See *Oldenlandia umbellata*.
- CHÉBULA**. See *Terminalia Chébula*.
- CHEESE COLOURING**. See *Bixa Orellana*.
- CHEESE RENNET**. See *Galium verum*.
- CHEILÁNTHEs**, *Swartz.* From *cheilos*, a lip, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus of ferns, that succeed best when grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium frágans*; 2, *Pteris gracilis*; 3, *Notholæna cheilanthes*; 4, *Adiantum pteroides*; 5, *Nephrodium landsum*.
brachypus . Brown 6, G. Her. P.
caudata . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1824
crunulata . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 1831
cuneata . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 1831
Dicksonioides Brown 8, S. Her. P. 3
farinosa . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 3 I. of Luzon 1854
ferruginea . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 3 1816
frágans 1. Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 Madeira. 1778
frigida . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1
gracilis 2 . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
hirta . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1806
lindigera . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 N. Spain
macrophylla . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies.
micrómèra . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico
micropteris . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 1838
mysurensis . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 Japan
microphylla 3 Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 W. Indies. 1823
odora . Brown 6, F. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1819
pteriolides 4 . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1775
proflusa . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1
radiata . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1
repens . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies. 1824
rufa . Red bn. 9, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies
rufescens . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 1838
spectabilis . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1829
sinuosa . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies.
suaveolens . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 Madeira. 1778
tenuifolia . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon
viscosa . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1841
vestita 5 . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812
- CHEILOCCCA**. See *Platylobium*.
- CHEILYCTIS**. See *Monarda*.
- CHEIRANTHÈRA**, *Cunning.* See *Achimenes*.
- CHEIRÁNTHUS**, *Linn.* Derived from its Arabic name *kheyre*, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. These are all ornamental dwarfish plants, and the common kinds thrive well in light soil, the rest require it somewhat richer, and the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. dubius*. See *Andreòskia*, *Barbarea*, *Camelina*, *Ergimum*, *Heliophila*, *Malcòmia*, *Sterigma*.
alpinus . Yellow. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. 1810
arbores . Yellow. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Egypt. 1827
capitatus . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Colomb. 1826
Cheiri . Orange . S. Eur. 1817
flavescens . Brown. 5, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1873
ferrugineus . Yellow. 5, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1873
flore-pleno . Yellow. 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Garden var.
grandiflorus . Yellow. 5, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1873

Cheiri:

<i>hemánthus</i>	Blood	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>hemánthus</i>	Blood	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur. gar.	
<i>variegatus</i>				
<i>máximus</i>	Yellow	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>pátulus</i>	Yellow	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>purpureus</i>	Purple	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur. gar.	
<i>variegatus</i>	Purple	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur. gar.	
<i>sanguineus</i>	Drk. brn.	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 Garden var.	
<i>serratus</i>	Yellow	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>thyrsoides</i>	Blood	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>várius</i>	Varieg.	. 5, F. Ev.	S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
<i>firmus</i>	Yellow	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 1 Europe	1816
<i>fruticulósus</i>	Yellow	. 5, H. Her.	P. 1½ Brit. walls	
<i>linifolius</i>	Purple	. 4, G. Ev.	S. 2 Spain	1815
<i>mutábilis</i>	Yel. pur.	. 4, G. Ev.	S. 3 Madeira	1777
<i>longifolius</i>	Wht. pur.	. 9, G. Ev.	S. 8 Madeira	1815
<i>ocroleucus</i>	1. Pale yel.	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1 Switzrl.	1822
<i>scopárius</i>	Wht. pur.	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3 Teneriff	1812
<i>serugineósus</i>	Rusty	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3 Teneriff	1812
<i>chamáleo</i>	Yel. pur.	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3 Teneriff	1812
<i>sempervirens</i>	White	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 2 Barbry.	1815
<i>frutescens</i>	White	. 5, G. Ev.	S. 2 Teneriff	1815
<i>tenuffolius</i>	Yellow	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 2 Madeira	1777

CHEIRANTHODÉNDRON. See *Cheiróstemón*.

CHEIRL. See *Cheiránthus Cheiri*.

CHEIRÍNIA. See *Ergsimum*.

CHEIRISANTHÈRA. See *Cheiranthèra*.

CHEIROSTÈMON. *Humboldt et Bonpland*. From *cheir*, the hand, and *stemon*, a stamen; on account of their having five stamens, and the filaments united at the base. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæceæ*. This is generally called the hand plant, on account of its five curved anthers which resemble the human hand; it will grow about one hundred feet high, and cuttings with their leaves entire, potted in peaty soil, plunged in heat, root freely.

platanoides. Red pur. 5, S. Ev. T. 100 N. Spain 1801

CHEIROSTYLIS, *Linn.* From *cheir*, the hand, and *stylos*, a style. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæceæ*. "This interesting, but inconspicuous genus, was obtained by Messrs. Loddiges, from Ceylon." In general aspect it is like a minute *Goodyera*, but differs from that genus in several particulars. A very damp heat is requisite for these little gems—their treatment is the same as for *Anæctochilus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dossinia marmorata*, *Anæctochilus Lévêr*.

marmorata 1. White. . 6, S. Ter. ¼ Java . . 1849

parvifolia . . White. . 6. S. Ter. ¼ Ceylon . . 1837

CHELIDONIUM, *Linn.* The plant is said to flower at the arrival and dry up at the departure of the swallows; whence the name, from *cheledon*, a swallow. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveræceæ*. The species of this genus are interesting, and succeed well in common garden soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. dahuricum*. See *Roméria*.

grandiflorum 1. Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Dahuria. 1820

laciniatum . . Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. .

majus

flóre pleno . Yel. . 9, H. Her. P. 1½ Eng. gardens.

majus.

CHELONANTHÈRA, *Blume*. See *Cælogyne*.

CHELONE, *Linn.* From *chelon*, a tortoise; to the back of which, the helmet of the flowers is fancifully compared. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariæceæ*. This is a beautiful hardy herbaceous genus, that ought to have a place in every collection; the species succeed well in

a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. major*; 2, *Pentstemon gentianoides*. See *Pentstemon*.

barbata Scarlet. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1794

major Orn. scr. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Eng. gardens.

centranthifolia Scarlet. 9, H. Her. P. 6 California 1834

gentianoides 2. Orn. scr. 7, F. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1825

glabra White . 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1730

Lyoni 1. Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1812

Mexicana Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1842

memorosa Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1827

obliqua Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1752

speciosa Pale red 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.

CHEMMAM. See *Cucumis Dudaim*.

CHENÓLEA, *Linn.* Supposed to be derived from *chen*, a goose, and *leia*, prey. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiæceæ*. The beauty of this plant consists in its silvery leaves; its height is seldom more than one foot, and any rich light soil will suit it; cuttings root freely placed under a glass.

diffusa Green. . 8 G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1758

CHENÓPODA. See *Aspálathus Chenópoda*.

CHENOPODIÆCÆ, or Chenopods. Principally weeds inhabiting waste places in all parts of the world; some, as beet-root, spinach, &c., are used as pot-herbs and vegetables.

CHENOPIDIUM, *Linn.* From *chen*, a goose, and *pous*, a foot; in reference to many of the species having leaves similar to the webbed feet of the goose. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiæceæ*. A genus of so little beauty, that its species are for the greatest part only grown in botanical collections; when grown they require to be sown on a sandy soil in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Salsola fruticosa*; 2, *S. divérgens*; 3, *C. érdsun*; 4, *Salsola salsa*; 5, *C. fetidum*; 6, *Salsola salsa*; 7, *C. leucospermum*. See *Kochia* and *Rhagodia*.

ambrosioides . Green 8, H. A. 1½ Mexico . 1460

fruticósum 1. . Green 8, H. Ev. S. 2 Eng. sea shore

Quinoa Green 7, H. A. 3 Peru . . 1822

rubrum Green 7, H. A. 3 Peru . . 1822

acuminatum, *acutifolium*, *album*, *a. crassifolium*, *a. integrifolium*, *a. subrotundum*, *a. viride*, *altissimum*, *anthelminticum*, *aristatum*, *Atriplicis*, *Biebersteinianum*, *blitoides*, *Bonus-Henricus*, *botryoides*, *Bétryis*, *Carthaginense*, *cardatum*, *chrysolomanospermum*, *crassifolium*, *fici-folium*, *fetidum*, *gigantium*, *glaucum*, *graved-lens*, *guineense*, *hirsutum*, *hortense*, *humifusum*, *hybridum*, *incisum*, *lanceolatum*, *laterale*, *marginalum*, *maritimum*, *multifidum*, *marale*, *blidum*, *opulifolium* 3, *Pallasianum*, *parvifolium*, *pátulum*, *petiolare*, *polyspermum*, *punctulatum*, *purpurascens* 7, *radiatum*, *rhombifolium*, *rubrum*, *salsum* 4, *Schraderianum* 5, *sepium*, *serotinum*, *setigerum*, *spicatum* 6, *suffruticósum*, *arbiticum*.

CHERIMÓLIA. See *Andina Cherimólia*.

CHERIMOYER. See *Andina Cherimólia*.

CHERLERIA, *Haller*. In honour of John Henry Cherler, who assisted John Bauhin in his history of plants. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllæceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, and has a good effect upon rock-work; it grows best in sandy loam and peat, and may be in-

- creased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings. See *Arenaria*.
- sedoides . Yel. wht. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Scot. mnts.
- CHERRIS. A resin obtained from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).
- CHERRY. See *Cerasus*.
- CHERRY LAUREL, *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*.
- CHERRY PEPPER. See *Capicum cerasiforme*.
- CHERVIL. See *Daucus Gingidium*.
- CHERVIL. See *Chærophyltum*.
- CHESNUT. See *Castanea*.
- CHICASAW PLUM. See *Cerasus chicensis*.
- CHICHESTER ELM. See *Ulmus glabra vegeta*.
- CHICKLING VETCH. See *Lathyrus sativus*.
- CHICK PEA. See *Cicer*.
- CHICKWEED. See *Alsine* and *Montia*.
- CHICKWEED MOUSE-EAR. See *Cerastium*.
- CHICA. See *Sterculia Chica*.
- CHICOT. See *Moringa pterygosperma*.
- CHICKEN GRAPE. See *Vitis cordifolia*.
- CHILI JASMINE. See *Mandevilla suaveolens*.
- CHILIOPHYLLUM, *De Candolle*. *Chilios*, very numerous, *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants with but little beauty, growing in light loam and heath mould, and propagated by division and seeds.
- globosum . Yellow 8, G. Her. P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1829
- CHILI PEPPER. See *Capicum micranthum*.
- CHILÓCHLOA, *Beauvois*. Derived from *chilos*, fodder, and *chloa*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A genus of grasses of no particular beauty, that only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phileum ænnum*; 2, *P. arenaria*; 3, *P. paniculatum*; 4, *P. Böhmeri-ænnum* 1, *arenaria* 2, *aspera* 3, *Böhmeri* 4, *cuspidata*.
- CHILÓDIA, *R. Brown*. From *cheilos*, a lip, and *odous*, a tooth; alluding to the lip being toothed. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiææ*. The species of this genus are ornamental greenhouse shrubs, that succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by cuttings potted in sand, under a glass.
- australis . . . Violet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl.
- scutellarioides . Violet . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1829
- CHILOGLÓTTIS, *R. Brown*. From *cheilos*, a lip, and *glotta*, a tongue; alluding to the tongue-like appendage to the lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. An ornamental bulbous-rooted plant, growing well in a mixture of light turfy loam, turfy peat, and sand; and kept either in the greenhouse or in a frame.
- diphylla . . Red . . 5 F. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ New Hol. .
- CHILÓPSIS, *D. Don*. From *cheilos*, a lip, and *opsis*, resemblance; calyx with a lip. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniææ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Bignonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bignonia linearis*, *Chilopsis saligna*.
- linearis 1 . Rose . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Mexico . . 1825
- CHIMAPHILA, *Pursh*. From *cheima*, winter, and *phileo*, to love; the plants are green in winter. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolææ*. This is a genus of ornamental and medicinal plants, but difficult of cultivation; they succeed best planted out in peat soil, and there left to

remain, as they cannot bear to be disturbed; cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pyrola umbellata*; 2, *P. maculata*.

corymbosa 1 . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1752

maculata 2 . White . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1752

CHIMAZA. See *Chimaphila*.

CHIMONÁNTHUS, *Lindley*. From *cheimon*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the time of its flowering. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Calycanthææ*. This genus is deserving of a place in all collections, on account of the delightful fragrance of the flowers; they endure our winters in the open air, but when grown in the conservatory are seen to the most advantage, as the flowers are liable to be injured when unprotected. They will grow in any soil, but prefer a mixture of loam and peat; and are increased by layers or young cuttings potted in sand, under a glass, and plunged in a little heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calycanthus præcox*.

fragrans 1 . Yel. red . 12, H. De S. 6 Japan . 1766

grandiflorus Yellow . 12, H. De S. 8 China .

luteus . . Yellow . 12, H. De S. 6 Japan . 1818

parviflorus . Pa. yel. . 12, H. De S. 6 Japan . 1818

CHINA ASTER. See *Callistema*.

CHINA BARK. See *Buena hexandra*.

CHINA ROSE. See *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.

CHINCHIN. See *Polygala thesioides*.

CHINCHON. See *Plocaria tenax*.

CHINESE CHERRY. See *Prunus pseudo-cerasus*.

CHINESE CRAB. See *Pyrus spectabilis*.

CHINESE INDIGO. See *Isatis indigotica*.

CHINESE TREE. See *Pæonia Moultan*.

CHINKWRIT. See *Opégrapha*.

CHINQUAPIN. See *Quercus Prunus pumila*.

CHIOCOCCA, *P. Brown*. From *chion*, snow, and *kokkos*, a berry; referring to the berries, which are white, hence the name snowberry. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonææ*. Ornamental plants growing from three to six feet high; they thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, placed under a glass. *C. anguifuga* is a violent emetic and purgative.

anguifuga . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1824

racemosa . White . 2, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1729

CHIONÁNTHUS, *Linn.* From *chion*, white or snow, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are pure white. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleææ*. An ornamental genus of plants, varying in height from seven to thirty feet; the best plants are raised from seeds, but they may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. virginica maritima*; 2, *C. trifida*; 3, *C. vir. montana*. See *Chondrospermum*.

axillaris . . . White 6, S. De S. 6 E. India . 1810

maritima 1 . . . White 6, H. De S. 10 N. Amer. . 1786

rethusus . . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 6 China . 1849

virginica . . . White 6, H. De T. 30 N. Amer. 1786

angustifolia 2 . White 6, H. De T. 20 N. Amer.

latifolia 3 . . . White 6, H. De T. 25 Carolina.

CHIO TURPENTINE. See *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

CHIRITA, *Buchanan*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesnerææ*. Beautiful little greenhouse plants, bearing large lilac foxglove-like flowers. The treatment and propagation recommended for

Glossinia suits them. *Synonyme*: 1, *Martynia lanceolata*.

Modii 1. . . Bl. p. y. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Ceylon. 1847
sinensis . . . Lilac . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 China. 1843
Walckeri . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Ceylon. 1845
zeylanica . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon. 1845

CHIROCCCA. See *Chioebacca*.

CHIRŌNIA, Linn. From Chiron, one of the fathers of medicine and botany; he is represented to have been the son of Saturn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty, growing to the height of two feet; peat soil, or peat with a little loam mixed, suits them best; they ought to be frequently raised from cuttings, as the species are not long-lived; cuttings strike freely in peat, placed under a glass. See *Erythræa*, *Exacum*, and *Sabbatia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Fischeri*; 2, *C. trinervis*.

angustifolia . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
baccifera . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1759
decussata . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1789
floribunda 1 . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1842
frutescens . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1756
albiflora . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1756
glutinosa . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1843
jasmynoides . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
linoides . Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1787
lychnoides . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
nudicaulis . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1816
pedunculatis 2 . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1830
serpyllifolia . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1829
tetragona . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824

CHITŌNIA, D. Don. From *chiton*, a coat of mail; in allusion to the seeds being covered with scales. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. This is a genus of ornamental stove plants, growing from three to twenty feet high; they succeed well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased readily by cuttings planted in sand under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma albicans*; 2, *M. Fothergilla*, *Fothergilla mirabilis*; 3, *M. pyramidalis*; 4, *M. Tamonia*, *M. Swartziana*.

albicans 1 . White . S. Ev. S. 8 Mexico. 1815
Fothergilla 2 . Purple . S. Ev. T. 15 S. Amer. 1815
macrophylla . White . S. Ev. S. 10 Trinidad 1820
pyramidalis 3 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Trinidad 1817
Tamonia 4 . Purple . S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. 1815

CHIVES. See *Allium Schœnopræsum*.

CHLAMYDOPHORA, Don. From *chlamys*, a coat, *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annuals of no particular beauty, growing in any common soil.
tridentata . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Egypt. 1836

CHLIDANTHUS, Herbert. From *chlideios*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the delicate texture of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is a pretty plant, requiring to be grown in a composition of two-thirds sandy loam, and one-third sand and peat; bulbs that are planted out in the spring will flower in summer, but they should be taken up in the autumn. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pancratium luteum*.
fragrans 1 . Yellow . 5, G. Bu. P. 1 B. Ayres. 1820

CHLOANTHES, R. Brown. Named from *chloa*, grass, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the green flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. An ornamental genus; the species grow to the height of two feet, and require a

mixture of loam and peat; cuttings, when young, root freely in the same soil, under a glass.

glandulosa . . Grn. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
rosmarinifolia . Grn. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1823
Stœchadis . . Grn. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1822

CHLŌRA, Linn. From *chloros*, green. The flowers of *C. perfoliata* are a perfect green when dried, but yellow when fresh; hence the name Yellow-wort. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. This is a pretty genus, and the species well worth cultivating as hardy annuals; they only require to be sown in the open borders as soon as the seeds are ripe. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. dubia*; 2, *C. perfoliata*.

grandiflora . Orange 6, H. A.
imperfoliata 1 . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Italy . . 1823
perfoliata . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Brit. cha. pl.
serotina 2 . . Yellow 11, H. A. 1 Europe . 1832

CHLORÆA, Lindley. From *chloros*, green; in allusion to the hue of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. chrysantha*.

longibracteata . Wht. yel. 9, S. Epi. 1 Chili 1837
viridescens 1 . . Grnsh. yl. 5, G. Ter. 1½ Chili 1844

CHLORANTHACEÆ. A small order consisting of herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, with an aromatic taste, and inconspicuous flowers. They are all natives of tropical climates; where they are esteemed for their medicinal properties.

CHLORANTHUS, Swartz. The flowers are green; whence the name, from *chloros*, green, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chloranthaceæ*. This is a very curious genus of plants, generally growing a foot, or a foot and a half high. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in peat under a glass.

inconspicuus . Apetal. 5, S. Ev. S. 1 China. 1781
monander . . Apetal. 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ China. 1817
monostachys . Apetal. 4, S. Her. P. 1 China. 1819
elatus . . Green . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 China. 1820
erectus . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 China. 1809

CHLORASTER. See *Narcissus*.

CHLORIDIUM, Link. From *chloros*, pallid, and *eidos*, appearance; alluding to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Insignificant plants, growing on decayed wood—*griseum*.

CHLŌRIS, Swartz. From *chloros*, green; alluding to the colour of the herbage. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. The tender species should be raised on a hotbed, and require altogether to be grown with other tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. Durandiæna*. See *Anthropogon*, *Eustachys*, *Rhabdœchloa*.

barbata . . . Apetal 6, S. Grass 1 E. Ind. . . 1777
ciliata . . . Apetal 8, S. Grass Jamaica . . 1779
compressa . . Apetal 7, H. Grass 1 S. France . 1820
dolichostachya . Apetal 7, H. Grass Phil. Is. . 1822
elegans . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass 1 S. Amer. . 1818
fasciculata . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass . . 1827
gracilis 1 . . Apetal 7, H. Grass 1 . . 1824
inflata . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass California . 1826
pallida . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass S. France . 1816
polydactyla . . Apetal 7, S. Grass Jamaica . 1810
radiata . . . Apetal 8, S. Grass W. Ind. . . 1739
retusa . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass B. Ayres . 1824
Roxburghiana . Apetal 7, S. Grass E. Ind. . . 1820
truncata . . . Apetal 7, G. Grass N. Hol. . . 1818
ventricosa . . . Apetal 7, G. Grass N. Hol. . . 1820

CHORÍSIS. See *Chorisma*.

CHLOROCOCUM, *Greville*. Derived from *chloros*, green, and *kokkos*, a berry; on account of their appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. This is a very curious genus, found growing on trunks of trees and old walls. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lepraria botryoides*—*murorum*, vulgare 1.

CHLOROPHYTUM, *Ker*. From *chloros*, green, and *phyton*, a plant; referring to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A curious genus, growing from one to two feet high; they do best in a compost of turfy loam, peat, and sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anthericum elatum*. See also *Borreria*.

elatum 1. . . White . 3, S. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1751
inornatum . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Leone
orchidastrium . White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 S. Leone 1822

CHLOROSIS, the green sickness; a disease so called.

CHLORXYLON, *De Candolle*. From *chloros*, green, and *xylon*, wood; on account of the green or deep yellow colour of the wood. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceæ*. This is a fine timber tree, growing to the height of one hundred feet; it grows well in our stoves, in a mixture of loam and peat; increase is by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Swietenia chloroxylon*. See also *Laurus Chloroxylon*.

Swietenia 1. . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 100 E. Ind. 1820

CHOCOLATE-NUT. See *Theobroma*.

CHOÏSYA, *Kunth*. In honour of M. Choisy, a Geneva botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. This is an ornamental shrub, growing about six feet high; it thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings in sand under a glass.

ternata . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1825

CHOKE. See *Cerasus hyemalis*.

CHOKO. See *Séchium*.

CHOMELIA, *Jacquin*. After J. B. Chomel, M.D., physician to Louis XV. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The species are ornamental plants, growing from five to twelve feet in height; they thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Isora fasciculata*; 2, *I. spinosa*.

fasciculata 1. . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1825
spinosa 2 . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1793

CHOMORO. See *Podocarpus cupressinus*

CHONA. See *Erica*.

CHONDRIA, *Agardh*. From *chondros*, a cartilage; on account of the fronds being cartilaginous. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramideæ*. A very curious genus. All the species are found growing in the ocean. See *Sphaerococcus*—*angusta*, *articulata*, *clavellosa*, *dasyphylla*, *kaliiformis*, *obtusa*, *ovalis*, *osmunda*, *pinnatifida*, *tenuissima*.

CHONDRILLA, *Linn.* From *chondros*, a lump; the plants bear lumps of gummy matter on the stems. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting plants; the species grow best planted in a sandy soil, and are increased by dividing the roots—*graminea*, *junceæ*, *latifolia*.

CHONDRORHYNCHA, *Linn.* From *chondros*, a car-

tilage, and *rhynchos*, a snout; form of lip of flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Bulbless epiphytes, requiring the same treatment as *Epidendrum*.

rosea . . . Blush . 7, S. Epi. 2 Merida . . 1842

CHONDROSIUM, *Kunth*. From *chondros*, a lump; mode of plant's growth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Actinóchloa procumbens*, *Atheropogon procumbens*; 2, *Actinóchloa prostrata*, *Bouteloua prostrata*—*procumbens* 1, *prostratum* 2, *ténue*.

CHONDROSPERMUM, *Wall.* From *chondros*, a lump, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. A rambling evergreen climbing shrub, with large leaves, and inconspicuous greenish-yellow flowers. It requires the same treatment as for *Chionanthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chionanthus smilacifolia*, *Ligustrum laurifolium*.

smilacifolium . Gr. yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. 1850

CHONDROS. See *Polymorpha*.

CHONEMORPHA, *Don*. From *chone*, a funnel, and *morpha*, form; shape of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Echites*.

pubescens . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1822

CHOOPA. See *Pterardia dulcis*.

CHORDARIA, *Link*. Named on account of the resemblance of the plants to a cord, from *chorda*, a cord. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. A very remarkable genus, found growing in the ocean—*flagelliformis*.

CHORDA-FILUM or SEA WHIPLASH. See *Chordaria*.

CHORDORHIZA, cord-rooted.

CHORETIS, *Herbert*. From *choretes*, rustic. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylloideæ*. "This is a very beautiful bulbous-rooted plant, with a flower greatly resembling that of *Ismene*, from which genus *Choretis* has been lately divided by the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert. *C. glauca* is a native of Mexico, whence it was imported by Geo. Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham."

glauca . . . White . 8, S. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 1837

CHORISMA, *D. Don*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: *Prenanthes repens*, *Chorisia repens*.

repens . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. Siberia . 1828

CHORISPORA, *De Candolle*. From *choris*, separately, and *spora*, a seed; the seeds are separated from each other in the pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty, and only require sowing in the open ground, and treating like other hardy annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Raphanus tenellus*; 2, *R. arcuatus*.

tenella 1 . . Purple . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1780
arcuata 2 . . Purple . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia .

iberica, sibirica.

CHORÓZEMA. From *choros*, a dance, and *zema*, a drink; this name was suggested to Labillardiere, who originally discovered the plants upon the south-west coast of New Holland, at the foot of the mountains, near a spot, where, after finding many salt springs, his party met

with an ample supply of fresh water. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a very pretty genus, and *C. Henchmanni* is really beautiful; they grow from one to two feet high, and succeed best in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increase from cuttings, but the best plants are obtained from seed, which ripen in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dillwynia glycinifolia*; 2, *C. flava*; 3, *Mirbelia Baxteri*; 4, *C. latifolium, elegans*. See *Podolobium, Daviësta, Gastrolobium*, and *Oxylobium*.

angustifolia 1. *Yel. red.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 1½ *Austral.* 1830
Baxteri 3 . . . *Yellow.* 5, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1824
cordata 2 . . . *Red.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. S. W.* .
elegans 4 . . . *Red yel.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. S. W.* .
splendens . . . *Scar. yel.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. S. W.* .
Dicksoni . . . *Scar. yel.* 7, *G. Ev. S.* 3 *Swan R.* 1836
Hutchii . . . *Blue.* 5, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *Swan R.* .
flava . . . *Yellow.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* .
Henchmanni . . . *Scarlet.* 5, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1824
ilicifolia . . . *Yel. red.* 8, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. H. I.* 1803
macrophylla . . . *Red.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. S. W.* .
nervosa . . . *Or. cr.* 9, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *Swan R.* 1851
nana . . . *Yel. red.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1803
ovata . . . *Scarlet.* 8, *G. Ev. S.* 1 *N. Hol.* 1830
platyloboides . . . *Yellow.* 5, *G. Ev. S.* 1 *N. Hol.* 1825
rhombica . . . *Yellow.* 5, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1803
seandens . . . *Yellow.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *Austral.* 1824
spectabilis . . . *Or. red.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1840
spartoides . . . *Yel. red.* 8, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1832
trianguläre . . . *Scarlet.* 4, *G. Ev. S.* 2 *N. Hol.* 1830
varia 4 . . . *Or. red.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 4 *N. Hol.* 1839
Chandleri . . . *Red yel.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 3 *Swan R.* 1839
grandiflora . . . *Or. scar.* 3, *G. Ev. S.* 3 *Swan R.* 1839

The garden varieties are numerous, and many of them are beautiful.

CHOROZEMIA. See *Chortzema*.

CHOU-CARAIB. See *Xanthosoma sagittifolia*.

CHOU-RAVE. See *Brassica*.

CHRISTEA. See *Lourea*.

CHRISTIAN KILLER. See *Persica*.

CHRISTMAS DAISIES. See *Aster*.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. See *Helleborus niger*.

CHRIST'S EYE. See *Inula Oculus Christi*.

CHRIST'S THORN. See *Palustris*.

CHRODLEPUS, *Agardh*. From *chroos*, skin, and *lepo*, to decorticate; in allusion to the change undergone by the inner membrane, which becomes powdery. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*. This curious genus is found growing on rocks, trees, and old walls—*Arctotii*, *ebeneus*, *jolithus*, *lichenicola*, *mesomelus*, *odoratus*, *rubicundus*.

CHRYSAIS-LIKE, like the chrysalis of an insect.

CHRYSANTHÉLLUM, *Richard*. A diminutive of *Chrysanthemum*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. An uninteresting stove annual, that will grow well sown in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Verbesina nitica*, *Collæa procumbens*—*procumbens* 1.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Linn.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *antheon*, a flower; alluding to the colour of some of the flowers being yellow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. The species and varieties of this genus are very numerous and of great beauty, when a large quantity of them are grown together; the greenhouse species thrive well in any light soil, and young cuttings root freely taken off young, and potted in sand under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. indicum*; 2, *C. tricolor*, *Ismelia versicolor*.

absinthifolium White . . . *H. Her. P.* 1 *Siberia* . . . 1824
Achilleæ . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Italy* . . . 1775
anomalum . . . White . . . 6, *F. Ev. S.* 1 *Spain* . . . 1811
arcticum . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Kamtsc.* . . . 1801
argenteum . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Levant* . . . 1731
atratum . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Austria* . . . 1731
lobatum . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Switzerl.* . . . 1819
carinatum . . . Wh. pur. 8, *H.* . . . 1½ *Barbary* . . . 1796
pictum 2 . . . W. y. r. p. 6, *H.* . . . 1 *Barbary* . . .
coronarium . . . Yel. . . 8, *H.* . . . 3 *Sicily* . . . 1629
daucifolium . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 . . . 1820
fimbriatum . . . White . . . 8, *H. Her. P.* . . .
graminifolium White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Montpel.* . . . 1739
heterophyllum White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Switzerl.* . . . 1806
indicum . . . Yel. . . 9, *H. Her. P.* 2 *China* . . .
italicum . . . Pa. yl. . . 6, *H. De. Tr.* 2 *Italy* . . . 1796
lanceolatum . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 2 *Hungary* . . . 1817
leucanthemum } White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 2 *Brit. past.*
mexicanum . . . White . . . 8, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Mexico* . . . 1825
monspeliense . . . White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *Montpel.* . . . 1739
montanum . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 2 *France* . . . 1759
Myconis . . . Yel. . . 7, *H.* . . . 1 *Italy* . . . 1775
paludosum . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 1½ *Barbary* . . . 1810
perpusillum . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 1 *France* . . . 1825
pinnatifidum . . . White . . . 7, *G. Ev. S.* 3 *Madeira* . . . 1777
pinnilum . . . White . . . 8, *H.* . . . 4 *Brit. crn.f.*
radicans . . . White . . . 7, *G. Ev. S.* 1 *Spain* . . . 1818
rotundifolium . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 1½ *Hungary* . . . 1817
Salteri . . . Yel. . . 6, *G. Her. P.* 1 *Hybrid.*
segetum . . . Yel. . . 7, *H.* . . . 1½ *Brit. crn.f.*
sinense . . . Varig. 10, *H. Her. P.* 3 *China* . . . 1764
sylvestre . . . White . . . 6, *H. Her. P.* 2 . . . 1804
tanacetifolium White . . . 7, *H. Her. P.* 1 *A. Minor* . . . 1818
tripartitum 1 . . . Yel. . . 10, *H. Her. P.* 3 *E. Indies* . . . 1800

Garden varieties.—These are too numerous to admit of even a selection, and many of them are exceedingly beautiful.

CHRYSEIS, *Lindley*. After *Chryseis*, a celebrated Homeric beauty; alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaverææ*. The species of this genus are very handsome when in flower, and on that account well deserve a place in every flower-garden. They succeed well in any rich soil, and must be annually raised from seed sown on a gentle hotbed early in spring, and afterwards planted out in the open border, where they will produce their flowers and seeds in autumn. If there is any convenience for protecting the young plants during winter, the seed should be sown in autumn, as by that means the plants will flower much earlier and produce seeds with greater certainty. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eschscholtzia californica*; 2, *E. crœcea*; 3, *E. fumariæfolia*; 4, *E. tenuifolia*.
californica 1 . . . Yellow 9, *H. Tu. P.* 1 *California* . . . 1826
compacta . . . Yellow 8, *H. Tu. P.* 1 *California* . . . 1833
crœcea 2 . . . Saffron 8, *H. Tu. P.* 1 *California* . . . 1833
fumariæfolia 3 Yellow 9, *H. Tu. P.* 1 *Mexico* . . . 1827
tenuifolia 4 . . . Yellow 8, *H. Tu. P.* 1 *California* . . . 1855

CHRYSEIS, *Lees*. See *Amberbda*.

CHRYSPHIALA. From *chrysos*, gold, and *phiale*, a goblet; in allusion to the golden cup-like flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidææ*. This is a pretty genus of bulbs, that require to be grown in a light loam, and are increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stenomesson flava*. See *Coburgia*.

crœcea . . . Copper 5, *G. Bu. P.* 1 *S. Amer.* . . . 1820
curvidentata . . . Yellow 10, *G. Bu. P.* 1 *Peru* . . . 1825
flava 1 . . . Orange 5, *G. Bu. P.* 1 *Peru* . . . 1820
pauciflora . . . Orange 5, *G. Bu. P.* 1½ *Peru* . . . 1822

CHRYSIS. See *Helianthus*.

CHRYSOBACTRON, *Colenso*. From *chrysos*, gold,

and *baktron*, a staff. Flowers rich yellow. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species are natives of boggy places, and the pot in which the plant grows should stand half immersed in water. Increase is by division.

Hookeri . . . Yellow 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zealand 1848

CHRYSOBALANACEÆ. Trees and shrubs found principally in the tropical regions of Africa and America. Many bear eatable fruit, much esteemed in the countries where they grow.

CHRYSOBALANUS, *Linn.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *balanos*, an acorn; some of the species bear yellow fruit. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chrysobalanaceæ*. A genus of fruiting shrubs, succeeding best when grown in a mixture of loam and peat; increased by layers or cuttings in sand, under a glass. In the W. Indies the fruit of *C. Icaco* is eaten, under the name of cocoa-plant.

Icaco . . . White . S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies . 1752
oblongifolius . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Georgia . . 1812

CHRYSOBAPHUS. See *Anæctochilus*.

CHRYSOBOTRYA. See *Ribes caucasicum*, *tenuiflorum*, and *flavum*.

CHRYSOCALYX. See *Crotalaria*.

CHRYSOCÉPHALUM, *Walp.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *kephale*, a head. Flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants with the habit of *Helichrysum*, and requiring the same treatment.

arenarium . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Australia .

CHRYSÓCOMA, *De Candolle.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *kome*, hair; the stems are terminated by tufts of yellow flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, the species growing from half a foot to six feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings taken off when ripe, root freely under a glass. See *Euthamia*, *Ozothamnus*.

biflora . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . . 1741
cérnua . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1712
ciliaris . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1759
Comaurea . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1731
denticulata . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 4
dracunculoides . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . .

lynosyris . . . Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 2 Europe . . 1596
nivea . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
nudata . . . Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 1½ Carolina . 1818
pátula . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1810
scabra . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1732
squamata . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. . 1887
villósa . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary . 1799
virgata . . . Yellow 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1821

CHRYSOGONUM, *Linn.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *gonu*, a knee or joint; the flowers are generally produced at the joints of the stem. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a very pretty herbaceous plant, that thrives best in peat and loam, and is increased by dividing the roots. See *Leontice Chrysogonum*.

virginianum . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM, *Linn.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the under surface of the leaves being covered with dense shining hairs of a bright yellow colour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. This is a fruit-bearing genus; the species grow from fifteen to fifty feet high, and one species, *C. macro-*

phyllum, attains the height of one hundred feet, with most splendid foliage; they do well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand under a glass, with a good moist heat. See *Bumelia*, and *Nycteristion*.

angustifolium . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1819
argenteum . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Martinq. 1758
Cainito . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Ind. . 1737
cæruleum . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 35 S. Amer. 1737
jamaïcense . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 35 Jamaica. 1737
microphyllum . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 35 S. Amer. 1800
glabrum . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Martinq. 1823
macrophyllum . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 100 S. Leone 1824
monopyrenum . Brown . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Ind. . 1812

CHRYSOPHILA. See *Cobárgia incarnata*.

CHRYSOPÉGON, *Trinius.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *pogon*, a beard; in allusion to the yellow awns. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An uninteresting grass, that only needs to be sown in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andropogon grýllus*, *Hólcus grýllus*, *Pollinia grýllus*—*grýllus* 1.

CHRYSÓPSIS, *Don.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *opsis*, a face; yellow flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Invula*.

trichophylla . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. N. Amer. 1827

CHRYSORHIZA. See *Morinda*.

CHRYSORRHŒDE, *Lindley.* From *chrysos*, gold, colour of flowers, and *rheo*, to flow. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chamelauiciææ*. For culture, &c., see *Mýrtus*. See *Verticórdia*.

nitens . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. .
serrata . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1841

CHRYSOSPÉNÍUM, *Linn.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *splen*, the spleen; in reference to the colour of the flowers, and the supposed medicinal virtues of the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. This is a curious and rather pretty genus; they require a moist situation. Our native species are found in the greatest perfection upon the banks of small rivulets; increased by dividing the roots.

alternifolium . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. ½ Brit. w. sh. pl.
nepalense . . . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. ½ Nepal . . 1820
oppositifolium . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. ½ Brit. w. sh. pl.

CHRYSOSTÉMA, *Lessing.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *stemma*, a crown; alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This very pretty species deserves to be cultivated in every flower-border. For culture and propagation see *Coreöpsis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Coreöpsis tripteris*.

tripteris . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. 1837

CHRYSOSTOMA. See *Mentzelia*.

CHRYSÓTHEMIS, *Don.* Named after Chrysothemis, daughter of Agamemnon. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. A genus separated from *Besleria*. Culture is the same as for *Besleria* and *Gloxinia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Besleria pulchella*; *B. melissafolia*, *Allopléctus mellitifolia*.

aurantiaca . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Antilles . 1849
venosa 1 . . . Yellow pur. 7, S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind. . 1830

CHRYSÛRUS, *Persoon.* From *chrysos*, gold, and *oura*, a tail; alluding to the compact heads of flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*.

This is a genus of grasses, some of which are very ornamental; they only require to be sown in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. cynosuroides*, *Cynosurus aureus*; 2, *Cynosurus elegans*.
 effusus . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 S. Europe 1824
 elegans 2 . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 S. Europe 1816
 aureus 1, echinatus.

CHU-LAN. See *Chloranthus elatior*.

CHUMBELEE. See *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

CHUQUIRAGA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, see *Bacàzia*.
 insignis . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 S. America 1824

CHURRAS. See *Cannabis sativa*.

CHUSSALONGA. See *Eupatidium glutinosum*.

CHYMOCARPUS, D. Don. From *chymos*, juice, and *carpos*, a seed-vessel; fruit juicy. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tropæolacææ*. See *Tropæolum*.

CHYSIS, *Lindley*. From *chysis*, melting; because the pollen-masses are as it were fused together. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. These are splendid and very rare species. In their native countries they are found growing suspended by long fibrous roots from the branches of trees, so that the pseudobulbs, which grow to a great length (and which are also very brittle), hang downwards, and wave in the wind. The flowers are very showy, the colours bright, the texture firm, and the surface even and waxy. The label-lums are beautifully marked. They succeed well with the treatment recommended for the genus *Vanda*. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. aurea* *Limnanghi*.

aurea . . . Yel. crim. . 4, S. Epi 1 Venezuela 1834
 maculata . . . Y. p. sp. . 3, S. Epi 1 Colombo. 1850
 bracteolens . . . Wh. yel. . 4, S. Epi 1 Mexico . 1840
 laevis . . . Yel. spot . 3, S. Epi 1 Mexico . 1839
 Limnanghi 1 Ro. yel. wht. 3, S. Epi 1

CHYTRACULLA. See *Calyptanthus Chytraculla*.

CIBARIOUS, good for food, esculent.

CIBIDIUM, *Kaulfuss*. From *kibotos*, a little chest; in reference to the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *C. Billardiæ* is a tree fern from N. Holland, where it grows to the height of thirty feet; it requires to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium Barometz*, *Cibidium glaucescens*, *C. glaucum*, *Polypodium Barometz*, *Nephrodium Barometz*; 2, *Dicksönia antarctica*.

Barometz 1 . . . Bro. yel. . 5, S. Her. P. 2 China . 1824
 Billardiæ 2 . . . Brown . 4, G. Her. P. 30 N. Hol. . 1824
 princeps . . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P.
 Schiædei . . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1846

CICCA, *Linn.* Supposed to be a man's name. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. It is a fruit-tree, growing to the height of twenty feet; it thrives best in sandy loam, and strong cuttings root freely if planted with their leaves on in sand, under a glass.

disticha . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1796

CICELY. See *Chærophylum*.

CICÉNDIA, *Adanson*. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacææ*. See *Exacum* and *Microcæle*.

CICER, *Tournefort*. From *kykis*, force, or strength; in reference to its qualities. *Linn.*

17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. This genus is cultivated in the south of Europe for the same purpose as the lentil in this country; it only requires to be sown in common soil, but it is too delicate for field culture in this country. See *Ervum*.

arietinum . . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1548
 punctatum . . . Pu. wh. 7, H. A. 1 . 1830
 songaricum . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 Persia . 1823

CICER. See *Astragalus Cicer*.

CICHORIUM, *Linn.* The Greeks adopted this name from the Egyptians. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of uninteresting plants, with the exception of *C. Endivia*, which is very valuable as a salad; the tender species should be sown on a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted.

Endivia . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 2 E. Ind. 1548
 Intybus . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. gravel
 divaricatum, pumilum, spinosum.

CICONIUM, *Sweet*. From *ciconia*, a stork; same meaning as *Pelargonium*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Geraniacææ*. See *Pelargonium*.

CICUTA, *Linn.* A name of doubtful meaning, used by Pliny. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacææ*. The species of this genus are of little interest, growing from one to three feet high; they delight in a humid situation, and are easily raised from seeds. The roots of *C. virida* are poisonous. See *Pérula*.

maculata . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1759
 virida . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. ditches
 bulbifera, daurica.

CIDER is the expressed juice of apples.

CILLÆ, hairs like those of the eyelash.

CILIARIA. See *Saxifraga*.

CILIARY, } eyelash-haired.

CILIATED, }

CILIARY-SCABROUS, having rough ciliated margins.

CILIATELY-TOOTHED, having teeth like the hairs of the eyelash.

CILIATELY-PLUMOSE, having long hairs on the edges, like the feathers of a quill.

CIMICIFUGA, *Linn.* From *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away; referring to the virtues which the plants are supposed to possess. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ranunculacææ*. A curious genus; the species grow from two to four feet high. They thrive well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds, or by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Actæa podocarpa*; 2, *A. cimicifuga*.

americana 1 . . . Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina. 1824
 cordifolia . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1812
 fistida 2 . . . Lgt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1777
 palmata . . . Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1812
 Serpentina . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1732

CINCHONA, *Linn.* In honour of the Countess de Cinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever in 1638 by this remedy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacææ*. It is from this genus that the celebrated Peruvian bark is obtained; it is not common in collections, owing to its being rather difficult to keep. The best soil for it is loam and peat; and cuttings, if taken off when ripe, and planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, in heat, will strike. *Sy-*

nonymes: 1, *C. Condaminca*, *lancifolia*, *academica*, *Quinquina*. See *Hymenodictyon*, *Luculia*, *Exostemma*.

Calisaya . . . Ro. wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1848
officialis 1 . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Peru . . 1810
scabra . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1820

CINCHONACEÆ. A large order, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, natives of the hottest parts of the world. Some possess powerful medicinal properties, others produce eatable fruit, and others are used for food. All are interesting.

CINCLIDOTUS, *Beauvois*. From *kigklis*, lattice, and *odous*, a tooth; the teeth of the peristome are united in parcels, in a peculiarly netted manner. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A pretty genus, belonging to *Musci*, found growing in streams of fresh water. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fontinalis minor*—*fontinaloides* 1.

CINERARIA, *Linn.* From *cineres*, ashes; referring to the soft white down which covers the surfaces of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty genus of plants, the species of which grow generally from one to three feet high; they thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely under a glass. See *Agathæa*, *Pericallis*, *Senecillis*, and *Senecio*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Senecio racemosus*; *C. ambigua*, *nebrodensis*; 2, *C. parviflora*; 3, *C. oviensis*; 4, *C. integrifolia*, *longifolia*; 5, *Ligularia macrophylla*.

Aitoniana . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 1
alba . . . White, 2, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1825
alpestris . . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 3 Swtzerld. 1819
alpina . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 Swtzerld. 1819
americana . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 7 Grenada 1825
angustifolia . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico 1825
aurantiaca . . . Orange 6, H. Her. P. 3 Swtzerld. 1819
aurea . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1827
auriculata . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 3
aurita . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Madeira 1777
bicolor 1 . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Austria
cacaloides . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
campestris . . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 3 Europe
canadensis . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Canada 1739
canescens 2 . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790
caucasicæ . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1759
crassifolia 3 . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carinthia 1827
crispa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Swtzerld. 1818
cruenta . . . Purple 2, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1777
discolor . . . White, 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica 1804
elätior . . . White, 7, G. Her. P. 5
geifolia . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1710
gigantea . . . White, 7, H. Her. P. 1 Cape Hrn. 1801
glabrata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica 1822
humifusa . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1754
hybrida . . . Yellow 2, G. Ev. S. 2
incana . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica 1823
integrifolia . . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 3 Engl. cha. pa.
lætes . . . White, 6, G. Ev. S. 3
lanata . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries 1780
lævigata . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1819
lobata . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774
longifolia . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Austria 1792
lucida . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind.
macrophylla 5 . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 6 Altai mts. 1881
malvesifolia . . . Yellow 8, G. Her. P. 2 Azores 1777
maritima . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. S. 2 Eur. 1693
papposa . . . Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Eng. marsh.
parviflora . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 Gallicia 1821
Petasites . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1820
plataniifolia . . . Yellow 2, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico 1812
populifolia . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2
præcox . . . Red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1780
pulchella . . . Yellow 2, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico 1824
racemosa . . . Purple 2, G. Ev. S. 1 Canaries 1818
racemosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1820

renifolia . . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 Russia 1833
rivularis . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1816
saliciflora . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico 1827
scapiflora . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1829
sibirica . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia 1784
spatulæfolia 4 . . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 3 Germany 1829
speciosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 6 Siberia 1815
sudetica . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Swtzerld. 1819
tussilaginoïdes
Waterhouse-
ana . . . Red 4, G. Her. P. 2 Hybrid. 1835
vestita . . . Yellow G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824
viscosa . . . Yellow 7, G. B. 2 C. G. H. 1774
Webberiana . . . Dp. bl. 3, G. Her. P. 2 Hybrid. 1841

Garden varieties.—Of these there are a great number, amongst which may be mentioned, *Baronesse de Rothschild*, *Delicata*, *Delight*, *Duchesse de Brabant*, *Earl Clarendon*, *Emperor of French*, *Lady Camoys*, *Lord Palmerston*, *Magnum Bonum*, *Mrs. Hoyle*, *Optima*, *Prince Albert*, *Prince of Wales*, *Regalia*, &c.

CINERARIA. See *Arctotis Cineraria* and *Centaurea Cineraria*.

CINEREOUS, coloured like ashes, grey.

CINEREOSLY-CANESCENT, between white and ash-coloured.

CINEREOSLY-GLAUCOUS, between sea-green and ash-coloured.

CINEREOSLY-PUBESCENT, covered with grey pubescence.

CINGALESE, inhabitants of, or belonging to Ceylon.

CINNA, *Linn.* The ancient name of a grass growing in Cilicia. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is a curious grass, that succeeds well sown in any common soil. See *Trichochloa*.

arundinæa . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass 3 Canada . 1799

CINNAMODENDRON. See *Canella axillaris*.

CINNAMOMUM, *R. Brown*. Derived from the Arabic, *kinamon*, cinnamon. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. This is a genus of stove plants of considerable beauty, and some of them are highly valuable. It is from the inner bark of *C. verum* that the cinnamon of commerce is obtained; and *C. camphora* is the plant from which camphor is prepared. All the species succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Laurus Beilgöta*; 2, *L. camphora*; 3, *L. cassia*, *L. cinnamödmum*; 4, *L. Culiläban*; 5, *L. dälce*, *L. Burmdönni*; 6, *L. glauca*; 7, *L. gracilis*; 8, *L. Malabättrum*; 9, *L. montana*; 10, *L. nitida*; 11, *L. cinnamödmum*, *Cassia*.

Beilgöta 1 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 35 E. Ind. 1818
Cámphora 2 . . . Gn. wht. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Japan . 1727
Cassia 3 . . . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 Ceylon . 1763
Culiläban 4 . . . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1823
dälce 5 . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Ind. 1820
glauca 6 . . . Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Japan . 1800
gracile 7 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. 1820
Malabättrum 8 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1805
montänum 9 . . . Wht. gn. 5, S. Ev. T. 40 W. Ind. 1810
nifidum 10 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1823
verum 11 . . . Green . 7, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. 1768

CINNAMON. See *Cinnamödmum verum*.

CINNAMON of Isle of France. See *Oreodaphne cupularis*.

CINNAMON of Santa Fé. See *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

CINNAMON of Ceylon. See *Cinnamödmum Cassia*.

CINQUEFOIL. See *Potentilla*.

CIPURA. See *Márica*.

CIRCEA, *Linn.* After Circe, the famous enchantress; the fruit, from being covered with hooked prickles, lays hold of the clothes of passengers, as Circe is said to have done by her enchantments. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Ornamental species, growing in any common soil, and increased by offsets.

alpina . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. mounts.
intermedia . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe . 1821
luteola . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. woods.

CIRCEÆCEÆ. See *Onagraceæ*.

CIRCINAL, resembling a circle.

CIRCINATE, curled round like a sheep crook.

CIRCINATELY-REVOLUTE, curled round like a circle.

CIRRHEA, *Lindley*. The part of the flower called the rostellum is prolonged in the form of a small tendril or *cirrhus*; hence the name. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an interesting genus of orchideous plants. The flowers of all the species are of a green or yellowish colour; and in some, the sepals and petals are beautifully spotted with rich orange. For culture and propagation see *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium dependens*; 2, *Gongora viridi-purpurea*; 3, *C. fusco-lutea*.

albo-viridis . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1838
atropurpurea . . . Dk. pur. 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1838
fusco-lutea . . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1834
Loddigesii 1 . . . Yellowsh. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1827
obtusata . . . Yel. red. 9, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rio Jan. . 1835
pallida . . . Pale . 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1837
picta . . . Brn. pur. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1830
rubro-purpurea . . . Red pur. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1838
Russelliana . . . Grn. red. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1837
saccata 3 . . . Yel. grn. 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1834
squalens . . . Pale . 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1836
tristis . . . Pur. grn. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1834
viridipurpurea 2 . . . Pur. grn. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1827
Warreana . . . Yelsh. grn. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1832

CIRRHIFEROUS, bearing tendrils, or claspers.

CIRRHOPÉTALUM, *Lindley*. From *cirrhus*, a tendril, and *petalon*, a petal; in allusion to the form of the flowers, *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *C. Thoudartii* is a most singular species, with long, strap-shaped sepals, growing from one side of the flowers, while the petals are very small, yellow, spotted finely with red. The rhizoma of this species elongates very much, and is in a growing state always at the extremity; on this account it is requisite, in potting, to keep the active part nearest the side of the pot from which it grows away. The other species have much smaller flowers, without anything striking about them. For culture, &c., they may be referred to *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ephippium ciliatum*; 2, *E. capitatum*; 3, *E. compressum*; 4, *E. elongatum*; 5, *Bolbophyllum longiflorum*, *Zygoglossum umbellatum*.

antenniferum Brown . 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Philippns. 1843
auratum . . . Yel. crim. 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Manilla . 1840
Blumei . . . Yel. red. 8, S. Epi. 1 Java . 1843
cespitosum . . . Pa. yel. 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Khoosea. 1837
candelabrum . . . Straw pur. 7, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . 1840
glutinosum 2 . . . Yel. orig. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java . 1843
chinense . . . Pur. yel. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ China . 1840
compressum 3 . . . Pur. yel. 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ China . 1843
cornutum . . . Purple . 8, S. Epi. 1 Khoosea. 1837

Cumingii . . . Ruby col. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Philippns. 1839
elongatum 4 . . . Red yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Java . 1843
fimbriatum . . . Grn. pur. 4, S. Epi. 1 Bombay . 1838
Macraei . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon . 1831
maculatum . . . Pale grn. 5, S. Epi. 1 India . 1849
maxillare . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Epi. 1 Philippns. 1843
Medusæ . . . Spot. pink 5, S. Epi. 1 Singapore 1839
nitans . . . Pale straw 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . 1838
picturatum . . . Pur. red. 3, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1838
Roxburghii . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1843
Thoudartii 5 . . . Yel. brn. 7, S. Epi. 1 Soc. Isles. 1836
umbellatum . . . Grn. brn. 4, S. Epi. 1 India . 1838
vaginatum . . . Pa. yel. 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Singapore 1843
Wallfæhii . . . Brown . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Nepaul . 1837

CIRRHOSE, } tendrilled, having claspers, like
CIRRHUS, } the pea.

CIRSIMUM. See *Chamæpeuce*.

CIRSIMUM, *Vaillant*. From *kirros*, a swelled vein; from its supposed healing properties. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of hardy herbaceous plants, that succeed well in any common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cnicus Acarna*, *Carlina Acarna*; 2, *Carduus pratensis*; 3, *C. arvensis*, *Serratula arvensis*; 4, *Cnicus horridus*; 5, *Cirsium horridus*; 6, *Cnicus nitidus*; 7, *Carduus cichoraceus*; 8, *Cnicus cymaroides*; 9, *Carduus fimbriatus*; 10, *Carduus giganteus*, *Cnicus firmus*; 11, *Cnicus elatior*; 12, *Cnicus heteromallus*; 13, *Cnicus hybridus*; 14, *Carduus igniarius*; 15, *Cnicus inermis*; 16, *Carduus italicus*; 17, *Cnicus lanceolatus*; 18, *Cnicus leucoccephalus*; 19, *Carthamus maritimus*; 20, *Cnicus medius*; 21, *Cnicus glaber*; 22, *Cnicus orientalis*; 23, *Cnicus paludosus*; 24, *Carduus palustris*; 25, *Carduus paniculatus*; 26, *Cnicus pauciflorus*; 27, *Cnicus pascuarensis*; 28, *Cnicus pinnatifidus*; 29, *Carduus polyanthemus*; 30, *Cnicus pungens*; 31, *Carduus pyrenaicus*; 32, *Cnicus salisburgensis*; 33, *Carlina echinus*; 34, *Cnicus strictus*; 35, *C. Verutius*; 36, *Carduus virginianus*. See *Heracantha*, *Leuzea*, and *Chamæpeuce*.

Acarna 1 . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 2 Spain . 1683
acabile . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. past.
afrum . . . Purple . 6, H. B. 2 Barbary . 1800
altissimum . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. 1726
ambiguaum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Mt. Cenis 1820
angulatum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerl. 1819
arachnoideum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Tauria . 1818
beticum 5 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1824
Bortolini 4 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . 1820
canum . . . Purple . 7, H. Bl. P. 4 Austria . 1633
carniolicum . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Carniola . 1792
Cassabonæ . . . Purple . 7, F. B. 3 S. Eur. 1714
cémaum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. 3 Mexico . 1827
Cervini . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerl. 1825
cichoraceum 6 . . . Purple . 8, F. B. 3 Naples . 1816
ciliatum . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1787
cynaroides 7 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Crete . 1827
dealbatum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. 3 Caucasus. 1820
desertorum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1824
diacanthum . . . Purple . 7, F. B. 3 Syria . 1800
discolor . . . Purple . 6, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1803
echinatum . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary . 1817
echinocephalum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus. 1826
elatius 8 . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 6 . 1823
eriphorum . . . Purple . 7, H. B. 3 Brit. ch. pa.
Eristhales . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 France . 1752
férox . . . White . 7, H. B. 3 S. Eur. 1683
fimbriatum 9 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus. 1816
gigantum 10 . . . Crim. 7, H. B. 5 Sicily . 1820
glutinosum . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1816
Gmelini . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Russia .
Halleri . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 4 S. Eur. . 1816

<i>helenioides</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia	1804
<i>heteromallum</i> 11	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Nepal	1820
<i>heterophyllum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. hills.	
<i>horratum</i> 12	Purple.	8, H. B. 1 Iberia	1823
<i>hybridum</i> 13	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerld.	1819
<i>igniarium</i> 14	Purple.	7, H. B. 2 Russia	1826
<i>incanum</i>	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Caucasus	1820
<i>incorne</i> 15	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3	1824
<i>italicum</i> 16	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Italy	1815
<i>lacteum</i>	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerld.	1819
<i>lanceolatum</i> 17	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Britain, banks.	
<i>laniflorum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria	1819
<i>lappaceum</i>	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Caucasus	1821
<i>leucoccephalum</i> 18	Yel. wt.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Crete	1816
<i>maroceticum</i> 19	White.	7, F. Her. P. 2 Egypt	1827
<i>medium</i> 20	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Piedmont	1819
<i>mexicanum</i>	White.	9, G. B. 4 Mexico	1837
<i>mitis</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	1820
<i>monspessulanum</i>	Purple.	6, H. Her. P. 2 Montp.	1506
<i>montium</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus	1816
<i>multicum</i> 21	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1820
<i>neglectum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia	1827
<i>nudiflorum</i>	Purple.	8, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerld.	1817
<i>obvallatum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus	1816
<i>ochroleucum</i>	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerld.	1801
<i>oleraceum</i>	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Europe	1570
<i>orgyale</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 6	1823
<i>orientale</i> 22	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Asia Min.	1827
<i>paludosum</i> 23	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerld.	1819
<i>paniculatum</i> 25	Purple.	6, H. B. 2 S. Eur.	1781
<i>pauciflorum</i> 26	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Hungary	1816
<i>pazcuarense</i> 27	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Mexico	1827
<i>pinnatifidum</i> 28	Purple.	7, H. A. 2 Spain	1820
<i>polyanthemum</i> 29	Pink	6, H. B. 2 Rome	1739
<i>pungens</i> 30	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 S. Eur.	1820
<i>pyrenealeum</i> 31	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Pyrenees	1816
<i>rigens</i>	Yellow.	7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl.	1775
<i>rivulare</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary	1804
<i>rhizoccephalum</i>	Pa. yel.	6, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus	1836
<i>rufescens</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Pyrenees	1816
<i>Salisburyense</i> 32	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Europe	1816
<i>scleranthum</i> 33	Pa. wht.	7, H. B. 2 Caucasus	1820
<i>sempicetatum</i>	Pa. wht.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	1819
<i>serratioides</i>	Purple.	8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	1762
<i>serrulatum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria	1819
<i>setosum</i>	Purple.	6, H. A. 1 Silesia	1822
<i>spinosissimum</i>	Pa. yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerl.	1759
<i>squarrosum</i>	Purple.	7, H. B. 3 Siberia	1818
<i>stellatum</i>	Purple.	6, H. A. 2 Italy	1665
<i>strictum</i> 34	Purple.	8, H. Her. P. 2 Naples	1819
<i>strigosum</i>	Purple.	8, H. B. 2 Caucasus	1825
<i>syriacum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant	1771
<i>tataricum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	1775
<i>tuberosum</i>	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Eng. woods.	
<i>uliginosum</i>	Purple.	6, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus	1820
<i>veritum</i> 35	Purple.	7, H. B. 4 Nepal	1820
<i>virginianum</i> 36	Purple.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Virginia	1824

anglicum 2, *arvense* 3, *Forstieri*, *palästine* 24.

CISSAMPELOS, *Linn.* From *kissos*, ivy, and *ampelos*, a vine, having the character of the ivy in its rambling branches, and that of the vine, from the fruit being in racemes. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. This is a genus of beautiful stove climbers; the species thrive well in a sandy peat, and are increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. See *Menispermum*.

<i>caapêda</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Tw. 4 S. Amer.	1733
<i>capensis</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 C. G. H.	1775
<i>hirsuta</i>	Yl. grn.	7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 Nepal	1819
<i>mauritiana</i>	Yl. grn.	7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Mauritius	1824

<i>microcarpa</i>	Yl. grn.	7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 W. Ind.	1823
<i>Paireira</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 S. Amer.	1733

CISSUS, *Linn.* From the Greek, *kissos*, ivy; said also to come from the Arabic word, *gissos*, signifying the same plant. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceæ*. This is a genus of climbers, some of the species of which are very ornamental; they are free growers, and delight in a light rich soil. Cuttings are easily rooted under a glass in a moist heat. See *Ampelopsis*. *Synonymy*: 1, *C. heterophylla*.

<i>acida</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Jamaica	1692
<i>antæctica</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Cl. 20 N. S. W.	1790
<i>capensis</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Cl. 25 C. G. H.	1792
<i>cæsta</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 12 S. Leone	1822
<i>discolor</i>	Green.	8, S. Ev. Cl. 15 Java	1854
<i>diversifolia</i> 1	Green.	7, S. Ev. Cl. 10	1822
<i>elongata</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind.	1818
<i>glandulosa</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind.	1819
<i>glauca</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind.	1818
<i>marmorea</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java	1852
<i>ovata</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Guadaloup.	1822
<i>pentaphylla</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Japan	1790
<i>pumficulosa</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Cayenne	1818
<i>quadran-</i> <i>laris</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 25 E. Ind.	1790
<i>quinata</i>	Green.	7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 C. G. H.	1790
<i>Sicyoides</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Jamaica	1790
<i>trifoliata</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Ind.	1818
<i>trilobata</i>	Green.	7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind.	1822
<i>velutina</i>	Rd. grn.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Malacca	1859
<i>vitiginea</i>	Green.	6, S. Ev. Cl. 20 India	1772

adnata, *alata*, *angustifolia*, *auriculata*, *cardosa*, *latifolia*, *microcarpa*, *orientalis*, *quinquefolia*, *repens*, *smilacina*.

CISTACEÆ, or **ROCK-ROSES**. A small order consisting of dwarf and trailing shrubs and herbaceous plants, mostly with showy, fugitive flowers. The resinous balsamic substance known as Ladanum is obtained from *Cistus* Ledon, Creticus, and others. All deserve cultivation.

Cistus, *Tournefort*. From the Greek, *kistos*, which is derived from *kiste*, meaning a box or capsule; on account of the remarkable shape of the capsule. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cistaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus of plants, varying in height from one to four feet; they are considered hardy, but some of them require protection in winter, either in a greenhouse or cold frame; most of the species, however, will pass the winter in the open ground, if the weather be not very severe; but the best plan is to keep some of all the sorts in pots, that they may be more easily protected from severe weather, when they may be turned out in the borders in spring, where they will flower freely. They do well in common soil, and are increased by layers, or ripened cuttings placed under a glass, or seeds. *Synonymy*: 1, *C. salvifolius*; 2, *C. ladaniferus*, *stenophyllus*; 3, *C. undulatus*; 4, *C. villosus*, *virescens*; 5, *C. ladaniferus*, *undulatus*; 6, *Gênista frâgrans*; 7, *C. symphitifolius*, *Bertholletianus*, *ochreatus*, *candidissimus*, *Rhodocistus leucophyllus*.

<i>acutifolius</i> 1	White.	8, H. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur.	
<i>albidus</i>	Pa. pur.	6, H. Ev. S. 2 Spain	1640
<i>asperifolius</i>	White.	6, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	
<i>candidissimus</i> Pa. red	6, H. Ev. S. 4 Canaries		1817
<i>canescens</i>	Red.	6, H. Ev. S. 3	
<i>Clusii</i>	White.	6, H. Ev. S. 3 Spain	1810
<i>complicatus</i>	Red.	6, H. Ev. S. 3 Spain	1818

Corbordiënsis	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Spain	. 1656
cordifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4		. 1800
cræticus	. Pur.	. 7, H. Ev. S. 1	Levant	. 1731
tabricus	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Tauria	. 1817
crispus	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Portugal	. 1656
Cupanianus	. White	. 6, F. Ev. S. 2	Sicily	
cymosus	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 3		
cyprius 2	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	Greece	. 1800
Dunallanus 3	. Pur.	. 5, H. Ev. S. 2		
florentinus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Italy	. 1825
fragrans	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S.		
guttatus	. White	. 5, H. Ev. S.		
heterophyllus	Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Algiers	
hirsutus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Portugal	. 1656
incanus	. Pur.	. 7, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur.	. 1596
ladaniferus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	Spain	. 1629
albiflorus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	Spain	
maculatus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	Spain	. 1700
latifolius	. White	. 6, F. Ev. S. 4	Barbary	
laurifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	Spain	. 1731
laxus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Spain	. 1656
Lædon	. White	. 7, H. Ev. S. 1	France	. 1730
longifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	S. Europe	. 1800
lusitanicus	. Yellow	. 9, H. Ev. S. 2	Portugal	. 1830
monspehiensis	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Europe	. 1656
oblongifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 3	S. Europe	
obtusifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S.		
parviflorus	. Pa. red	. 6, H. Ev. S. 3	Crete	. 1800
platyspalus	. Red	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4		
populifolius	. White	. 5, H. Ev. S. 3	Spain	. 1656
psilospalus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 3		
purpureus	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2		
rotundifolius 4	Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur.	
salvifolius	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur.	. 1548
serotiusculus	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2		
ochroleucus	. Yelsh.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2		
sericeus	. Red	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Spain	. 1826
undulatus 5	. White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 4	S. Eur.	. 1800
vaginatus 7	. Pa. pur.	. 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Teneriffe	. 1779
villosus	. Pur.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 3	S. Eur.	. 1640

CISTUS LEDUM. See *Cistus Lædon*.

CISTURAPES. See *Cytinacææ*.

CITHARÉXYLUM, Linn. From *kithara*, a lyre, and *xylon*, wood, erroneously supposed to be applicable to making musical instruments; hence the name fiddle-wood. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenacææ*. An ornamental genus; the species vary in height from six to ten feet. They thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme* : 1, *C. erectum*.

caudatum 1	. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 20	Jamaica	. 1763
cinereum	. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 15	W. Ind.	. 1739
cyanoëarpum	. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 12		
dentatum	. White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind.	. 1824
mölle	. White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 15	W. Ind.	. 1816
pentandrum	. White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	Porto Rico	. 1815
quadrangulare	. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 50	Jamaica	. 1759
sericeum	. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind.	. 1824
subseriatum	. White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 15	W. Ind.	. 1820
villosum	. White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 10	St. Domin.	. 1784

CITRÍOBATUS, Cunningham. Derived from *citros*, a citron, and *batus*, a thorn; in reference to the small orange-coloured fruit, which resembles an orange; hence it is called by the colonists orange thorn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporacææ*. The species of this little-known genus will probably be found to succeed best in sandy peat, and a little loam, well mixed. The pots should be carefully drained.

multiflora	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl.	. 1818
pauciflora	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl.	. 1822

CITRON. See *Citrus medica*.

CITRONÉLLA. See *Villarsia*.

CITRON FINGERED. See *Sarcodactylis*.

CITRÚLLUS. See *Cucumis Citrullus*.

CÍTRUS, Linn. This genus is said to have its

name from the town Citron, in Judea. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aurantiacææ*. This is an ornamental genus of fruit trees, growing from three to fifteen feet high; they thrive best in a good loamy soil, mixed with a quantity of rotten dung. They do not like much pot-room, nor too much water, when in a growing state. The different kinds are procured by budding or grafting on common stocks, which, as soon as operated upon, should be placed in some close frame, in a moderate dung heat. Stocks for working upon are raised from any oranges, lemons, &c. They are sometimes raised from cuttings, in which case they produce fruit when very small plants. See *Severinia*.

angulata	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind.	
Aurantium	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 15	Asia	. 1595
buxifolia	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	China	
decumana	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 12	India	. 1724
deliciosa	. White	. 4, G. Ev. T. 10	China	
hystrix	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind.	
japonica	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 5	Japan	
Limetta	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 8	Asia	. 1648
Limónum	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 12	Asia	. 1648
madurensis	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 12	China	
margarita	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 12	China	
medica	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 8	Asia	
nobilis	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 15	China	. 1805
minor	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 12	China	. 1805
spinossissima	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 15	Cayenne	
vulgaris	. White	. 6, G. Ev. T. 15	Asia	
myrtifolia	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	Asia	

CLADÁNTHUS, Cassini. From *klados*, a branch, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to the situation of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Interesting dwarf plants, of simple culture. *C. arabicus* is a pretty annual, growing about a foot and a half high; it only requires to be sown in common soil. *Synonyme* : 1, *Anthemis arabica*.

arcticus 1	. Yellow	. 7, H. A. 1½	Barbary	. 1759
canescens	. Yellow	. 6, F. Ev. S. 1	Canaries	. 1829

CLADIUM, P. Browne. From *klados*, a branch or twig; referring to the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperacææ*. The species are curious, and best cultivated in wet boggy soil. *Synonyme* : 1, *Sclenus acutus*.

glomeratum	. Apetal.	. 6, G. Grass. 4	N. Holl.	. 1816
juncum	. Apetal.	. 7, G. Grass. 4	N. Holl.	. 1820
occidentale	. Apetal.	. 5, S. Grass. 3	Jamaica	. 1820
schoenoides 1	. Apetal.	. 7, G. Grass. 4	N. Holl.	. 1823

CLADOCHÆTA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Plants of easy culture, growing in loam and sandy heath mould, and increased by division of the roots and seeds.

candidissima	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	. 1819
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CLADONIA. See *Cenomyces*.

CLADOSPORIUM, Link. From *klados*, a branch, and *spora*, a spore; on account of the sporules being attached to the branches of the fungi. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytacææ*. Minute species of *Fungi*, found most frequently upon old decaying wood—*herbærum, velutinum*.

CLADOSTÁCHYS, D. Don. From *klados*, a branch, and *stachys*, a spike; in reference to the manner of its flowering. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantacææ*. The species possess little

beauty. For culture, &c., see *Achyranthes*.
Synonymes: 1, *Achyranthes alternifolia*, *Desmochloa alternifolia*; 2, *A. muricata*, *Chamissoa muricata*.

alternifolia 1. Purple . 9, G. B. 1 E. Ind. . 1789
 frutescens 2. Green . 9, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1777

CLADOSTEPHUS, *Agardh*. From *klados*, a branch, and *stephos*, a crown; in reference to the whorled branches. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Marine productions, of an interesting character—*myriophyllum*, *spongidsus*.

CLADOSTYLES. See *Evolvulus*.

CLAIRVILLEA. See *Cacösmia*.

CLAMMY, viscid, sticky.

CLAMMY CHERRY. See *Cordia alliodora*.

CLAMDESTINE, hidden, secret, private.

CLARKIA, *Pursh*. In honour of Captain Clarke, who accompanied Captain Lewis in his journey to the Rocky Mountains. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. A genus of annuals, which make a beautiful display in the flower-borders during summer. They succeed well merely sown in the open ground, where they are to flower; seeds ripen in great plenty.

elegans . . . Ro. pur. . 7, H. A. 1½ California 1832
 flore-pleno . . . Pa. rose . 9, H. A. 1½ Gardens . 1827
 rhombol- . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1823
 dea . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1823
 gaurolides . . . Pink . 8, H. A. 1½ California 1835
 pulchella . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1826
 flore-albo . . . White . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1826
 marginata . . . Pur. wht. 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1830
 integri- . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1830
 petala . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer. 1830
 pulcherrima . . . 6, H. A. 1½ N. Amer.

CLARY. See *Salvia Sclarea*.

CLATHRATE, latticed, divided like lattice-work.

CLAUSENA, *Burmamn*. The meaning unexplained. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceæ*. An ornamental tree, growing upwards of twenty feet high, and cultivated best in rich loam. Cuttings may be rooted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Limnoria pentaphylla*.
 pentaphylla 1. White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Coroman. 1800

CLAVA HÆRCULIS. See *Zanthoxylon*.

CLAVARIA, *Vaillant*. From *clava*, a club; in reference to the form of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Striking species of *Fungi*, growing from the eighth of an inch to a foot high, but the majority average from one to three inches. They are found upon trees of various kinds, sometimes in meadows, and at others, in dense shady places, where the soil is damp. See *Tubercularia*—*abietina*, *acuta*, *Ardénia*, *bobyrtis*, *coranoides*, *cineræa*, *coralloides*, *cörnea*, *corniculata*, *cristata*, *fimbriata*, *flava*, *fragilis*, *fusiformis*, *grisea*, *helvola*, *inæqualis*, *pistillaris*, *pratensis*, *rosea*, *rugosa*, *setipes*, *stricta*, *uncialis*, *vermicularis*.

CLAVATE, } shaped like a club, the thick end
CLAVATED, } uppermost.

CLAVELLOSE, having club-like processes.

CLAVENA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Of easy culture in light loam and sandy heath mould, and increased by seeds.

canariensis . . . Purple . 7, F. B. 1 Canaries . 1827
 squarrosa . . . White . 7, F. B. 1 Madeira . 1827

CLAVIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of J. Clavijo Faxardo, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. A very ornamental genus, growing in peat and loam, and cuttings strike in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. The trees grow about twenty feet high. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. macrophylla*; 2, *Theophrasta longifolia*.

macrocarpa 1. White . 9, S. Ev. T. 25 Peru . . 1816
 ornata 2 . . . Orange . 9, S. Ev. T. 15 Caracæas . 1828

CLÁVUS, a name for the ergot, a disease in corn.

CLAWS, the narrow end of petals.

CLAYTONIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Clayton, a collector of plants, in Virginia, which were published by Gronovius in his *Flora Virginica*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty; the perennial species grow best in a border of peat soil. The annual kinds only require sowing in the open border, in peaty soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. virginica*; 2, *C. bifida*.

acutiflora 1 . . . White . 5, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. .
 acutifolia . . . White . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 Siberia . 1827
 alsinoides . . . White . 5, H. A. 1 NootkaSd. 1794
 californica . . . Pink . 4, H. Her. P. 3 California 1835
 caroliniana . . . Pink . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1789
 grandiflora . . . Pink . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. .
 gypsophioides . . . Pink . 10, H. A. California 1835
 Joanneana . . . White . 6, H. A. Siberia . 1818
 lanceolata . . . White . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
 longifolia . . . White . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
 perfoliata . . . White . 6, H. A. N. Amer. . 1794
 polyphylla . . . Pink . 4, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
 sibirica . . . Red . 6, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1768
 unalasch- . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 Russia . 1820
 kensis 2 . . . Rose . 3, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . . 1827
 Vestiana . . . White . 3, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1740
 virginiana . . . White . 3, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1740

CLEANOTHUS. See *Ceanothus*.

CLEARING-NUT. See *Strgelnos potatörum*.

CLEAVERS. See *Galium Aparine*.

CLEFT, divided, but not to the base; split.

CLEISOMERIA, *Lindl*. From *kleistos*, closed, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A small epiphyte of but little beauty, requiring the same treatment as *Epidendron*.

lanata . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . . 1845

CLEISOSTOMA, *Blume*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are described as rather insignificant, the flowers being small, and of a dingy colour. They succeed best on wood, treated as *Burlingtonia*.

bicolor . . . Pnk. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . 1844
 crassifolium . . . Palo red. 10, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein. 1850
 dealbatum . . . Yellow . 9, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . 1843
 decipiens . . . Ochre . 5, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon . . 1843
 discolor . . . Yellow . 3, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1843
 fuscum . . . Brown . 8, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1846
 ionosma . . . Yel. bro. 5, S. Epi. 2 Manilla . 1844
 latifolium . . . Yel. red. 3, S. Epi. 1 Singapore. 1840
 maculidum . . . Yel. pk. 3, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon . . 1839
 micranthum . . . Pink . 7, S. Epi.
 roseum . . . Red yel. 9, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . 1837
 spicatum . . . Red yel. 5, S. Epi. 2 Borneo . 1846
 tridentatum . . . Reds. wt. 5, S. Epi. 1 N. Holl. . 1838

CLEISTES, *Rich.* Name not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A terrestrial orchid, requiring the same treatment as other terrestrial kinds.

rosea . . . Rose . 8, S. Ter. . 1 Merida . . 1844

CLEMATIS, *Linn.* From *klema*, a vine branch; because most of the species climb like the vine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. A numerous and highly ornamental genus of, for the most part, climbing plants. The greenhouse species are very desirable where climbers are wanted; they grow well in any light soil, or loam and peat; cuttings root freely under a glass. The same treatment is required for the stove kinds. The hardy kinds grow in any common garden soil, and are well adapted for trellis-work, or for training against a wall. They are readily increased by laying the young shoots in July or October. The herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the plants at the root early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. calyculata*; 2, *C. australis*; 3, *C. fragrans*; 4, *C. caespitosa*, *Flammula*; 5, *C. bicolor*; 6, *C. Forstleri*; 7, *C. nana*; 8, *C. integrifolia*; 9, *C. nepalensis*; 10, *C. anemonifolia*; 11, *C. Hendersoni*; 12, *C. cirrhosa*; 13, *C. cordata*; 14, *C. smilacifolia*, *subpeltata*; 15, *C. bracteata*; 16, *C. tenuifolia*, *lusitânica*. See *Anemone* and *Atragea*.

<i>americana</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Ev.	Cl. 12 S. Amer.
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P.	4 Austria . 1787
<i>aristata</i> . . .	Gn. yel. 6, G. De.	Cl. 15 N. Holl. . 1812
<i>balearica</i> 1 . . .	Yel. wb. 2, F. Ev.	Cl. 12 Minorca . 1783
<i>barbellatus</i> . . .	Vio. yel. 6, H. De.	Cl. 13 Hinalay. 1834
<i>brachiata</i> . . .	Yel. gn. 10, G. Ev.	Cl. 12 C. G. H. .
<i>braziliana</i> . . .	White . 8, S. Ev.	Cl. 12 Brazil . 1823
<i>caerulea</i> . . .	Violet . 4, H. De.	Cl. 8 Japan . 1836
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Purp. . 6, H. De.	Cl. 10 Japan . 1841
<i>campaniflora</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H. De.	Cl. 6 Spain . 1810
<i>caripensis</i> . . .	White . 9, S. Ev.	Cl. 12 Trinidad. 1820
<i>chinensis</i> . . .	Yel. wt. 4, F. Cl.	Cl. 12 China . 1820
<i>cirrhosa</i> . . .	Wt. gn. 4, H. Ev.	Cl. 12 Spain . 1596
<i>coriacea</i> 2 . . .	White . 10, G. Ev.	Cl. 12 N. Holl. . 1821
<i>crispa</i> . . .	Pa. pur. 8, H. De.	Cl. 6 N. Amer. 1726
<i>cylindrica</i> . . .	Blue . 8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer. 1802
<i>dahurica</i> . . .	Yel. gn. 9, H. De.	Cl. 10 Dahuria . 1820
<i>dioica</i> . . .	Gn. yl. 5, S. Ev.	Cl. 15 W. Ind. . 1733
<i>diversifolia</i> . . .	White . 9, H. Her. P.	4
<i>erecta</i> . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P.	3 Austria . 1597
<i>hispanica</i> . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P.	8 Spain . 1800
<i>Flammula</i> . . .	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 France . 1596
<i>caespitosa</i> 4 . . .	White . 9, H. De.	Cl. 20
<i>maritima</i> . . .	White . 7, H. De.	Cl. 20 S. Eur. .
<i>rotundifolia</i> 3 . . .	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 France . 1596
<i>rubella</i> . . .	Redsh. . 9, H. De.	Cl. 20
<i>vulgaris</i> . . .	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 France .
<i>florida</i> . . .	White . 6, H. De.	Cl. 10 Japan . 1776
<i>bicolor</i> . . .	Wt. pur. 7, H. De.	Cl. 10 Gardens.
<i>flore-pleno</i> . . .	White . 6, H. De.	Cl. 10 Gardens.
<i>Sieboldii</i> 5 . . .	Pur. gn. 7, H. De.	Cl. 10 Japan . 1836
<i>Fortunei</i> . . .	White . 6, G. Ev.	Cl. 10 Japan .
<i>glauca</i> . . .	Pa. yel. 4, H. De.	Cl. 10 Siberia .
<i>glycinoides</i> . . .	White . 4, G. Ev.	Cl. 16 N. Holl. . 1826
<i>Grahami</i> . . .	Pa. gn. 8, F. De.	Cl. 10 Mexico . 1846
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Yel. gn. 4, S. Ev.	Cl. 12 S. Leone. 1823
<i>grata</i> . . .	White . 8, G. Ev.	Cl. 12 E. Ind. . 1831
<i>graveolens</i> . . .	Yellow . 8, F. De.	Cl. 15 Chi. Iart. 1845
<i>hedyasifolia</i> . . .	White . 7, S. Ev.	Cl. 12 E. Ind. . 1819
<i>hexapetala</i> 6 . . .	Pa. gn. 4, F. De.	Cl. 4 N. Zeal. . 1844
<i>hexasepala</i> . . .	Green . 4, G. De.	Cl. 15 N. Zeal. . 1844
<i>indivisa</i> 8 . . .	Wht. cr. 4, G. Ev.	Cl. 20 N. Zeal. . 1847
<i>lobata</i> . . .	Wht. cr. 4, G. Ev.	Cl. 10 N. Zeal. . 1847
<i>integrifolia</i> 7 . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P.	2 Hungary 1596
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P.	2 Hungary
<i>elongata</i> . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	2 Europe .
<i>latifolia</i> . . .	Purp. . 7, H. Her. P.	4
<i>lanuginosa</i> . . .	Blue . 7, H. De.	Cl. 10 China . 1851
<i>lathyrifolia</i> . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P.	4 Podolia . 1836
<i>lineariloba</i> . . .	White . 7, G. Her. P.	4 Carolina. 1823
<i>Massoniana</i> . . .	White . 5, G. Ev.	Cl. 12 C. G. H. .
<i>montana</i> 9 . . .	White . 5, H. De.	Cl. 20 Nepal . 1831
<i>grandiflora</i> 10 . . .	White . 5, H. De.	Cl. 20 Gardens.
<i>nepalensis</i> 11 . . .	White . 5, H. Ev.	Cl. 6 Nepal . 1835
<i>ochroleuca</i> . . .	Lit. yel. 6, H. De.	P. 2 N. Amer. 1767

<i>odorata</i> . . .	White . 6, G. Ev.	Cl. 6 E. Ind. . 1831
<i>orientalis</i> . . .	Yel. wt. 8, H. De.	Cl. 8 Levant . 1731
<i>paniculata</i> . . .	White . 7, H. De.	Cl. 20 Japan . 1800
<i>pedicellata</i> 12 . . .	Wt. grn. 7, H. Ev.	Cl. 12 Majorca .
<i>reticulata</i> . . .	Purp. . 7, H. De.	Cl. 8 N. Amer. 1812
<i>semitrilocata</i> . . .	Wt. grn. 6, H. Ev.	Cl. 10 Spain .
<i>Simsii</i> 13 . . .	Purp. . 7, H. De.	Cl. 8 N. Amer. 1812
<i>smilacifolia</i> 14 . . .	Purp. . 7, S. Ev.	Cl. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
<i>triternata</i> . . .	White . 7, H. De.	Cl. 12 . 1800
<i>tubulosa</i> . . .	Blue . 8, H. Her. P.	2 China . 1845
<i>Viorna</i> . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De.	Cl. 12 N. Amer. 1730
<i>viornoides</i> . . .	Lilac . 8, H. De.	Cl. 8 N. Amer. 1828
<i>virginiana</i> . . .	Green . 7, H. De.	Cl. 15 N. Amer. 1767
<i>bracteata</i> 15 . . .	Gsh. wt. 6, H. De.	Cl. 15 N. Amer. 1767
<i>Vitalba</i> . . .	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 Eng. hedges.
<i>integrata</i> . . .	White . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 Eng. gard.
<i>Viticella</i> . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 Spain . 1569
<i>caerulea</i> . . .	Blue . 7, H. De.	Cl. 20 Spain . 1659
<i>plena</i> . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De.	Cl. 20 Gardens.
<i>purpurea</i> . . .	Purp. . 7, H. De.	Cl. 20 Spain .
<i>tenuifolia</i> 16 . . .	Crim. . 8, G. Ev.	Cl. 20 Spain .
<i>zanzibarensis</i> . . .	Purp. . 7, G. Ev.	Cl. 10 Zanzibar 1820

Garden varieties.—Of these there are a great number, and some are very beautiful.

CLEMATITIS. See *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

CLEOME, *Linn.* From *kleio*, to shut; alluding to the parts of the flower. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and free-flowering; the stove kinds require a rich light soil, and cuttings root freely under a glass. Some of the annual species require sowing in a hotbed frame, or in a hothouse, and when potted off, to be placed among the tender annuals. The hardier kinds may be sown on a hotbed, and when of sufficient size, planted out in sheltered situations in the flower-borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. ornithopodioides*; 2, *C. aerea*, *Peritoma aerea*; 3, *C. spinosa*. See *Gynandropsis*, *Heliophila*, *Peritoma*, *Polanitis*, *Rothia*, and *Stanleya*.

<i>aculeata</i> . . .	White . 6, S.	A. 2 S. Amer. 1817
<i>arabica</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H.	A. 2 Arabia . 1794
<i>arbores</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Ev.	S. 8 Caracass. 1817
<i>cardinalis</i> . . .	Red . 7, S.	A. 2 Mexico . 1823
<i>diffusa</i> . . .	Green . 6, S.	A. 1 Brazil . 1823
<i>Dilleniana</i> 1 . . .	White . 6, H.	A. 1 Levant . 1732
<i>dendroides</i> . . .	Purple 6, G. Ev.	S. 2 Brazil . 1823
<i>drossifolia</i> . . .	Yl. vio. 5, G. Ev.	S. 2 Egypt . 1837
<i>flava</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H.	A. 2 Australia 1825
<i>gigantea</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Ev.	S. 6 S. Amer. 1774
<i>heptaphylla</i> . . .	White . 7, S.	A. 1 Jamaica. 1817
<i>Houstoni</i> . . .	White . 6, S.	A. 1 W. Ind. . 1730
<i>iberica</i> . . .	White . 6, H.	A. 1 Iberia . 1820
<i>lutea</i> 2 . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amer. 1840
<i>micrantha</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Ev.	S. 1 . 1824
<i>monophylla</i> . . .	Yellow 6, S.	A. 1 E. Ind. . 1759
<i>zeylanica</i> . . .	Yellow 6, S.	A. 1 E. Ind. . 1759
<i>polygama</i> . . .	White . 6, S.	A. 2 W. Ind. . 1824
<i>procumbens</i> . . .	Yellow 6, S. Her.	P. 1 W. Ind. . 1793
<i>pubesens</i> . . .	Red . 7, H.	A. 1 . 1815
<i>pungens</i> 2, 8 . . .	White . 7, S.	B. 2 W. Ind. . 1812
<i>rosea</i> . . .	Red . 6, S.	A. 1 1/2 Brazil . 1825
<i>spectiosissima</i> . . .	Purple 7, H.	B. 2 Mexico . 1827
<i>spinosa</i> . . .	White . 6, S.	A. 2 W. Ind. . 1731
<i>trinervia</i> . . .	Yellow 7, H.	A. 1 Arabia . 1837
<i>violacea</i> . . .	Purple 6, H.	A. 1 Portugal 1776
<i>virgata</i> . . .	White . 6, H.	A. 1 Persia . 1820

CLEONIA, *Linn.* A Greek name, employed by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This pretty species merely requires sowing in the open border, and treating as other hardy annuals.

lusitânica . Li. blue . 6, H. A. 1 Portugal . 1710

CLERODENDRUM, *Linn.* *Kleros*, lot, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the uncertain medicinal properties of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A beautiful

genus, varying in height from three to eight feet; they succeed best in a rich soil, composed of loam, rotten dung, and sandy peat. Young cuttings root freely in sand or soil, under a glass. *C. speciosissimum* is the most splendid. *Synonymes*: 1, *Volkamèria buxifolia*; 2, *C. ovatum*, *V. madagascariense*; 3, *V. angustifolia*; 4, *Leucoscèptrum cænum*; 5, *Siphonanthus indica*; 6, *Volkamèria capitata*; 7, *V. dentata*; 8, *V. nerifolia*; 9, *C. squamatum*.

angustifolium.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	4 Maurit.	1824
attenuatum.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1824
Bethuniænum.	Scar.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Borneo	1847
Bungei . . .	Rose.	6, S. Ev. S.	4 China	
buxifolium 1.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4	1820
calamitosum.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1823
capitatum 6.	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Leone.	1846
cænum.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1823
cernueum.	Scar.	7, S. Ev. S.	E. Ind.	
cordatum.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	Nepal	1826
coronandeli-				
anum 2.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Maurit.	1823
costatum.	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	6 N. Holl.	1823
dentatum 7.	White	5, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1826
emirnense.	White	2, S. Ev. S.	3 Madagas.	1822
floribundum.	Lilac.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Madagas.	1825
foetidum.	Rose.	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Nepal.	1820
fortunatum.	Lilac.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1784
fallax . . .	Scar.	9, S. Ev. S.	6	
fragrans.	W. red	10, S. Ev. S.	6 China	1790
flore-pleno.	W. red	10, S. Ev. S.	6 China	1790
glandulosum.	Scar.	9, S. Ev. S.	6	
glabrum.	White	9, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1825
hastatum.	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1825
helianthifol-				
ium.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	5 E. Ind.	1824
heterophyl-				
lum 3.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	3 Maurit.	1805
Hugeli . . .	Crim.	S. Ev. Cl	10 S. Leone.	1842
inermè . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1692
infortunatum.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	
japonicum.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Japan	1823
Kempferi .	Scar.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1843
laurifolium.	Scar.	8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	
Leucoscèp-				
trum 4.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Nepal	1826
ligustrinum.	White	9, S. Ev. S.	3 Maurit.	1789
lividum . . .	White	11, S. Ev. S.	3 China	1824
macrophyllum.	W. blu.	11, S. Ev. S.	8 E. Ind.	1815
nerifolium 8.	White	5, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1824
nütans . . .	White	11, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1825
odoratum.	Red.	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Nepal	1823
paniculatum.	Scar.	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Java	1809
phlomisoides.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1820
pubescens.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 W. Ind.	1824
salicifolium.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1824
scandens . .	White	7, S. Ev. Cl	10 Guinea	1822
serratum . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Nepal	1822
sinuatum . .	White	2, S. Ev. S.	4 S. Leone.	1846
Siphonanthus	White	9, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1796
speciosissi-				
um 9.	Scar.	8, S. Ev. S.	10 China	1835
splendens .	Scar.	6, S. Ev. Tu.	6 Mexico.	1840
squamatum.	Scar.	8, S. Ev. S.	10 China	1790
ternifolium.	White	9, S. Ev. S.	4 Nepal	1823
Thomsoniæ.	Cr. wh.	4, S. Ev. S.	4 Calabar	
tomentosum.	White	4, G. Ev. S.	5 N. S. W.	1794
trichotomum.	White	6, G. Ev. S.	6 Japan	1800
urticifolium.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1824
verticillatum.	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Nepal	1818
violaceum .	Violet	8, S. Ev. S.	4	1822
viscosum . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1796
volubile . .	White	8, S. Ev. Cl	6 Guinea	1823

CLÉTHRA, *Linn.* From *klethra*, the Greek name of the alder; on account of the resemblance it bears to that plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. All the species of this genus are ornamental, growing from two to ten feet high. The greenhouse kinds are well suited

for conservatories, succeeding best in peat earth, or light sandy loam; cuttings taken off, not too ripe, will root freely in sand, under a glass. The hardy kinds, where the soil will suit them, are well adapted for the front of shrubberies, and require the same kind of soil as the greenhouse species. It is usual to increase them by layers; but cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. All the kinds may be raised from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cuellaria ferruginea*; 2, *C. quercifolia*.

acuminata.	White	9, H. De. S.	10 Carolina.	1806
alnifolia . .	White	9, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1731
arborea . .	White	9, G. Ev. S.	8 Madeira.	1784
minor . . .	White	9, G. Ev. S.	2 Madeira.	
variegata.	White	8, G. Ev. S.	4 Madeira.	
ferruginea 1	White	8, G. Ev. S.	4 Peru . .	1800
nana . . .	White	8, H. De. S.	2	1820
paniculata.	White	9, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1770
scabra . . .	White	9, H. De. S.	4 Georgia.	1806
tinifolia 2.	White	8, S. Ev. T.	15 Jamaica.	1825
tomentosa .	White	9, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1731

CLEYERA, *Thunberg.* In honour of Andrew Cleyer, M.D., a Dutch botanist, once resident at Batavia. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. An ornamental greenhouse plant, about five feet high; it grows well in sandy peat, and is increased by cuttings under a glass.

japonica . .	White	4, G. Ev. S.	5 Japan	1820
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CLIANTHUS, *Solander.* From *kleios*, glory, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the noble appearance of the species of this genus. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Very elegant plants, resembling the *Sutherlandia frutescens* when in flower; they attain the height of eight or ten feet; and grow well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they do best when planted in the border of the conservatory, and will also flourish against a south wall when protected from frost and cold; cuttings root in the kind of soil recommended for growing them when placed under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Strebilorrhiza speciosa*; 2, *Donia punicea*; 3, *C. Oxleyi*, *Donia speciosa*, *Kennedya speciosa*.

carneus 1 . .	Flesh	5, F. Ev. S.	3 Philippines	1840
Dampieri 3 .	Scarlet.	5, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl.	1836
puniceus 2 .	Crim.	5, F. Ev. S.	6 N. Zeal.	1832

CLIDEMIA. In honour of Clidemi, an ancient Greek botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. The species of this genus are not very showy. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma alata*; 2, *M. cernua*; 3, *M. elegans*; 4, *M. hirta*; 5, *M. rubra*; 6, *M. velutina*.

aggregata .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1½ Peru . .	1820
agrestis . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Guiana	1822
alata 1 . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Maran .	1819
cernua 2 . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Peru . .	1820
elegans 3 . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1½ Maran .	1822
hirta 4 . . .	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Jamaica.	1740
holosericea.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 Brazil .	1820
microphylla.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	1817
nivea . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 S. Amer.	1823
rubra 5 . . .	Purple	4, S. Ev. S.	4 Guiana	1793
spicata . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1 Guiana	1793
velutina 6 .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Ind.	1816

CLIFFORTIA, *Linn.* In honour of George Clifford, a merchant of Amsterdam, and one of the patrons of Linnæus. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat.

Or. *Sanguisorbaceæ*. These species are only worthy of cultivation on account of their singular habits; they succeed well in an equal mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.

cinerea	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1800
cordifolia	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1820
crenata	. Grn. wht. 4, G. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind. 1791
cuneata	. Grn. wht. 4, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1787
ericefolia	. Grn. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1799
falcata	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1818
ilicifolia	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1714
obcordata	. Grn. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1790
obliqua	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1816
pulchella	. Grn. wht. 4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1795
ruscifolia	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1752
sarmentosa	. White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1793
strobilifera	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1818
ternata	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1818
tridentata	. Grn. wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.
trifoliata	. Grn. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H. 1752

CLINTONIA. See *Mylocaryum*.

CLINANDRIUM, that part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies.

CLING STONES. Stone fruit, as peaches, &c., are so called when the flesh adheres to the stone.

CLINOPÓDIUM, *Linn.* From *kline*, a bed, and *pous*, a foot; the flowers have been compared to the castor of a bedpost. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Rather ornamental plants, growing about a foot high; they do well in any common soil, and increase freely by division of the roots, or by seeds.

ægyptiacum	. Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Egypt . 1759
origanifolium	. Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. . 1825
vulgare	. Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. gr. ba.

CLINTONIA, *Douglas*. In honour of De Witt Clinton, late governor of the state of New York. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. Very pretty border plants, producing an abundance of flowers; the seeds merely require sowing in the flower-borders in spring; they produce an abundance of seeds.

elegans	. Blue . 7, H. A. ½	Columbia . 1827
pulchella	. Blue w. S. G. A. ½	Columbia . 1831

CLINTÁNTHUS, *Herbert*. From *klitus*, a mountainous declivity, and *anthos*, a flower. A new genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Synonymy: 1, *Coburnia humilis*.

humilis 1	. Scarlet . 3, G. Bl. P. 1	Cordilleras 1841
lutea	. Yellow . 3, G. Bl. P. 1	Andes . .
Macleanii	. Scarlet . 3, G. Bl. P. 1	Andes . .

CLITORIA, *Linn.* From *clitoris*, an anatomical term; a resemblance to the configuration of which has been fancied to exist in the flower. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of this genus are mostly climbers, with large elegant pea-flowers: they succeed best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings will root under a glass, in heat, but the best method of increasing them is by seed, which sometimes ripens in this country. The annual species requires the same treatment as other tender annuals. See *Barbieria*, *Colagania*, and *Vilmorinia*.

arborescens	. Pink . 8, S. Ev. S. 8	Trinidad. 1804
Bartoliana	. Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 2	S. Dom. . 1824
braziliãna	. Pink . 7, S. Tr. A. 4	Brazil . 1759
coccinea	. Scarlet 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4	Brazil . 1820
crotia	. Red . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 1	S. Amer. 1822

fúlgens	. Scarlet 5, S. Ev. Cl. 1	Brazil . 1840
formosa	. Pink . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 3	Orinoco . 1823
gracilis	. Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 2	S. Amer. 1824
heterophylla	. Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 1	E. Ind. . 1812
lascivia	. Blue . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 4	Madagas. 1826
mariana	. Blue . 8, F. De. Tw. 3	N. Amer. 1759
mexicana	. Purple 10, G. Ev. Tw. 3	N. Amer. 1759
Plumieri	. W. red 10, S. Ev. Tw. 6	W. Ind. .
Ternatea	. Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. . 1789
major	. Blue . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	Sydney . 1844
carulea	. Blue . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind. . 1844
alba	. White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind. . 1844
flore pleno	. Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 3	Hybrid. Gard.
virginiana	. Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	America. 1782

CLIVIA, *Lindley*. Named in honour of the Duchess of Northumberland. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Beautiful plants, requiring a warm part of the greenhouse, or a cool part of the stove; the soil they grow best in is a rich loam, with about a third part sand; when growing freely, they require a plentiful supply of water; and may be increased by divisions, or seeds. Synonymy: 1, *Imatophyllum Gardeni*; 2, *Imatophyllum Aitoni*.

Gardeni 1	. Or. Yel. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	Africa . . 1854
nobilis 2	. Red yel. 7, G. Bl. P. 1½	C. G. H. . 1823

CLOMENÓCOMA, *Cass.* See *Hebelcium*.

CLOSED, that which is closed up, leaving no aperture; pressed together, not spreading.

CLOSE-PRESSED, when anything lies quite close upon a surface.

CLODBERRY. See *Rubus chamæmorus*.

CLOVE. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CLOVE CASSIA OF BRAZIL. See *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*.

CLOVEN, forked.

CLOVE NUTMEG OF MADAGASCAR. See *Agathophyllum aromaticum*.

CLOVE TREE. See *Caryophyllus*.

CLOVE WORTS. See *Caryophyllaceæ*.

CLOVER. See *Trifolium*.

CLOWESIA, *Lindley*. Named after the Rev. J. Clowes, of Broughton Hall, near Manchester, a zealous and successful cultivator of Orchidaceæ. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.
 rosea . . Wht. pink . 3, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1842

CLOWN'S ALLHEAL. See *Stachys palustris*.

CLUB GRASS. See *Corynephorus*.

CLUB MOSS. See *Lycopodium*.

CLUB RUSH. See *Scirpus*.

CLUB STALKED MOSS. See *Epidendrum*.

CLUB-WOOD. See *Casuarina*.

CLUSIA, *Linn.* In honour of Charles de l'Ecluse, of Artois, a celebrated botanist, who died in 1609. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. A very ornamental genus of trees, growing, under cultivation, thirty feet high; they require a light sandy loam, and the pots must be well drained. Cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. In tropical climates they are found growing on other trees. See *Bridelia*.

alba	. White . 6, S. Ev. T. 30	S. Amer. . 1752
flava	. Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. 30	Jamaica . 1759
rosea	. Red . 7, S. Ev. T. 30	Carolina . 1692
venosa	. White . 7, S. Ev. T. 25	S. Amer. . 1733

CLUSIACEÆ. An order of beautiful trees and shrubs yielding resinous juice, usually known as Guttifers. They are all natives of the tropics; some produce magnificent fruit, highly esteemed in their native countries.

CLUSTER CHERRY. See *Cerasus Pádus*.
CLUSTER PINE. See *Pinus Pindáster*.
CLUSTERED, disposed in clusters.
CLUTIA. See *Cluglia*.
CLUYIA, Aiton. Named after Outgers Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Ornamental species, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.
alaternoides. White .7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1892
collina. White .5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. .1807
daphnoides. White .5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1731
ericoides. White .4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1790
heterophylla. White .5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1818
pátula. White .5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. .1812
pálfolia. White .5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1790
polygonoides. White .4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1790
pubescens. White .4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1800
pulchella. White .6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1739
tenuifolia. White .6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1817
tomentosa. White .4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .1812
CLYMENUM. See *Láthyrys Clymenum*.
CLYPEATE, buckler-shaped.
CLYPEOLA, Gartner. From *clypeus*, a buckler, in allusion to its buckler-like silicle. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Pretty annuals, which only require sowing in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals.
eríophora. White .6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain. .1820
Ion Thláspi Yellow .6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. .1710
CNEMIDÓSTACHYS, Martius. Derived from *knemis*, the spoke of a wheel, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. An inconspicuous stove annual, growing in sandy peat—*Chameleæ*.
CNEORUM, Linn. Theophrastus gave the name *cneoron* to some shrub resembling an olive. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutæææ*. Beautiful species, delighting in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand under a glass. See also *Convólvulus cneorum*, *Dáphne cneorum*, and *Pleurándra cneorum*.
pulveruléntum Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 6 Madeira .1822
trícocum. Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 6 Eur. .1793
CNÉSTIS, Jussieu. From *knao*, to scratch; in reference to the prickly capsules. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Connaræææ*. Ornamental shrubs. See *Connarus*, for culture and propagation.
corniculata. Purple .8, Ev. S. 10 Guinea .1793
glábra. Wht. gr. S. Ev. S. 10 Maurit. .1823
polyphylla. Purple .8, Ev. S. 6 Maurit. .1823
CNÍCUS. See *Centaurea, Cirsium, Leuzea, Rhamnóica, Serrátula, Silybum*.
CNÍDIUM, Cusson. The ancient name of Orach. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæææ*. Uninteresting herbaceous plants; for culture and propagation, see *Séseli*. Synonymes: 1, *Smgrnium atropurpureum*; 2, *Selinum canadense*; 3, *Angélica Fischéri*. See *Laserpitium, Pencédanum, Silaus—atropurpureum* 1, canadense 2, Fischéri 3, Monniéri, pyrenæum.
CNIDÓSCOLUS, Pohl. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiæææ*. For culture, &c., see *Játropha*.
Margraávil. White .7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil .1823
stimulosus. White .5, F. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. 1812
vitifolius. White .7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil .1823
COÁDUNATE, united, soldered together.
COÁGULANS, congealing together.
COÁRCATE, pressed together.

COBÆA, Cavanilles. In honour of B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniæææ*. Very fast-growing climbers, well adapted for a conservatory; they thrive well in the open air in summer, and look well growing up by the side of a house; if the wall be rough on which they run, the tendrils will catch fast hold of the crevices and support the branches without any assistance; they may be increased by cuttings, which will root under a glass, in a little moist heat, but it is best to raise them from seed, which ripen in abundance. Synonymes: 1, *C. acuminata, lutea*.
macrostema 1 Gr. yel. 10, G. Ev. Cl. 20 Guayaquil 1839
scándens. Purple 8, F. Ev. Cl. 20 Mexico .1792
stipularis. Yellow 10, F. Ev. Cl. 20 Mexico .1839
COBÆACEÆ. See *Polemoniæææ*.
COB NUTS. See *Corylus*.
COB NUTS OF JAMAICA. See *Omphalea*.
COB PINKS. See *Diánthus hortensis*.
COBRÉSIA, Willdenow. Named after a German nobleman of the name of De Kobres, stated to have been a great promoter of botany and natural history. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cyperæææ*. These plants resemble *Careæææ*, and having no ornamental appearance, are scarcely worth cultivation—*caricima*.
COBURGHIA, Herbert. In honour of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, late King of Belgium. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidæææ*. Handsome species, requiring the same treatment as *Pancrátium*. Synonymes: 1, *Pancrátium incarnátum*; 2, *Clitánthus humilis, Chrysophála incarnata*.
coccinea. Scarlet .3, F. Bl. P. 2 Cordilleras .1839
fulva. Tawny .4, G. Bu. P. 18 Amer. .1829
humilis 2 Orange .3, F. Bl. P. 1 Cordilleras .1841
incarnata 1 Scarlet .8, F. Bu. P. 2 Quito 1826
miniata 1 Vermil .4, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru 1842
stylósa. Or. red .4, G. Bl. P. 2 Quito 1847
trichróna Sc. w. gr. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 Andes 1838
versicolor. R. w. gr. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 Lima 1840
COBWEEBED, covered with loose hairs, as if with a cobweb.
Coca. See *Erythroxylon*.
COCOCÝSELUM, Swartz. From *kokkos*, fruit, and *kypselé*, a vase; alluding to the shape of the berries. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæææ*. An uninteresting stove herbaceous genus, growing in sandy loam, and multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass.—*cordifólium, repens.* See *Fernélia*.
COCCOLÓBA, Linn. From *kokkos*, a berry, and *lobos*, a lobe; in allusion to the character of the fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonææææ*. The Sea-side Grape is an ornamental genus, varying in height from fifteen to eighty feet; the species are remarkable for their large leaves. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, taken off at a joint, will root freely under a glass, in sand; the leaves of the cuttings must not be shortened. See *Sarcogónum*. Synonymes: 1, *C. macrántia*; 2, *C. parviflóra*; 3, *Polygonum platycláda*.
acuminata. W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 40 N. Grenada 1820
barbadénsis. W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 60 Barbadoes .1790
braziliénsis. W. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 Brazil 1825
diversifolia. W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 St. Domingo 1813

excoriata .	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 60 W. Indies	1733
flavescens .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 St. Domingo	1820
latifolia .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 S. America	1812
laurifolia .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Caracac	1822
longifolia .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Indies	1810
macrophylla 1	Cr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 S. America	1830
microstachya	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Indies	1824
nivea .	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica	1818
obovata .	W. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 10 S. America	1824
obtusifolia .	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Carthage	1822
orbicularis .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 12 S. America	1825
platyclada 3	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Australia	1861
pubescens .	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 60 W. Indies	1690
punctata .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Indies	1733
tenuifolia .	W. gr. 7, S. Ev. T. 10 Jamaica	1820
uvifera 2 .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Indies	1693
virens .	W. gr. 8, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Indies	1825

COCULUS INDICUS. See *Obcuculus*.

COCULUS, a kind of cell, which opens with elasticity.

COCULUS, *Decandolle*. Derived from *coccus*, the systematic name of the cochineal; given to this genus because most of the species bear scarlet berries. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceae*. An interesting genus of plants, remarkable for their medicinal virtues. The species do well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass. *C. crispus* is used in intermittent fevers and liver complaints; a poisonous principle called picrotoxin has been detected in the seed of *C. suberosus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Menispermum cocculus*. See *Wendlandia*.

cordifolius .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Indies	1820
crispus .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Indies	1822
incanus .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies	1820
laurifolius .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies	1816
orbiculatus .	Gr. yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies	1790
palmaris .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies	1800
Plukenetii 1	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies	1790
rotundifolius .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 15 E. Indies	1820
suberosus .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Indies	1800
tomentosus .	W. gr. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies	1819
villosus .	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies	1800
hirsutus .	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies	1800

COCHINEAL FIG. See *Opuntia cochinillifera*.

COCHINEAL TREE. See *Quercus coccifera*.

COCHLEARIA, *Tournefort*. From *cochlear*, a spoon; the leaves are hollowed like the bowl of a spoon. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. Plants of little interest with the exception of *C. Armoracia*, the common horse-radish, which should be planted in February or October in a deep rich soil; the best way of increasing it is by slips from the root. The smaller perennial kinds do best in pots or rock-work. The annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open border, which should be done directly after the seeds have ripened. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. pusilla*; 2, *Myagrum saxatile*. See *Lepidium*, *Senebiera*, *Grællsia*, *Ionopsidium*.

anglica .	White 5, H. A. 1 Brit., sea shore.	
Armoracia .	White 5, H. Her. P. 8 Eng., wat. place.	
dänica .	White 5, H. A. 1 Brit., sea shore.	
fenestrata .	White 5, H. B. 1 Greenland .	1820
grönlandica .	Flesh 5, H. B. 1 Scotland, mtns.	
integrifolia .	White 5, H. B. 1 Siberia .	1822
officinalis .	White 4, F. B. 1 Brit., sea shore.	
minor .	White 4, H. B. 1 Brit., mountains.	
rotundifolia .	White 4, H. B. 1 Brit., mountains.	
pyrenæica .	White 4, H. B. 1 Pyrenees .	1820

acaulis 1, *auriculata*, *glastifolia*, *macrocarpa*, *saxatilis* 2.

COCHLEATE, twisted to resemble the shell of a snail.

COCHLOSPERMUM, *Kunth*. From *kochlo*, to twist, and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the somewhat twisted seeds. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. Magnificent trees, attaining the height of sixty feet; the best soil for them is loam and peat; cuttings not too ripe, taken off at a joint, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bombax Gossypium*, *B. grandiflorum*; 2, *B. vitifolium*.

Gossypium 1 .	Yellow 5, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Indies	1824
serratifolium 2	Yellow 5, S. Ev. T. 60 Mexico	1820

COCK'S-COMB. See *Celdisia*.

COCK'S-COMB. See *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

COCK'S-COMB. See *Erythrina Crista-galli*.

COCK'S-FOOT. See *Echinochloa Cras-galli*.

COCK'S-FOOT GRASS. See *Dactylis*.

COCK'S-SPUR. See *Cratægus Cras-galli*.

COCOA-NUT TREE. See *Cocos*.

COCOA PLUM. See *Chrysobalanus*.

COCOMILLA. See *Prunus cocomilla*.

COCOS, *Linn.* From the Portuguese word *coco*; the end of the nut resembles a monkey's head. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. The cocoa-nut tree belongs to this elegant genus. The species grow upwards of fifty feet high, and are cultivated best in a mixture of loam and peat, or light sandy loam, in a warm moist atmosphere. They succeed well in our collections if they have plenty of heat and are not too much exposed to the sun, as in their native countries they thrive best in the shade. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. comda*. See *Acroëmia*, *Lodoicea*.

flexuosa .	Pa. gr. 6, S. Palm. 50 Brazil	1825
nucifera .	Pa. gr. 6, S. Palm. 50 E. Indies	1690
plumbosa 1	Pa. gr. 6, S. Palm. 50 Brazil	1820

COCOTIENDRE. See *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

CODÆRUM, *Solander*. Derived from *kodaron*, a leathern pouch, in reference to the pods. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Ornamental trees, from twelve to twenty feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Copaifera*.

acutifolium . Pa. red 2, S. Ev. T. 15 S. Leone . 1800

obtusifolium . Pa. red 2, S. Ev. T. 10 S. Leone . 1824

CODIA, *Forst.* From *kodeia*, a little ball, because the flowers grow in small round heads. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceae*. An ornamental genus requiring the same treatment as *Callicoma*.

montana . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Caledon. 1850

CODIÆUM, *Juss.* Name not explained. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. This is a small genus separated from *Crôton*, and containing the well-known beautiful *Crôton pictum*. The species are Asiatic trees and shrubs, and require the same treatment as *Crôton*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crôton pictum*.

pictum 1 . Wh. gr. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1810

CODIUM, *Stackhouse*. From *kodion*, a skin; on account of the appearance of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceae*. Marine productions of little interest—*Bursa*, *tomentosum*.

CODLINS AND CREAM. See *Epilobium hirsutum*.

CODON, *Linn.* From *kodon*, a little bell, referring to the shape of the corolla. *Linn.* 10,

Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. A curious plant, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; it requires to be kept with the greenhouse plants.

Royeni . . . White . 2, G. B. 1 C. G. H. . . 1801

CODONOPHORA, *Linn.* From *kodon*, a little bell, and *phoreo*, to bear; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture, &c., see *Gesneria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gesneria prasinata*. *G. tomentosa*.

grandiflora 1 Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . . 1818
lanceolata 2 . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Amer. . 1752

CODONOPSIS, *Wallich.* From *kodon*, a bell, and *opsis*, resemblance, in reference to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campulacæ*. A mixture of sand and loam will suit this genus, and propagation may be effected by cuttings and seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Wahlenbergia rotundifolia*.

cordata . . . Gr. yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Java . . 1861
lirida . . . Gr. pur. 6, H. A. 1 India . . 1837
rotundifolia 1 Green . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Himalaya 1855

CÆLIA, *Lindley.* Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is described as being a very curiously formed genus, and requiring the same treatment as *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium tripterium*; 2, *Epidendrum tripterium*.

Baueriana . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . . 1790
macrostachya Red . 2, S. Epi. 1½ Guatemala . 1840

CÆLI ROSA. See *Lychnis Cæli Rosa*.

CÆLOGYNE, *Lindley.* From *koilos*, hollow, and *gyne*, a female; in allusion to the form of the stigma. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are all very handsome when in flower, and therefore deserve to be in every collection of orchideous plants. Some of the species having been introduced only a short time, they are therefore rather rare in collections. They should be grown in a hot damp heat, and otherwise treated as the *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chelonanthera speciosa*; 2, *Pleione Wallichiana*.

asperata . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1849
barbata . . . Wt. yel. 12, S. Epi. 1½ Khooseea . 1837
cristata . . . White . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Nepal . . 1837
Cummingii . . Cr. w. yel. 6, S. Epi. 2 Singapore . 1840
decora . . . White . 8, S. Epi. 1½ India . . 1837
elata . . . Wht. yel. 9, S. Epi. 1½ Khooseea . 1837
fimbriata . . . Wht. brn. 9, S. Epi. 1½ Nepal . . 1837
flaccida . . . Wht. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1 Nepal . . 1829
flavida . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1838
fuliginosa . . . Cre. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea H. 1837
fuscoseens . . . Grsh. yl. 11, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1843
Gardneriana . . White . 11, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
intermedia . . White . 11, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . 1840
interrupta . . White . 10, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
longicollis . . Wht. yl. 10, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
Löwii . . . Cre. or. 8, S. Epi. 2 Borneo . . 1845
media . . . Wht. yl. 9, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
nifida . . . Yellow . 8, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . 1822
nigrescens . . . Blackish 3, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1838
ochracea . . . Wht. yel. 4, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . 1844
ocellata . . . Yellow . 9, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . 1822
ovalis . . . Wht. br. 10, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . 1837
pandurata . . . Gr. blk. 8, S. Epi. 1 Borneo . . 1845
proflera . . . Yel. wsh. 10, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
plantaginea . . Pa. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1 Singapore . 1840
punctulata . . Yellow 10, S. Epi. 1 Nepal . . 1822
rigida . . . Yellow 10, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
Schilleriana . . Yel. br. 9, S. Epi. 1 Mouleim . 1856
speciosa 1 . . Br. tawn. 9, S. Epi. 1½ Java . . 1845

testacea . . . Brown . 5, S. Epi. 1 Singapore . 1842
trinervis . . . Wht. yel. 2, S. Epi. 1½ Singapore . 1845
trisaccata . . . Wht. yl. 11, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1845
undulata . . . White . 9, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837
Wallichiana 2 Rose . 10, S. Epi. 1 Khooseea . 1837

COËTSA. See *Plectranthus Coëtisa*.

COFFEA, *Linn.* Named from Coffee, a province of Narea in Africa, where it grows in abundance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The Coffee-tree is a very ornamental plant, succeeding well in peat and loam, and if kept clean and free from insects it will flower and fruit abundantly; to grow well, it must have a good supply of water and plenty of pot-room; cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. Coffee is the roasted seeds of *C. arabica*, and owes its character to a peculiar chemical principle called Caffein. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tetramèrium paniculatum*.

arabica . . . White . 9, S. Ev. S. 20 Yemen . . 1696
Benghalensis White . 8, S. Ev. S. 5 India . . 1854
paniculata 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . 1822

COFFEE-TREE. See *Coffea*.

COGUILLO-VOCHI. See *Lardizabala biternata*.

COGWOOD TREE. See *Laurus Chlorocylon*.

COHERING, connected.

COILANTHA. See *Gentiana*.

COIX, *Linn.* A name applied by Theophrastus, to a reed-leaved plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. A genus of curious tropical grasses, growing freely in light rich soil; they produce both flowers and seeds in great plenty.

agrestis . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . 2 E. Indies . 1812
arundinacea . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . 2 Mexico . . 1818
exaltata . . . Apetal 6, S. Grass. . 3 China . . 1816
Koenigii . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . 2 E. Indies . 1818
lachryma . . . Apetal 6, S. Grass. . 2 E. Indies . 1596

COLA. See *Stereulia acuminata*.

COLAX, *Lindley.* From *colax*, a parasite. A division of *Maxillaria*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maxillaria jugosus*; 2, *M. platanthera*; 3, *M. viridis*.

jugosus 1 . . . Crea. crim. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1823
platanthera 2 Green . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1828
viridis 3 . . . Green vio. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1823

COLBÉRTIA, *Salisbury.* In honour of John Baptist Colbert, Marquis of Seignelai, a famous French statesman and patron of botany: died 1683. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. A beautiful genus of trees, resembling *Dillenia*, to which genus they may be referred for culture and propagation.

coromandeliana 1 Yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Coroman. 1803
scabrilla . . . Yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 12 Nepal . . 1820

COLCHICUM, *Linn.* Named after Colchis, its native country. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. An ornamental genus of bulbs, growing best in a light loamy soil, and increased by offsets from the bulbs, or from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Merendera montana*. See *Bulbocodium*, *Merendera*.

alpinum . . . Purple 7, H. Bu. P. 1 Apennin. . 1820
arenarium . . . Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Hungary . 1816
autumnale . . . Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Britain, mead.
album . . . White 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Britain, mead.
follis-vari-egatis } Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Britain, gards.
fiore-pleno } Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Britain, gards.
atropurpureum } Dk. pur. 9, H. Bl. P. 1 Britain, gards.

purpureo striatum	}	Pur.str. 9, H. Bl. P. 1 Britain, gards.
striatum flore-pleno		
byzantium	}	Lil. stri. 9, H. Bl. P. 1 Britain, gards.
chionense		
crociflorum	}	Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Levant. . 1629
montanum 1		
tessellatum	}	Purple 8, H. Bu. P. 1 S. Europe 1819
umbrosum		
variegatum	}	Purple 9, H. Bu. P. 1 Crimea . 1819

COLDENIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. Colden, a zealous North American botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. A pretty stove annual, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals.

procumbens . White . 7, S. Tr. A. 2 E. Indies . 1699

COLEA, *Bojer.* In honour of General Sir G. Lowry Cole, governor of the Mauritius. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. A noble looking stove plant, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers from the old wood. It thrives in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings.

floribunda . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Mauritius . 1839

COLEANTHUS. See *Schmidtia*.

COLEBROOKIA, *Smith.* In honour of H. T. Colebrooke, an accomplished botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A beautiful genus of shrubs, growing about three feet high, succeeding best in a mixture of peat and loam; increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

oppositifolia . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Nepal . 1820

ternifolia . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1823

COLEONEMA, *Bartling.* From *koleos*, a sheath, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the manner in which the filaments are fixed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Very beautiful little shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Adenandra*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diosma alba*; 2, *Diosma angustifolia*.

album 1 . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1798

psilochrum 2 . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1798

tenuifolium . Rose . 3, G. Ev. S. 2

COLEORHIZA, a little sheath, which tips the radicle in cruciferous plants.

COLEUS, *Loureiro.* Derived from *koleos*, a sheath; referring to the manner in which the stamens are united. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Shrubs of some merit, requiring to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. ambinnicus*, *Gesnera odorata*; 2, *Plectranthus barbatus*, *P. Forskählii*; 3, *P. fruticosus*; 4, *Plectranthus scutellarioides*.

aromaticus 1 . Blue . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 India . 1826

barbatus 2 . Blue . 10, S. Ev. S. 3 Abyssinia . 1806

Blumei 4 . Pur. w. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Java . 1850

fruticosus 3 . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774

Macraei . Pa. blu. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Ceylon . 1826

COLE-SEED. See *Brassica Campestris*.

COLEWORKS. See *Brassica*.

COLLÁNDRA, *Lemaire.* Named, from the clammy anthers, from *kolla*, glue, and *aner*, a man. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. This is a genus separated from *Gesnera*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Co-*

lümnea aëro-nitens; 2, *Dalbergaria phœnicea*, *Alloplæctus phœnicea*, *Besleria sanguinea*.

aëro-nitens 1 . Yellow 9, S. Her. P. 1 Columbia 1847

phœnicea 2 . Purple 7, S. Her. P. 2 N. Grenada 1850

COLLÆA, *De Candolle.* See *Chrysanthellum*—*speciosa*, *trinervis*.

COLLÂNIA, *Herbert.* *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. "It is much to be lamented that seeds of the *Collânias*, as well as numerous species of splendid *Bomarea*s, have not been gathered by collectors, and remitted to Europe. Most of them would live out of doors in England, with a little covering in winter of sawdust, leaves, or ashes, and probably in the South of Europe, would require no care, except, perhaps, watering in dry summers. I wish that I could excite some of our wealthy cultivators to turn their thoughts to the acquisition of these plants, and their numerous kindred, which are profusely scattered over the slopes of the Andes, and waste their beauties in the woods, as yet unnoticed by any European traveller." *Herbert on Bulbous Plants*. 1837.

Andinamarçana Red gr. 4, G. Her. P. 6 Peru . 1845

dalis Pa.cr.gr. 8, G. Her. P. 3 Peru . 1845

COLLÂNIA. See *Urceolina*.

COLLAPSING, the act of closing or falling together.

COLLEMA, *Hoffmann.* From the Greek *kolla*, glue; all the species are gelatinous. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Collemaceæ*. A rather extensive genus of *Lichens*, varying from half an inch to three inches high, found in a variety of situations, some being on the trunks and roots of trees, some on rocks, and others on old walls and dry banks, &c.—*Burgessii*, *cera-noides*, *cheileum*, *corrugatum*, *cretaceum*, *crispum*, *dermatinirum*, *fasciculare*, *flaccidum*, *fluviatile*, *fragile*, *fragrans*, *farrum*, *granulatum*, *lacerum*, *limbum*, *melænum*, *n. marginale*, *microphyllum*, *multipartitum*, *muscioides*, *nigræscens*, *nigrum*, *palmarum*, *plicatile*, *saturninum*, *Schraderei*, *scotinum*, *S. sinuatum*, *spongiosum*, *subtile*, *synalissum*, *tenax*, *tenuissimum*, *tremeloides*, *tunæforme*, *turgidum*.

COLLEMACEÆ. A small order of flowerless plants, intermediate betwixt *Algae* and *Lichens*, having the thallus of an *Alga*, and the fruit of a *Lichen*.

COLLËTIA. A name given by Commerson, in honour of his friend and countryman M. Collet, a writer upon the plants of Brest. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, varying from two to five feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Retamilla*. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. ferox*; 2, *C. hœrdræ*; 3, *C. cruciata*.

Bictoniensis 3 . White . 5, F. Ev. S. 3 S. America 1856

Ephædra . Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Chile . 1823

hœrdræ 1 Gsh. w. 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Chile . 1832

obcordata . Yellow 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1822

serratifolia . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1822

spinosa 2 Apetal 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1823

COLLIGUAJA, *Molina.* The name given to it by the natives. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Eu-*

phorbiaceæ. A shrub of considerable merit, though little known in cultivation.

odorifera . Yel. wht. . 4, G. Ev. S. 6 Chile . . 1831

COLLINSIA, *Nuttall*. In honour of Zac. Collins, vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A most elegant genus of hardy annuals: the seeds of the different kinds need only to be sown in the borders of the flower-garden early in spring, they will then flower beautifully during summer, and ripen plenty of seeds; to obtain flowering plants early in spring, the seed must be sown in autumn.

bartsieifolia . Pk. pur. 6, H. A. 1
bicolor . . Pur. wh. 6, H. A. 1½ California 1833
alba . . White . 6, H. A. 1½ California 1851
candidissima White . 6, H. A. 1 California
grandiflora . Pk. blue 6, H. A. 1 Columbia 1826
heterophylla . Lilac . 7, H. A. 1½ Columbia 1838
marmorata . . 6, H. A. 1 California
multiflorus . Cr. l. wh. 5, H. A. 1 Columbia 1849
parviflora . . Pur. bl. 6, H. Tr. A. ½ Columbia 1826
véna . . Pur. bl. 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1812

COLLINSÖIA. Named by Linnaeus in honour of his friend Peter Collinson, F.R.S., a distinguished promoter of botany. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A genus of pretty plants, growing upwards of three feet high; they succeed well in common garden soil, particularly if they are planted in a moist situation; they are increased by dividing at the roots.

anisata . . Yel. 10, H. Her. P. 3 Carolina . 1806
canadensis . Ll. yl. 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. America 1735
cordata . . Ll. yl. 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. America 1734
ovata . . Ll. yl. 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. America 1734
ovalis . . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina . 1812
scabrituscula . Rd. yl. 8, G. Her. P. 2 E. Flor. . 1776
tuberosa . . Yel. . 8, H. Tu. P. 2 Carolina . 1806

COLLOMIA, *Nuttall*. Derived from *kolla*, glue; referring to the seeds. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. A genus of annuals, possessing little beauty in their flowers; they require the same treatment as *Collinsia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phlox linearis*, *C. linearis*, *C. coccinea*, *C. lateritia*; 2, *C. lateritia*.

Cavanillesii 1 Rd. yl. 6, H. A. 1½ Chile . . 1832
coccinea 2 . . Brick . 7, H. A. 1 Chile . . 1832
gilioides . . Pink . 8, H. A. 1 California . 1833
glutinosa . . Red . 9, H. A. 1 California . 1833
gracilis . . Rose . 6, H. A. ½ N. Amer. . 1827
grandiflora . Pk. or. 7, H. A. 2 Columbia . 1826
heterophylla . Pink . 7, H. A. ¾ Columbia . 1826
linearis . . Red . 6, H. A. ¾ N. Amer. . 1826

COLOBACHNE, *Ræmer*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*—*vaginata*. See *Alopecurus*.

COLOCASIA. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. Requiring the same treatment as *Caladium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum Colocasia*; 2, *Caladium odoratum*.

antiquorum 1 Brown 6, G. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1551
esculenta . . Gr. pur. 6, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1739
odorata 2 . . Gr. br. 5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1810

COLOCYNTH. See *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

COLOCYNTH RESIN. See *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

COLOGANIA, *Kunth*. In honour of the family of Cologan, of Port Orotavo in Teneriffe, from whom the men of science visiting that island experience the greatest hospitality. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A beautiful genus

of climbers. For culture and propagation, see *Clitorea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Clitorea Broussonetii*.
angustifolia . Violet S. Ev. Tw. 3 Mexico . . 1827
Broussonetii Violet S. Ev. Tw. 3 . . 1827

COLOMBA WOOD. See *Coscinium fenestratum*.

COLOMBO ROOT. See *Cocculus palmatus*.

COLOPHONIA, *Commerson*. Its name in the Isle of France is Bois de Colophone. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ*. An ornamental tree, scarcely known in collections. For culture and propagation, see *Boswellia*.

mauritanica . Purple 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius . 1826

COLOQUINELLA. See *Cucurbita aurantia*.

COLOQUINTIDA GOURD. See *Cucumis Colocynthus*.

COLDRANS, changeable, coloured.

COLORATE, coloured, painted.

COLPÐON. See *Fusanus*.

COLPÐON-TREE. See *Cassine Colpdon*.

COLQUHOUNIA, *Wall*. In honour of Sir Robert Colquhoun. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A pretty scarlet climber, nearly hardy, and requiring to be grown in sandy loam and peat; cuttings will grow if planted in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat.

coccinea . Or. scar. 5, F. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies . . 1840

COLT'S-FOOT. See *Tussilago*.

COLUBRINA, *Richard*. From *koluber*, a snake; alluding to the appearance of the twisted stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, and scarcely worth cultivating except in general collections; loam and peat suits them, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ceanothus asiaticus*; 2, *C. cubensis*; 3, *C. colubrina*; 4, *C. reclinatus*.

asiatica 1 . . Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 10 Ceylon . 1691
cubensis 2 . . Crim. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Cuba . . 1820
ferruginosa 3 . Green . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Bahama . 1762
reclinata 4 . Green . 8, S. Ev. S. 5 Jamaica . 1758

COLUBRINA, relating to snakes.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

COLUMBINUS, resembling a dove in shape or colour.

COLUMBO ROOT. See *Cocculus palmatus*.

COLUMELLIA. Named by Jacquin after the celebrated Geoponic writer, L. J. M. Columella, a Spaniard, who flourished about forty-two years A.C. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Columelliaceæ*. A greenhouse biennial, growing in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nestlera biennis*—*biennis* 1.

COLUMELLIACEÆ. A small order consisting of evergreen shrubs or trees of no particular beauty—not far removed from *Jasmines*.

COLUMNEA, *Plumier*. In honour of Fabius Columna, of the noble family of Colonna, in Italy. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. Pretty flowering plants, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat, and striking readily from cuttings; the plants must be carefully watered or they will soon rot; they require a dry part of the house. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. rotundifolia*, *speciosa*; 2, *C. grandiflora*, *Nematanthus Guilleminiæ*. See *Stemodia*, *Alloplectus*, *Collandra*, and *Nematanthus*.

aurantiaca . Orange 6, S. Ev. Cl. 1 N. Grenada 1850
crassifolia . Rose 10, S. Ev. S. 1 . . 1837

- hirsuta . . . Pa. pur. 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1780
 hispida . . . Scarlet 9, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1824
 rubilans . . . Purple 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1823
 scandens 1 . . . Scarlet 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 W. Indies 1759
 Schiediana . . . Orange 6, S. Ev. Tw. 4 Mexico . 1840
 splendens 2 . . . Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil .
 trifoliata . . . Blue . 9, S. Ev. S. 3 . 1823
- COLŪRIA**, *R. Brown*. From *kolouros*, deprived of a tail; in reference to the seed wanting that appendage. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A pretty species, thriving best in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Geum potentilloides*.
 potentilloides 1 Orange 6, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1780
- COLŪRNA**. See *Corylus Colurna*.
- COLŪTEA**, *Linn.* Supposed to be from *koluo*, to amputate; they are said to die if the branches are cut off. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. All the species of Bladder-Senna, on account of the great profusion of flowers, and their continuing in bloom the most of the season, are well adapted for the shrubbery; they thrive in any common soil, and are increased by seeds, or cuttings planted in the autumn. *C. arborescens* is purgative. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Pocockii*. See *Sphacrosphysa*, and *Sutherlandia*.
 arborescens . Yellow 7, H. De. S. 10 France . 1548
 cruenta . . . Scarlet 6, H. De. S. 4 Levant . 1710
 halæpica 1 . . . Yellow 8, H. De. S. 6 Levant . 1752
 nœdia . . . Orange 7, H. De. S. 10
 nepalensis . . . Yellow 8, H. De. S. 6 Nepal . . 1822
- COLVILLEA**, *Bojer*. In honour of Sir Charles Colville, Governor of the Mauritius. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. A splendid tree, from forty to fifty feet high; little is at present known of its cultivation.
 racemosa . . . Scarlet . 4, S. Ev. T. 40 Madagascar
- COLYMBEA**. See *Araucaria imbricata*.
- COLZA** or **COLSA**. See *Brassica campestris*.
- COMACLINIUM**. See *Conoclinium*.
- COMÁNDRA**, *Nuttall*. Derived from *kome*, hair, and *aner*, anther; in allusion to the tuft of hair attached to the anthers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalacæ*. A hardy plant of some merit, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thesium umbellatum*, *Hamiltonia umbellatum*.
 umbellata 1 Green . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1782
- COMARÓPSIS**, *Richard*. From *komaron*, the comarum, and *opsis*, appearance; because of its resemblance to Marsh Cinquefoil. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosacæ*. Pretty herbaceous plants. For culture and propagation, see *Geum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dakibarda fragarioides*, *Waldsteinia Doniana*; 2, *D. fragarioides*.
 Doniana 1 . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1800
 fragarioides 2 White . 5, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1803
- COMAROSTAPHYLIS**, *Endl.* From *komaros*, the Arbutus, and *staphyles*, a bunch of grapes. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericacæ*. Pretty half hardy plants, resembling Arbutus. They may be raised from seeds, or be budded upon the Arbutus.
 arbutoides . White . 5, G. Ev. S. Guatemala 1842
 polifolia . . . Crimson 5, G. Ev. S. Guatemala 1840
- COMARÓTIS**, *Lindley*. See *Camardtis*.
- COMARUM**, *Linn.* Derived from *komaron*, the Arbutus; on account of the similarity of its fruit. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosacæ*. Interesting plants, growing in any moist soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fragaria sterilis*; 2, *Potentilla Comarum*.
 fragarioides 1 White . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., banks.
 palustre 2 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., bogs.
 variegatum . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
- COMÁTUS**, tufted.
- COMAÛREA**. See *Chrysocoma Comaurea*.
- COMBRETACEÆ**. An extensive order of small trees and shrubs, some of considerable beauty. All are natives of the tropics.
- COMBRËTUM**, *Læffling*. A name given to a climbing plant by Pliny. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretacæ*. Plants surpassed by few in the elegance and brilliancy of their blossoms; they all thrive well in loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in a pot of sand, in a moist heat, with a glass over them. The climbing species are well adapted to training up the rafters, or covering the trellis-work in a stove. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. macrophyllum*; 2, *C. laxum*. See *Poiræa*.
 elegans . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 12 Brazil . 1820
 farinosum . . . Ora. red 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Mexico . 1825
 formosum . . . Yel. red 3, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Brazil . 1824
 grandiflorum . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Leone. 1824
 latifolium 1 . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1844
 laxum . . . White . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 6 S. Amer. 1822
 micranthum . . . Scarlet . 3, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone. 1826
 nanum . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1825
 paniculatum . . . Scarlet . 9, S. Ev. Cl. 30 Guinea . 1824
 Pinceanum . . . Pur. red 5, S. Ev. Cl. 8 S. Leone. 1845
 racemosum . . . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 12 Benin . 1826
 secundum 2 . . . Yel. str. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Trinidad. 1818
- COMESPÉRMA**, *Labillardière*. From *kome*, the hair of the head, and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the tuft of hairs at the end of the seed. *Linn.* 14, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Polygalacæ*. These species are well worthy of cultivation, succeeding best in sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass.
 cordifolia . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1822
 ericha . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1822
 gracilis . . . Blue . 4, G. De. Tw. 6 Australia. 1834
- COMFREY**. See *Symphytum*.
- COMÍNIA**. See *Schmidelia Cominia*.
- COMMELYNA**, *Linn.* In honour of J. and G. Commelin, famous Dutch botanists. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynacæ*. Some of the plants of this genus are very handsome; the stove kinds grow freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and are increased by divisions or seeds. The hardy kinds thrive in common garden soil, and are increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds; the annual species require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. bengalensis*.
 africana . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 C. G. H. . 1759
 angustifolia . . . Blue . 6, F. Ev. Tr. 4 Carolina. 1827
 bengalensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 3 Bengal . 1794
 Cayennensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 4 Guiana. 1823
 caripensis . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Trinidad. 1826
 caroliniana . . . Pur. bl. 6, H. Ev. Tr. 1 America. 1732
 coléatis . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 . 1813
 communis . . . Pur. bl. 6, H. A. 1 1/2 America. 1732
 cucullata 1 . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. A. 1 Brazil . 1825
 cyanea . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Holl. . 1820

defficiens . . .	Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 4	Brazil . 1823
dianthifolia . .	Blue . 7, S. Tu. P. 2	. 1816
dihaia . . .	Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	. 1818
erecta . . .	Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia . 1732
fasciculata . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia . 1817
gracilis . . .	Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1	Lima . 1830
hirtella . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1820
longicaulis . .	Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 2	Caracas . 1806
mollis . . .	Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 2	Caracas . 1804
obliqua . . .	Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	. 1820
pallida . . .	Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Trinidad . 1820
parviflora . .	Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	. 1824
polygama . .	Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tr. 1	China . 1813
scabra . . .	Pur. br. 6, F. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1842
tuberosa . . .	Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1732
virginica . .	Blue . 6, H. Ev. Tr. 1	Virginia . 1779

clandestina, orchoides.

COMMELYNACEÆ. An order of pretty herbageous plants, well known under the name of Spider-worts.

COMMERSÖNIA, Forster. In honour of Philibert Commerson, M.D., a French botanist and traveller, who died in 1774. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ.* These ornamental shrubs thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Byttneria*.

echinata . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Moluccas . 1820
platyphylla White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Moluccas . 1806

COMMIDENDRUM, De Candolle. From *kommi*, gum, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ.* See *Coniza*.

COMMINUTED, pulverised, pounded.

COMMIPHORA, Jacquin. From *kommi*, gum, and *phero*, to bear. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ.*

madagascariensis . . . 8, S. Epi. Madagascar 1820

COMOCLADIA, P. Browne. From *kome*, a tuft, and *klados*, a branch; the leaves being crowded at the tops of the branches. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ.* Ornamental trees, from fifteen to twenty feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, or any light rich soil; ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

dentata . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Ind. . 1700
indifolia . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Caribbee I. 1769
integrifolia . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Jamaica . 1778

COMPACT, close, crowded.

COMPARETTIA, Poppig and Endlicher. Named after Andreas Comparetti, professor at Padua, and an eminent writer upon vegetable physiology. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ.* This is a splendid but a very rare genus of plants, well worth cultivating for the brilliant colour of the flowers, and their very curious structure. They will be found to succeed well potted in good fibrous peat, and the pots efficiently drained with broken potsherds, which should be carried up the centre of the peat. The plants should be raised above the pot according to their size, in the same way as *Stanhopeas*.

coccinea . . . Scarlet . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . . 1833
falcata . . . Rose . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico . . 1836
rosea . . . Rose . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Spanish Main . 1843

COMPLANATE, flattened.

COMPLICATED, folded together.

COMPOSITEÆ. A most extensive order, bearing compound flowers, called by Lindley *Asteraceæ.*

COMPOUND, used in botany to express the union of several things into one.

COMPRESSED, pressed together, flattened.

COMPTONIA, Banks. In honour of Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, an ardent cultivator of exotics. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Myricaceæ.* A pretty shrub, growing about four feet high in light sandy loam or peat soil; increased by layers.

asplenifolia . . . Brown . 4, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1714

CONAMI. See *Phyllanthus Conami*.

CONANTHERA, Ruiz et Pavon. From *konos*, a cone, and *anthera*, an anther; the anthers being united into a cone. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ.* A pretty genus of bulbs, growing best in light sandy loam; increased by offsets. *Synonyme:* 1, *C. bifolia*. See *Cummingia, Echedandia*.

bifolia . . . Blue . . 4, G. Bu. P. 2 Chile . . 1823
Simsii 1 . . Blue . . 4, G. Bu. P. 2 Chile . . 1823

CONCAVE, hollow.

CONCHIUM. See *Hakea*.

CONCENTRIC, points, or lines, at equal distances from a common centre.

CONCRETE, formed into one mass, joined together.

CONDALIA, Cavanilles. In honour of A. Condal, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ.* A curious plant, growing about two feet high; cultivated in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. *Synonyme:* 1, *Zizyphus myrtilloides*.

microphylla 1 Green . 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . 1824

CONDAMFNEA, De Candolle. Named after De la Condamin, the celebrated navigator. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ.* Stove shrubs, requiring to be grown in a mixture of light sandy loam and heath mould, and may be increased by cuttings.

tinctoria . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. . S. Amer. . 1820

CONDENSATE, bundled, growing close.

CONDONOCARPUS. See *Gyrostemon*.

CONDYLOCARPUS, Hoffman. From *kondyle*, a knob, and *karpos*, fruit; in allusion to the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ.* Worthless weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes:* 1, *Tordylium apulum*; 2, *T. humile*; 3, *T. officinale*—*apulum* 1, *humile* 2, *officinale* 3.

CONE, a particular kind of compound fruit.

CONESSI BARK. See *Wrightia antidysenterica*.

CONFERRUMINATE, united together so as to be undistinguishable.

CONFERVA, Agardh. Derived from the Latin *conferrumino*, to consolidate; because of the close coherence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ.* A very extensive and interesting genus of *Alga*, found chiefly in the ocean, lakes, pools, ditches, &c. See *Desmidiium, eugagropila, ærea, ærugindsa, alpina, ærta, arendsia, áspera, bombycina, Bröwnii, capillaris, carneæ, catenata, collabens, congregata, crassa, crispata, curta, dissilens, distans, ericetorum, fasciata, ferruginea, flacca, flaccida, flavescens, floccosa, fracta, fucorum, glomerata, gracilis, heterochloa, hormoides Hutchinsiae,*

impléxa, intricata, isogona, landa, linum, melagónium, mucdum, nuda, patens, p. prolifera, pellúida, purpurascens, refracta, riparia, rivularis, r. anglica, rupestis, sericea, stellaris, tortuosa, tumidula, tucheriaformis, vesicata, v. fuscescens, Youngiana, zonata.

CONFERVACEÆ. A large order of flowerless water plants of the simplest structure. The colours are green, olive, violet, and red; but the prevailing colour is green.

CONFLUENT, running into one another at the base or apex.

CONGLUTINATE, glued together into one mass.

CONICAL, shaped like a cone.

CONICALLY-SUBULATE, between cone and awl-shaped, thickest at the base.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

CONICO-SUBULATE, awl-shaped and conical, tapering to a point.

CONIC-OVATE, between egg-shaped and conical.

CONFÈREÆ or CONFERS. See *Pinaceæ*.

CONIUM. Derived, according to Linnæus, from *konis*, dust or powder; the application of the term is not evident. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The annual species of this genus merely require sowing in the open ground in autumn; the stove species delight in a rich mould, and are increased by dividing the roots. In the south of Europe *C. maculatum* is a dangerous poison, while in Russia and the Crimea it is innocuous and eatable. See *Aræacæa, Capnophyllum, Enánthe, Trachyspermum, and Ulospermum*.

croaticum . White . 7, H. Her. P. 5 Hungary. 1818
maculatum White . 6, H. B. 5 Brit., hedges.
moschatum White . 6, S. Fu. P. 3 S. Amer. 1824

CONIUM OF THE GREEKS. See *Cicula virida*.

CONJUGATE, joined in pairs; chiefly applied to leaves.

CONNARACEÆ or CONNARADS. A small order of tropical trees and shrubs, some bearing handsome flowers, and others eatable fruit.

CONNARUS, *Linn.* From *connaros*, the name of a tree described by Athenæus. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Connaraceæ*. The species of this genus are ornamental plants, growing from six to eight feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase by cuttings of the ripened wood in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Omphalidium*.

nitidus . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Silhet . 1824
paniculatus . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Chittagong 1824
pubescens . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1822

CONNATUS, joined together at the base.

CONNIVING, converging, lying close together.

CONOBIA. See *Leucocarpus*.

CONOCARPUS, *Linn.* From *konos*, a cone, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruit is so closely imbricated in a head as to resemble a fir cone. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Bucida*. The bark of *C. racemosus* is much used in Rio Janeiro for tanning.

acutifolius . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. 1824
erectus . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica. 1752
procumbens . Pa. yel. . 3, S. Ev. S. 1½ Cuba . 1730
racemosus . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. 1820

CONOCÉPHALUS, *Blume.* From *konos*, a cone, and *kephale*, a head; referring to the form of the flowers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. A curious plant, growing about ten feet high; cultivated in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Urtica naucleiflora*.
naucleiflorus 1. Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Chittagong 1820

CONOCLINIUM, *De Candolle.* From *konos*, a cone, and *kline*, a bed; flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Eupatorium*. *Synonymes*: *Eupatorium caelestinum*.

aurantiacum Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. Amer.
caelestinum Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Virginia. 1792
xanthinum Violet . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1849

CONOID, cone-shaped.

CONOPHARYNGIA, *Don.* From *konos*, a cone, and *pharynx*, the throat; in reference to the way the anthers in combination protrude from the throat. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. See *Plumieria*.

CONOPÓDIUM, *Koch.* From *konos*, a cone, and *podion*, a little foot; form of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Plants of little beauty; may be grown in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sison canadense*; 2, *Mýrrhis Claytoni*; 3, *Bunium denudatum*.

Claytoni 2. White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1806
canadense 1, *denudatum* 3.

CONÓPSEUM, resembling a gnar.

CONOSPÉRMUM, *Smith.* From *konos*, a cone, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. An ornamental genus of plants, thriving well in sandy peat, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

aciniacifolium White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
corleum . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1830
capitatum . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
ellipticum . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1822
ericifolium . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1820
longifolium . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824
taxifolium . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
tenuifolium . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
triplinervium White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1830

CONOSTÉGIA, *De Candolle.* From *konos*, a cone, and *stega*, a covering; calyx. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Melastoma*.

Balbisiæna . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Jamaica . 1825
procera . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 25 Jamaica . 1822
semicrenata . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 25 W. Ind. . 1823

CONOSTÉPHUM, *Lindley.* *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Stenanthæra*.

péndulum . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .

CONÓSTOMUM, *Swartz.* From *konos*, a cone, and *stoma*, a mouth; the teeth of the theca are united. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A curious species of moss, found during summer on some of the Scotch mountains. *Synonyme*: 1, *Grimmia conostoma*—boreale 1.

CONÓSTYLIS, *R. Brown.* From *konos*, a cone, and *stylos*, a style; the styles are united. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. Rather an ornamental genus, growing about a foot high; sandy peat suits them, and they

are increased by dividing the roots. See *Lophiola*.

<i>aculeata</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	. 1820
<i>aurea</i> . . . Yellow	. 8, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R.	
<i>bracteata</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R.	. 1843
<i>caricina</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R.	. 1842
<i>dealbata</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R.	
<i>juncæa</i> . . . Pa. yel.	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	. 1833
<i>serculata</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	. 1824
<i>setigera</i> . . . Yellow	. 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	. 1825
<i>setosa</i> . . . Yellow	. 9, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R.	. 1843

CONOTHAMNUS, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Calothamnus*.

<i>ericarpus</i> . . . Red	. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.	
<i>lateralis</i> . . . Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.	
<i>trinervis</i> . . . Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.	. 1840

CONRÁDIA, *Mart.* In honour of Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. See *Pentarrhæphia longiflora*, *Sinningia calycina*, and *Gesneria scabra*. A handsome genus, of easy culture, requiring stove heat, and the same general treatment as *Gesneria*.

<i>floribunda</i> . . . Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.	. 1847
<i>neglecta</i> . . . Scarlet	. 9, F. Her. P. 1 Jamaica.	. 1847
<i>verrucosa</i> . . . Scarlet	. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 Cuba	. 1820

CONSOLIDA, *Bauh.* A name used by Bauhin, but without explanation. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. See *Delphinium*. Synonyms: 1, *Delphinium Aconiti*, *Aconitum monogynum*.

<i>Aconiti</i> 1 . . . Purple	. 6, H.	B. 1½	Levant.	. 1801
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CONSPERSUS, scattered, or sprinkled.

CONSTANTIA. See *Erica Constantia*.

CONSTRICED, tightened, or contracted in some particular place.

CONTORTUPPLICATE, twisted in plaits.

CONTRACTED, narrowed in some particular place.

CONTRAJÉRA-ROOT. See *Dorstenia Contrajéra*.

CONTRATÉRBA. See *Flavaria Contrajérba*.

CONVALLARIA, *Linn.* From the Latin *convallis*, a valley; in allusion to the situation where it grows. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation where few other plants will succeed; it is multiplied by dividing the roots. See *Ophiopogon* and *Polygonum*.

<i>majalis</i> . . . White	5, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., woods.	
<i>flore-pleno</i> . . . White	5, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., gardens.	
<i>rubra</i> . . . Flesh	5, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., gardens.	

CONVALLARIACEÆ. See *Liliaceæ*.

CONVEX, rising in a circular form.

CONVOLUTE, rolled together, or over each other.

CONVOLVULACEÆ, or BINDWEEDS. An extensive order, consisting principally of twining shrubs and herbaceous plants. Many possess considerable beauty; and all the species have in a greater or less degree an acrid juice which is strongly purgative.

CONVOLVULUS, *Linn.* Derived from the Latin *convolvere*, to entwine or wind about; in reference to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. Being mostly showy plants, the tender species are well adapted to stoves and conservatories: they are best cultivated in loam and peat, and cut-

tings strike very freely in sand, under a glass; the half-hardy annual kinds should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size planted out into the open border, the hardy kinds only require sowing in the open ground; the stove and greenhouse annuals and biennials require to be sown in the stove, and treated as other stove and greenhouse annuals and biennials. The roots of *C. arvensis* and *macrocarpus* abound in a milky juice, which is highly purgative, and the roots of *C. flridus* and *scoparius* are used as sternutories. Synonyms: 1, *C. Pseudo-siculus*; 2, *C. decumbens*. See *Calystegia*, *Exogonium*, *Ipomœa*, *Jacquemontia*, and *Pharbitis*.

<i>acutifolius</i> . . . Pa. y.	6, S. Ev. S.	1 S. Amer.	. 1824
<i>albivenis</i> . . . Pa. pk.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Alcoa.	. 1823
<i>Alceifolius</i> . . . Y. pur.	6, G. Her. Cl.	6 C. G. H.	. 1823
<i>althæoides</i> . . . Pink	6, H. De. Tw.	2 Levant	. 1597
<i>aquaticus</i> . . . White	6, H. Cl. A.	6 N. Amer.	. 1812
<i>arborescens</i> . . . 6, S. Ev. S.		8 Mexico	. 1818
<i>bicolor</i> . . . W. pur.	7, S. Tw. A.	6 I. Fa.	. 1818
<i>biconspidatus</i> . . . Purp.	6, H. De. Tw.	4 Davuria	. 1818
<i>bonariensis</i> . . . White	7, H. De. Tw.	3 Chile	. 1817
<i>bronychiaefolius</i> . . . Pink	7, G. De. Tw.	2 China.	. 1802
<i>canariensis</i> . . . Pink	6, G. Ev. Tw.	15 Canaries.	. 1690
<i>cantabricus</i> . . . Pink	6, H. De. Tr.	1 S. Eur.	. 1640
<i>stellatus</i> . . . Pk. w.	6, H. Her. P.	3 Italy	.
<i>chinensis</i> . . . Purp.	7, H. De. Tw.	6 China.	. 1817
<i>ciliatus</i> . . . Pink	7, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Cayenne.	. 1816
<i>Cneorum</i> . . . Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Levant	. 1640
<i>corsicus</i> . . . Pink	6, H. De. Tw.	1 Corsica	. 1824
<i>Dorýnium</i> . . . Flesh	7, H. De. Tr.	1½	Levant . 1806
<i>ebracteatus</i> . . . White	7, H. De. Tr.	1	. 1819
<i>elongatus</i> 1 . . . White	7, H. Tw. A.	1 Canaries.	. 1815
<i>emarginatus</i> . . . Purp.	7, H. De. Tw.	2	. 1817
<i>erectus</i> . . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	1½ Jamaica.	. 1752
<i>erubescens</i> . . . Pink	7, G. Tw. B.	6 N. S. W.	. 1803
<i>evolvuloides</i> 2 . . . Red	7, G. Tw. A.	12 S. Eur.	. 1820
<i>farinosus</i> . . . Pink	6, G. Ev. Tw.	6 Madeira.	. 1777
<i>floridus</i> . . . Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 Canaries.	. 1799
<i>Forskählii</i> . . . Blue	6, H. Tw. A.	3 Egypt	. 1837
<i>geniculatus</i> . . . Red	7, G. Cl. A.	5 Australia	. 1826
<i>Gerardi</i> . . . Pink	6, H. De. Tr.	½ S. Eur.	.
<i>gläber</i> . . . White	5, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Cayenne.	. 1806
<i>guianensis</i> . . . White	7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Guiana.	. 1823
<i>Hernannia</i> . . . White	8, G. Ev. Tw.	5 Peru	. 1799
<i>hirtus</i> . . . Blue	7, S. Tr. A.	3 E. Ind.	. 1804
<i>holosericeus</i> . . . Pa. y.	6, H. Her. P.	1½ Tauria	. 1824
<i>Imperati</i> . . . Yel.	7, H. De. Cr.	1 Naples	. 1824
<i>intermedius</i> . . . Pa. ro.	6, H. Her. P.	1 S. Eur.	. 1825
<i>italicus</i> . . . Rose	5, H. Her. Cl.	6 S. Africa.	. 1844
<i>lanatus</i> . . . White	5, G. Ev. Cl.	6 Levant	. 1829
<i>lanuginosus</i> . . . White	7, H. De. Tw.	6 Levant	. 1818
<i>linearis</i> . . . Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1770
<i>lineatus</i> . . . Purp.	6, H. De. Tr.	½ S. Eur.	. 1770
<i>macrocarpus</i> . . . Purp.	7, S. Tw. A.	10 S. Amer.	. 1752
<i>Malcotmii</i> . . . White	6, H. Her. Cl.	6 Persia	. 1824
<i>mauritanius</i> . . . Blue	6, H. Her. P.	13 Sicily.	. 1860
<i>máximus</i> . . . Pink	7, S. Ev. Tw.	15 Ceylon	. 1799
<i>meonanthus</i> . . . Bl. y.	7, H. Tw. A.	3 Portugal.	. 1827
<i>multifidus</i> . . . Pa. ro.	6, G. Her. P.	1½ C. G. H.	. 1822
<i>ocellatus</i> . . . W. pu.	7, S. Her. Cl.	1½ S. Africa	. 1844
<i>ochraceus</i> . . . Yel.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Guinea	. 1825
<i>pannifolius</i> . . . Blue	8, G. Ev. Tw.	12 Canaries.	. 1805
<i>pentanthus</i> . . . Li. bl.	8, S. Ev. Tw.	6 E. Ind.	. 1808
<i>pentapetaloides</i> . . . Li. bl.	7, H. Tr. A.	½ Majorca	. 1789
<i>pérscius</i> . . . White	6, H. Her. P.	2 Persia	. 1829
<i>platycarpus</i> . . . Lilac	8, F. Her. P.	1½ Mexico	. 1827
<i>procumbens</i> . . . Pa. y.	7, S. Ev. S.	2 Cuba	. 1780
<i>quinquefolius</i> . . . White	7, S. Tw. A.	6 W. Ind.	. 1808
<i>racemosus</i> . . . White	6, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	. 1820
<i>réptans</i> . . . Purp.	7, S. Ev. Cr.	1 E. Ind.	. 1806
<i>salvifolius</i> . . . Pink	7, H. De. Tr.	½ Palestine	. 1825
<i>saxatilis</i> . . . White	6, G. Ev. Tr.	½ S. Eur.	. 1796
<i>Scammonia</i> . . . W. pu.	7, H. De. Tw.	2 Levant	. 1596
<i>scoparius</i> . . . White	8, G. Ev. Tr.	2 Canaries.	. 1733
<i>scrobiculatus</i> . . . Pa. rd.	8, S. Ev. Tr.	2 S. Amer.	. 1825

Sibthorpii	White 7, H. De. Tr.	1 France . 1823
scutellus	Li. bl. 7, H. Tr. A.	1 S. Eur. . 1640
strictus	Rose 6, H. Tw. A.	14 Egypt . 1822
suffruticosus	Pink 7, G. Ev. Tw.	3 Madeira . 1788
tendulus	White 6, H. Cl. A.	4 N. Amer. 1812
tenuissimus	Lilac 7, G. Her. Cl.	6 Levant .
terrestris	White 7, H. Her. P.	1 Altai . 1828
tiliaceus	Purp. 7, G. Ev. Tw.	3 Brazil . 1820
tricolor	Strip. 7, H. Tw. A.	3 S. Eur. . 1629
albiflorus	White 7, H. Tw. A.	1 S. Eur. . 1629
undulatus	W. rd. 6, H. Tw. A.	3 S. Eur. . 1816
verrucosus	W. rd. 6, G. Cl. A.	6 . 1841
verticillatus	Blue 8, S. Ev. Tw.	W. Ind. . 1819

arvensis, *bicolor*, *bogotensis*, *dentatus*, *filiaculis*, *hirsutus*, *intermedius*, *italicus*, *micranthus*, *multifidus*, *serotinus*.

There are also many handsome garden varieties, and some with double flowers.

CONVULVULUS. See *Polygonum Convulvulus*.

CONYZA, *Linn.* From *konis*, dust; because it was supposed to have the power, when it was powdered and sprinkled, of driving away flies, whence the name Flea (Fly)-bane. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Plants of no beauty. The stove and greenhouse shrubby kinds grow well in loam and peat; young cuttings root under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds grow in any garden soil, and increase by divisions or seeds. The annual and biennial species require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. *Synonyme*: 1, *Conyza candida*. See *Erigeron*, *Psiadia*, and *Solidago*.

genistelloides	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1824
odorata	Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 India . 1759

ægyptiaca, *amœna*, *amplexicaulis*, *arborescens*, *aurita*, *axillaris*, *balsamifera*, *bifrons*, *camphorata*, *candida*, *carolinensis*, *chilensis*, *chinensis*, *cinerea*, *fastigiata*, *fœtida*, *geminiflora*, *glomerata*, *Gouani*, *hirsuta*, *incisa*, *inuloides*, *limnifolia* 1, *marylandica*, *paniculata*, *pâtula*, *pinnatifida*, *prolifera*, *purpurascens*, *rigida*, *rugosa*, *rupëstris*, *saxatilis*, *sericea*, *scutula*, *sordida*, *spatulata*, *squarrosa*, *Tendrii*, *thapsoides*, *verbascifolia*, *virgata*.

COCKIA, *Sonnerat*. In memory of the celebrated circumnavigator Capt. James Cook, R.N., who was killed in the Sandwich Islands in 1779. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceae*. An ornamental stove tree, requiring to be cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood with their leaves on will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. A fruit called wampee, which is highly esteemed in China and the Indian archipelago, is the produce of this tree. *punctata* . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 China . 1795

COOK'S TEA-PLANT. See *Leptospermum scoparium*.

COOPERIA, *Herbert*. In compliment to Mr. Joseph Cooper, one of the most zealous and successful cultivators of rare plants in this kingdom, and who had, for upwards of twenty years, the management of the botanic garden at Wentworth House, the property and residence of Earl Fitzwilliam. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylitiaceae*. Very interesting flowering bulbs; a sandy compost appears to suit them well, and a copious supply

of water. They increase freely from seed. The flowers of *C. pedunculata* are fragrant, smelling like a primrose, and are produced at night. *Synonymes*: 1, *Zephyranthus Drummondii*, *Sceptranthus Drummondii*.

chlorosolen	Whit. grn. 6, G. Bu. P.	1 Mexico . 1835
Drummondii	Whit. red. 6, G. Bu. P.	1 Mexico . 1835
pedunculata	1 Whit. Or. 7, S. Bu. P.	1 Texas . 1835

COPAIFERA, *Linn.* Derived from the Brazilian name, *copaiba*, and *fero*, to bear. The balsam of Copaiwi is the produce of this genus. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Valuable species, because of their medical properties. They are best cultivated in sandy loam; ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

guianensis	White . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Guiana . 1826
officinalis	White . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1774

COPAIVA BALSAM. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

COPAI-YE WOOD. See *Vochya guianensis*.

COPAL, BRAZILIAN. See *Hymenæa Courbáril*.

COPAL, INDIAN. See *Vateria indica*.

COPAL, MADAGASCAR. See *Hymenæa verrucosa*.

COPAL, MEXICAN. See *Hymenæa Courbáril*.

COPALCH BARK. See *Strýchnos pseudoquina*.

COPRINUS, *Persoon*. Named from *kopria*, dung; species found on dunghills. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceae*. The species of this genus are found on dunghills, trunks of trees, shady damp places, &c.—*atramentarius*, *cinereus*, *comatus*, *domesticus*, *ephemerus*, *Hendersoni*, *Lagopus*, *macrocephalus*, *macrorhizus*, *micaceus*, *virens*, *pileaceus*, *plicatilis*, *radiatus*.

COPRÔSMA, *De Candolle*. From *copros*, excrement, and *osme*, smell; the species have a fetid smell. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A genus of easy culture, requiring to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, and placed in a little heat.

hirtella	White . 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ V. D. L. . 1837
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CÓPTIS, *Salisbury*. From *kopto*, to cut; in allusion to the divisions of the leaves. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. A pretty species, well worthy of a place in every garden, succeeding well in a bed of peat soil, or grown in pots, and protected in severe weather; increased by divisions or seeds. In the United States, the root of this plant is a popular remedy for apthous affections of the mouth in children. *Synonyme*: 1, *Heilbörus trifolius*.

trifoliata	1 . Brown 5, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer. . 1782
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COQUAINE PARSNIP. See *Pastinaca sativa Coquaine*.

COQUITO. See *Jubæa spectabilis*.

CORALLINA, *Tourn.* From the resemblance of the plant to a coral. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiceae*. Sea weeds which, whilst fresh, exhibit all the colours of the rainbow.—*officinalis*.

CORALLINE. See *Corallina*.

CORALLODENDRON. See *Erythrina Corallodendron*.

CORALLOID, like coral.

CORAL TREE. See *Erythrina Corallodendron*.



CORALLORHIZA, Swartz. Said to be from *coral-lion*, a coral, and *rhiza*, a root. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of curious, bulbous-rooted, perfectly hardy plants. They grow well in peat and loam, and are readily increased by divisions. See *Aplëctrum*.
innata . . . Green . 6, H. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Scotland, woods.
multiflora . . . Green . 6, H. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1824
odontorhiza . . . Green . 6, H. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1824

CORALUS. See *Corylus*.

CORANIC POISON-BULB. See *Brunsvigia coranica*.

CORBULARIA, Haworth. From *corbula*, a little basket; in reference to the shape of the nectary. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. An ornamental species, thriving best in a light loamy soil in a sheltered situation; it also succeeds well in pots treated as a bulbous frame plant. See *Narcissus*.

CORCHORUS, Linn. From *koreo*, a pupil, and *koreo*, to purge; in allusion to the laxative qualities of *C. olitorius*. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. A genus of stove shrubs and annuals, of easy cultivation. In India, fishing lines and nets, rice bags, and a coarse kind of linen, are made from *C. capsularis*. See *Kérria*.

hirtus . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1820
pillobus . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1818
tridens . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Senegal . 1824
acutangulus, *æstuans*, *capsularis*, *hirsutus*, *olitorius*, *siliquosus*, *trilocularis*.

CORDATE, formed like a heart.

CORDATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a figure between the two, as *cordate-reniform*, a figure between heart-shaped and kidney-shaped; *cordate-auriculate*, having auricles at the base, so as to give the leaf the figure of a heart, with two ears.

CORDIA, Linn. In honour of E. Cordus, a German botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cordiaceæ*. An ornamental genus, many of the species being fine timber-trees, growing upwards of sixty feet high; best cultivated in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The flesh of the fruit of *C. Myxa* and *Sebestena* is succulent, mucilaginous, and emollient. *Synonymes*: 1, *Varronia alba*; 2, *V. alnifolia*; 3, *V. angustifolia*; 4, *V. monosperma*; 5, *V. bullata*; 6, *V. globosa*; 7, *V. lineata*; 8, *V. martinicensis*; 9, *V. mirabiloides*; 10, *C. superba*. See *Patagonula* and *Varronia*.

alba 1 . . . White . S. Ev. S. 25 Trinidad . 1820
alnifolia 2 . . . White . S. Ev. S. 20 . . . 1818
angustifolia 3 . . . White . S. Ev. S. 15 Santa Cruz 1808
collococca . . . Green . S. Ev. T. 30 Jamaica . 1759
corymbosa 4 . . . White . S. Ev. T. 12 Caracca . 1800
dentata . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Curacao . 1819
dichotoma . . . Pink 5, S. Ev. T. 30 N. Holl. . 1824
Dillenii . . . Orng. 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Bahama . 1700
domestica . . . Orng. 4, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1820
elliptica . . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 40 W. Ind. . 1804
flavescens . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Guiana . 1823
Geraschanthus . . . Pink 5, S. Ev. T. 30 W. Ind. . 1789
globosa 5 . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 12 Jamaica . 1818
grandiflora . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 12 S. Amer. . 1827
ipomeaeflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1856
laevis . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. T. 12 Trinidad . 1826
latifolia . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1824

lineata 6 . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1793
macrophylla . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Ind. . 1752
martinicensis 7 . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Martiniq. . 1795
micrantha . . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 40 Guiana . 1822
mirabiloides 8 . . . White 9, S. Ev. T. 12 Hispaniola 1798
monola . . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1799
Myxa . . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. . 1644
nervosa . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1820
nodosa . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1803
obliqua . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1818
parviflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1819
reticulata 9 . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1820
rugosa . . . Orng. 6, S. Ev. T. 30 S. Amer. . 1825
Sebestena 10 . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. . 1723
spinescens . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Ind. . 1824

CORDIACEÆ, OR SEBESTENS. A small order.

The species are principally natives of the tropics. Some bear eatable fruit, and others furnish excellent wood for furniture and cabinet work: all are interesting.

CORD-LEAFs. See *Restiaceæ*.

CORDIGERA, heart-lipped.

CORDYLÆNE, Commerson. From *kordyle*, signifying a club. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, cultivated in a mixture of peat and loam, or any light vegetable soil; readily increased by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Terminallia angustifolia*, *Sansevieria fruticosa*, *Ramphii*, *Charlewoodia australis*; 2, *Dracæna indivisa*; 3, *Dracæna javanica*, *Sansevieria javanica*; 4, *C. spectabilis*; 5, *Asparagus terminalis*, *C. Jacquinii*, *C. rubra*, *C. Eschscholtziana*, *heliconifolia*.

australis 1 . . . White 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Norfolk I. . 1837
Banksii . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Zeal. . .
cannæfolia . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1820
hemichrysa . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Bourbon . 1823
indivisa 2 . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 12 N. Zeal. . 1850
maculata . . . Gr. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Java . . 1843
parviflora . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1823
pumilus . . . White 3, S. Ev. S. 1 Australia . .
Sellowiana . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . .
Sieberi . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Borneo . .
Sieboldtii 3 . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Java . . 1843
stricta 4 . . . White 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Australia . .
terminalis 5 . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Ceylon . .

COREMA, D. Don. From *corema*, a broom; in allusion to the habit of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Empetraceæ*. An ornamental dwarf shrub, succeeding well in sandy peat, and increased by layers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Empetrum album*.

alba 1 . . . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Portugal . 1774

COREMIUM, Nees. From *korema*, filth; found there. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. A very minute fungus, found on old paste, &c. — *glaucom*.

COREOPSIS, Linn. From *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, appearance; because of the resemblance of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A very pretty genus of plants, the stove perennial kinds grow freely in any rich light soil, and cuttings root under a glass; some of the hardy kinds are tall growing plants well adapted to the back of flower borders, or vacant places in the shrubbery, some of the smaller species are very handsome, and may be planted near the front; they are increased by division of the roots. The hardy and tender annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. auriculata*

diversifolia. See *Actinómeris*, *Bidens*, *Calliopsis*, *Chrysosténna*, *Cósmea*, *Echinácea*, *Silphium*, *Sinsia*, *Ximenésia*.

<i>alba</i> . . .	White.	6, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Jamaica	. 1699
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	. 1778
<i>arguta</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	2 Carolina	.
<i>atra</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	. 1785
<i>auriculata</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	5 N. Amer.	. 1699
<i>chrysántha</i> . . .	Yellow	8, S. B.	2 W. Ind.	. 1752
<i>coronata</i> . . .	Yl. brn.	7, H. Her. P.	2 Mexico	. 1835
<i>crassifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P.	3 Carolina	. 1786
<i>dichótoma</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P.	6 Carolina	. 1827
<i>diversifolia</i> . . .	Blood	7, H. A.	2 N. Amer.	. 1833
<i>ferulifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	10, F. Her. P.	3 Mexico	. 1799
<i>filifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. A.	2 Texas	. 1835
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	. 1826
<i>incisa</i> . . .	Yellow	10, S. Ev. Tw.	5 W. Ind.	.
<i>integrifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	3 Carolina	.
<i>lanceolata</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. B.	3 Carolina	. 1724
<i>latifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	. 1786
<i>longipes</i> . . .	Yellow	4, H. A.	2 Texas	. 1835
<i>reptans</i> . . .	Yellow	7, S. Tw. A.	6 W. Ind.	. 1792
<i>senifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P.	4 N. Amer.	. 1812
<i>tenuifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	. 1780
<i>trichosperma</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. B.	3 N. Jersey	. 1818
<i>tripteris</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	6 N. Amer.	. 1737
<i>verticillata</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	. 1759

amplexicaulis.

COREÓSMÁ, *Spach*. See *Rhús*.

CORETHROSTYLIS, *Endl.* From *corethron*, a broom; in allusion to the singularly hairy style. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiácea*. A very curious greenhouse shrub. It has been found to thrive best in rough peat, with one fourth silver sand, and treated similarly to Cape heaths. It is propagated by cuttings without difficulty.

bracteata . . . Pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1844

CORIÁCEOUS, thick, tough like leather.

CORIANDER. See *Coriándrum*.

CORIÁNDRUM, *Hoffman*. From *koris*, a bug; alluding to the smell of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiácea*. A species of little beauty, which only requires to be sown in the open ground. The seeds are well known as a warm and agreeable aromatic. See *Biforis*.

sativum . . . White . 6, H. A. 2 Eng. fields.

CORIÁRIA, *Linn.* From *corium*, a hide. *Linn.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Ochnácea*. Ornamental shrubs; the hardy species succeed well in the open border, and are readily increased by cuttings of the roots, or by suckers. The other species thrive well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings under a glass, in the same kind of soil, will root freely. *C. myrtifolia* is not only used in tanning leather, but also for staining black. Its fruit is poisonous.

<i>myrtifolia</i> . . .	Green	6, H. Ev. S.	6 S. Europe	1629
<i>nepalénsis</i> . . .	Red	6, H. Ev. S.	4 Nepal	. 1837
<i>sarmentosa</i> . . .	Green	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Zeal.	. 1823

CORIARIÁCEÆ. See *Ochnácea*.

CORÍNDUM. See *Cardiospérmum Coríndum*.

CORINTHS or **ZANTE CURRANTS**. See *Vitis*.

CORION. See *Biforis*.

CÓRIS, *Linn.* A Greek name, used by Dioscorides. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulácea*. An ornamental little plant, rather of a succulent nature, growing in peat and loam, with the pots well drained and a limited supply of water; it produces seeds in great plenty.

monspeliénsis . . . Lilac . 6, G. B. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1640

CORISPÉRMUM, *Linn.* From *koris*, a bug, or tick, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiácea*. Inconspicuous hardy annuals, which merely require sowing in the open ground—*canéscens*, *glomerátus*, *hyssopifolium*, *intermédium*, *Marschálkii*, *níbidum*, *pátens*, *púngens*, *Reddówskii*, *sabulósum*, *squarrósum*, *ténue*.

CORK-TREE. See *Quercus súber*.

CORKWOOD. See *Andra palástris*.

CORMIER. See *Córnus máscula*.

CORNÁCEÆ. Principally trees and shrubs found in temperate climates, possessing considerable medicinal qualities.

CORN-CKOCKLE. See *Lýchnis Githágo*.

CORNELS. See *Córnus máscula*.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. See *Córnus máscula*.

CORN-FLAG. See *Gladiolus bullátus*.

CORNICULÁRIA, *Acharius*. From *corniculus*, a little horn; referring to the divisions of the thallus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Parmeliácea*. A genus of *Lichens* found on mountains and alpine rocks—*aculéata*, *a. spadicea*, *bicolor*, *heteromálla*, *lanata*, *ochroleuca*, *púbescens*, *tristis*.

CORNICULATED, furnished with little horns.

CORNISH MONEYWORT. See *Sibthórpia europæa*.

CORN MUSTARD. See *Sinapis arvensis*.

CORN SALAD. See *Valerianella*.

CORN-WEED. See *Biserrula pelécinus*.

CORNUCÓPIÆ, *Linn.* From *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty; the spike enclosed in the involucre resembles the horn of plenty. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminácea*. This is an annual grass, that only requires to be sown in the open ground. See also *Fedia Cornucopia*. *cuellátum*. *Apetal* . 8, H. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ Levant . 1788

CÓRNUS, *Tournefort*. Derived from *cornu*, a horn; the wood being thought as hard and durable as horn. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cornácea*. This is an ornamental genus, consisting principally of trees and shrubs, that succeed well in any common soil; they are increased by seeds or by layers, the herbaceous species are generally grown in pots, but they grow well in a bed of peat, and are increased by dividing the roots. The bark of *C. florida* and *sericea* is said to rank among the best tonics of N. America. *Synonymes*: 1, *Córnus stricta*, *asperifolia*, *C. asperifolia*; 2, *C. oblongifolia*. See *Benthámia*.

<i>alba</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. T.	6 Siberia	. 1741
<i>rossica</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. T.	8 Siberia	. 1820
<i>alternifolia</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. T.	12 N. Amer.	. 1760
<i>canadénsis</i> . . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Canada	. 1774
<i>circinata</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	. 1784
<i>florida</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. T.	12 N. Amer.	. 1731
<i>grandis</i> . . .	Green	7, F. Ev. S.	10 Mexico	. 1888
<i>asperifolia</i> 1. . .	White	6, H. De. S.	6 Carolina	.
<i>oblongifolia</i> 2. . .	White	8, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	.
<i>máscula</i> . . .	Yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$, H. De. T.	12 Austria	. 1596
<i>variagata</i> . . .	Yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$, H. De. T.	12 Austria	. 1596
<i>oblonga</i> . . .	Pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$, H. De. T.	12 Nepal	. 1818
<i>pánculata</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	. 1758
<i>sanguinea</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. S.	6 Brit. woods.	.
<i>variagata</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. S.	6 Brit. hedges.	.
<i>sericea</i> . . .	White	8, H. De. S.	5 N. Amer.	. 1633
<i>sibirica</i> . . .	White	7, H. De. S.	8 Siberia	. 1824
<i>stricta</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. T.	8 N. Amer.	. 1758
<i>variagata</i> . . .	White	6, H. De. T.	8 N. Amer.	. 1758
<i>suecica</i> . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. mounts.	.

CORNÛTA, horned, furnished with horns.

CORNÛTIA, *Linn.* Named after Jacques Cornutus, a French physician and traveller. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing about six feet high, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings strike freely in sand, under a glass. See *Hösta*.

pyramidata. . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1783

COROKIA, *Cun.* Corokia-taranga, its vernacular name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A very pretty shrub, requiring only the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants, and to be increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass.

buddleioides. . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1835

CORÓLLA, the coloured part of a flower, composed of a petal or petals. The term is only applied when the calyx is present, otherwise it is called a perianth.

COROLLIFLORÆ. All plants are so called when they have a monopetalous corolla not attached to the calyx, the stamens inserted into the corolla, and the ovary superior—as in *Convolvulus*, &c.

CORÓNA, a crown; in botany applied to the crown-like cup, which is found at the orifice of the tube of the corolla in *Narcissus*, *Pan-crátium*, and some others.

CORONILLA, *Necker.* Derived from *corona*, a crown; in reference to the arrangement of the flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An interesting genus; several of the greenhouse species are very pretty flowering shrubs, and grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which ripen in abundance; the herbaceous species are some of them best grown in pots, such as *C. coronata* and *minima*, as they require the protection of a frame in severe weather; increased by seeds or dividing at the roots: the hardy annual kinds only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. orientalis*; 2, *C. coronata*; 3, *C. stipuláris*.

argentea. . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Crete . 1664
cappadocica White . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Cappadoc. 1800
coronata . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1776
crética . . Striped . 6, H. A. 1 Candia . 1731
Emerus . . Red yel. 4, H. De. S. 3 France . 1596
glabula . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 France . 1722
variegata . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Gardens.
globosa . . White . 9, H. De. Cr. 1 Crete . 1800
iberica . . Yellow . 7, H. De. Tr. 1 Iberia . 1822
júnea . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 3 France . 1656
minima . . Yellow . 7, F. Her. P. 4 S. Eur. . 1658
montana 2 . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. 1 1/2 Switzerl. . 1776
pentaphylla Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Algiers . 1700
squamata . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Crete . 1820
valentina 3 . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. . 1596
vária . . Pink . 9, H. De. Cr. 1 Europe . 1597
viminalis . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. S. 3 Mogad. . 1798

CORÓNOPUS. See *Senebiera*.

CORPUSCLE, a small body, a particle of anything.

CORRÊA, *Smith.* In honour of Joseph Correa da Serra, a distinguished Portuguese botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty greenhouse shrubs, growing from three to six feet high; they succeed best in a mixture of equal parts of sand

and loam; the species are increased by cuttings, which should not be planted too thick, as they are liable to damp off. *C. speciosa*, which is allowed to be the most difficult, may be increased by inarching upon the common sorts.

alba . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1793
cardinalis . Scar. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 Australia . 1854
pulchella . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824
rufa . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1821
speciosa . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1806
virens . . . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1800

Garden varieties.—*alba delicata*, *ferruginea*, *pallida*, *pulchella bicolor*, *Harrisii*, *longiflora*, *turgida*, *speciosa*, *Grevillii*, *picta*, *rubescens*.

CORRÍGOOLA, *Linn.* A diminutive of *corrigia*, a leather thong; from the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. These are pretty annuals, only requiring to be sown in the open ground, and to be treated as other hardy annuals.

capensis . . White . 7, H. Tr. A. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1819
littoralis . . White . 7, H. Tr. A. 1/2 Engl. sea. coa.
telephifolia . White . 7, H. De. Tr. 4 S. Eur. . 1822

CORROBORANT, strengthening.

CORROSIVE, having the power to eat away.

CORRUGATED, wrinkled, or shrivelled.

CORSICAN LARCH. See *Pinus Laricio Corsicana*.

CORSICAN MOSS is the *Plocaria Heleminthochorton*, a sea weed common in the Mediterranean, but not often met with in the British seas.

CORTICAL, belonging to the bark.

CORTICATE, like bark.

CORTÛSA, *Linn.* In honour of J. A. Cortusus, professor of botany at Padua. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, that succeeds best grown in a pot in a mixture of peat and loam, but requires to be protected in severe weather; it is increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

Mattholi . . Red . 4, H. Her. P. 1/2 Austria . 1596

CORVISARTIA. Named by Merat, in honour of M. Corvisart. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants not remarkable for much beauty, that grow well in common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Inula caucásica*; 2, *I. Helénium*.

caucásica 1 . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Caucasus 1818
Helénium 2 . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Brit. mead.
indica . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 4 India . 1842

CORYÁNTHEs, *Hooker.* From *korys*, a helmet, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the large helmet-like appendage to the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus ought to be extensively cultivated, because of their splendid and very curiously-formed flowers. The most extraordinary species of this genus is *C. macrantha*, of which the following is an abridged description, extracted from the *Botanical Register*. "The plant has the habit of a *Stanhopea*, and pushes forth from the base of its pseudo-bulbs a pendulous scape, on which two or three flowers are developed; each flower is placed at the end of a long, stiff, cylindrical-furrowed ovary, and when expanded, measures some-

thing more than six inches from the tip of one sepal to that of the opposite one. The sepals and petals are nearly of the same colour, being of an ochrey yellow, spotted irregularly with dull purple. The lip is as fleshy and solid in its texture as the sepals and petals are delicate; it is seated on a deep purple stalk, nearly an inch long; this stalk terminates in a hemispherical greenish-purple cup or cap; and the latter contracting at its front edge, extends forward into a sort of second stalk of a very vivid blood-colour, the sides of which are thinner than the centre, turned back, and marked with four or five very deep, solid, sharp-edged plaits. These edges again expand and form a second cup, less lobed than the first, thinning away very much to the edges, of a broadly conical figure, with a diameter of at least two inches at the orifice: this second cup is of an ochrey yellow, streaked and spotted with pale crimson, and seems intended to catch a watery secretion, which drips into it from two succulent horns, taking their origin in the base of the column, and hanging over the centre of the cup."—*Bot. Reg.* vol. xxii. t. 1841. The genus requires the same treatment as is recommended for *Stanhopea*.

Synonymes: 1, *Gongora macrantha*; 2, *G. speciosa*.

Feildingii	. . . Yel. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1	S. Amer. . . 1842
lentiginosa	. . . Yellow. 5, S. Epi. 1	Guiana. . . 1837
macrantha 1	. . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1	Caraccas . . 1839
maculata	. . . Yl. spot. 6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . 1829
Parkeri	. . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . 1839
macrostachya	. . . Or. yl. br. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . . 1843
speciosa 2	. . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . . 1826
alba	. . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . 1840
Sumneriana	. . . Brown 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .

CORYCÁRPUS, *Zea*. From *korys*, a helmet, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A curious grass, only requiring to be sown in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Festuca diandra*.

arundinææ 1. Apetal 4 H. Grass. 2 N. Amer. 1810

CORYCIUM, *Swartz*. From *korys*, a helmet; appearance of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. The species of this genus will succeed well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, planted out in a pit or frame. They will also grow, when planted about six inches deep, in a warm border, and protected by some slight covering in frosty weather, but to be exposed when the weather is fine and mild; increased by divisions.

crispum. . . Yellow . 7, F. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . . 1825

orobanchoides. Yellow . 7, F. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . . 1825

CORYDALIN. A peculiar alkali obtained from the roots of *Corydalis tuberosa*.

CORYDALIS, *De Candolle*. One of the Greek names of Fumitory; from *korydalos*, a lark; because the spur of the flower resembles the spur of that bird. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariææ*. This is a beautiful genus, the species of which grow from one to six feet high; the delicate kinds thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are very ornamental in flower-borders; the annual kinds only require sowing in the open bor-

der; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fumaria solida*; 2, *F. fabacea*; 3, *F. sempervirens*; 4, *F. pauciflora*; 5, *F. cava albiflora*. See *Adiantum* and *Dielytra*.

acachila	. . . Pale yel. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$	Hungary. 1825
angustifolia	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. F. $\frac{1}{2}$	Iberia . . . 1819
abrea	. . . Yellow . 6, H. B. 1	N. Amer. . 1812
bracteata	. . . Pale yel. 2, H. Tu. F. 1	Siberia . . 1820
bicalcarata	. . . Pink . 6, H. Tu. F. $\frac{1}{2}$	
breviflora	. . . Pale yel. 6, H. A. 2	Kamtsch. 1824
bulbosa 1	. . . Pink . 2, H. Tu. F. $\frac{1}{2}$	
capnoides	. . . White . 7, H. B. $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Eur. . 1596
caucásica 2	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. F. 1	Caucasus. 1823
claviculata	. . . Whit. yl. 6, H. Cl. A. 8	Brit. hedges.
fabacea	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany. 1815
fiavula	. . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Russia . . 1838
Gebleri	 5, H. Tu. P. 1	Altai . . . 1827
glabra 3	. . . Yel. pur. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Amer. . 1833
impatiens	. . . Yellow . 5, H. A. 1	Siberia . . 1823
longiflora	. . . Pa. rose 4, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Altai . . . 1832
lutea	. . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. walls.
Marshalliana	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Tauria . . 1824
nobilis	. . . Li. yel. 5, H. Tu. P. 1	Siberia . . 1783
peoniaefolia	. . . Purple . 2, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . 1820
pauciflora 4	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia . . 1819
rubra	. . . Red . 4, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Europe.
sibirica	. . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia . . 1810
stricta	. . . Yellow . 6, H. B. 1	Siberia . . 1827
tuberosa	. . . Purple . 2, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Europe . . 1596
albiflora 5	. . . White . 2, H. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Europe . . 1596
uralensis	. . . Pa. yel. 8, H. B. 1	Kamtsch. 1824

CORYLACEÆ, or **MASTWORTS**. An order containing the nut, and some of our best timber trees, as the oak, beech, and chestnut.

CORYLUS, *Linn.* From *korys*, a helmet; referring to the calyx enveloping the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ*. The species of this genus are generally cultivated for the sake of their fruit; they will thrive well in any common garden soil, and may be raised from seed; but to have any variety true to its kind, they must be raised from suckers or layers.

Synonyme: 1, *C. americana*.

americana	. . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer.
Avellana	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 10	Brit. woods.
alba	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 10	Spain, gard.
barcelonensis	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 10	Spain, gard.
crispa	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
glomerata	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
grandis	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
ovata	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
pumila	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
rubra	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
variegata	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Gardens.
Colurna	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 10	Turkey . 1665
heterophylla	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	Danube . 1829
humilis 1	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer. 1798
rostrata	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer. 1745
tubulosa	. . . Apetal 2, H. De. S. 10	S. Eur. . 1759

CORYMB, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper, so that the flowers are all on the same level.

CORYMOSELY-CYMOSE, between a corymb and a cyme.

CORYMBULOSE, formed of many small corymbs.

CORYNÉLLA, *De Candolle*. From *koryne*, a club, in reference to the shape of the style. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. Interesting shrubs, requiring the same treatment as *Cassia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Robinia polyantha*.

polyantha 1. . . Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 5 W. Ind. . 1824

CORYNÉPHORA, *Agardh*. From *koryne*, a club, and *phoreo*, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. *Linn.* 24,

Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Curious plants, found growing on the sea-shore. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rivularia tuberiformis*—marina 1.

CORYNÉPHORUS, Beauvois. From *koryne*, a club, and *phoreo*, to bear; the last articulation of the jointed beard is club-shaped. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Uninteresting species of grass, requiring only to be sown in common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aira canescens*.

articulatus . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 2 S. Eur. . 1816
canescens 1.

CORYNÆUM, Nees. So called from *koryne*, a club; in allusion to the form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Very minute species of *Fungi*, discernible upon old decaying branches—*macrospidium*, *pulvinatum*.

CORYNOCARPUS, Forster. This name is derived from *koryne*, a club, and *karpos*, a fruit; in reference to the form of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. An ornamental plant, of easy culture and propagation.

laevigatus . G. Ev. T. 20 N. Zeal. . 1823

CORYPHA, *Linn.* From *koryphe*, the summit; the leaves are only on the top of the trees. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a beautiful genus of the palm tribe, growing in their native country from fifteen to one hundred and fifty feet high; they should have a strong moist heat, and a sandy loam to grow them well. See *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, and *Taliera*.

australis . . Apetal 5, S. Palm 50 N. Holl. . 1824
elata . . . Apetal 5, S. Palm 150 E. Ind. . 1825
glaucescens . . . Apetal 4, S. Palm 100 E. Ind. . 1820
heterophyllus Apetal 4, S. Palm 15 Danube . 1829
Pumos . . . Apetal 4, S. Palm 15 Cuba . 1824
tectum . . . Apetal 5, S. Palm 12 W. Ind. . 1825
umbraulifera Apetal 5, S. Palm 100 E. Ind. . 1742
Uten . . . Apetal 6, S. Palm 60 Moluccas . 1825

CORYSANTHES, *R. Brown*. From *korys*, a helmet, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the large helmet-like appendage to the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating; for which, see *Corfium*.

bicalcarata . Drk. brn. 7, F. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1823
fimbriata . . Drk. brn. 7, F. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
unguiculata . Drk. brn. 7, F. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1822
limbata . . . Purp. wh. 7, S. Ter. 1 Java . 1861

CORYTHOLOMA. See *Geniera*.

COSCINIUM, *Colebrooke*. From *koskinson*, a little sieve; in reference to the cotyledons being perforated. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. This is a climbing plant of pleasing habit, that grows well in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Menispermum fenestratum*.

fenestratum 1 . Yel. gr. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Ceylon 1800

COSMANTHUS. See *Phacelia*.

COSMEA, *Willdenow*. From *kosmos*, an ornament; in allusion to the ornamental flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of this genus are mostly pretty annuals, that require to be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when large enough transplanted into the

greenhouse or open borders. Perhaps identical with *Cósmos*. See *Bidens*.

bipinnata . . Purple 7, G. . A. 2 Mexico . 1799
chrysanthemifolia . . Yellow 10, G. . A. 2 S. Amer. 1826
mifolia
crithmifolia Yellow 9, G. . A. 1½ Mexico . 1825
diversifolia Pink . 8, F. Tu. P. 2 Mexico . 1835
lutea Yellow 10, G. . A. 2 Mexico . 1811
parviflora White 7, H. . A. 2 Mexico . 1800
sulphurea Yellow 7, H. . A. 2 Mexico . 1799
tenella Yellow 10, G. . A. 1½ Mexico . 1824

COSMELIA, *R. Brown*. From *kosmeo*, to adorn; in reference to the beauty of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. This is a pretty plant, growing about a foot and a half high; it succeeds best in a sandy peat soil, and may be increased freely from cuttings in the same compost.

rubra Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holland . 1826

COSMETIC, beautifying.

COSMIDIUM. See *Corcopsis*.

CÓSMOS, *Cavanilles*. From *kosmos*, beautiful; in allusion to the appearance of the species.

Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation. The flowers are not very much unlike those of a single dahlia, to which the genus bears a close resemblance; and the perennial species requires exactly the same treatment. *C. tenuifolius* being an annual, the seeds must be sown on a hotbed early in spring, and planted out in the flower-garden about the end of May; but a few plants should be kept in the greenhouse, from which the seeds should be gathered. See *Cósmea*.

atropurpurea Dk. pur. 6, H. . A. 1½ Mexico .
bipinnata . . . Lilac . 6, H. . A. 1 Mexico . 1799
diversifolius . . . Lilac . 9, H. Tu. P. 2½ N. Amer. 1835
atrosan-
guineus Dk. cr. 9, H. Tu. P. 2 Mexico . 1860
scabiosoides Scarlet 9, G. Tu. P. 3 Mexico .
tenuifolius Purple 9, H. . A. 2 Mexico . 1836

COSSIGNIA, *Commerson*. In honour of M. Cossigny, a French naturalist, who presented Commerson with an herbarium of the plants of Coromandel. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. This is a pretty stove plant, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings in sand root freely under a glass.

borbonica . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Mauritius . 1824

COSTATE, ribbed, having longitudinal elevations.

COSTMARY. See *Balsamita*.

CÓSTUS, *Linn.* Derived from its Arabic name, *Gosth*. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by dividing the roots or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. afer hirsutus*; 2, *C. speciosus angustifolius*; 3, *Alpinia spiralis*.

afer White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 S. Leone . 1822
arabicus White . 8, S. Her. P. 2 Indies . 1752
discolor White . 6, S. Her. P. 3 Maran. . 1823
lanatus White . 5, S. Her. P. 2½ S. Amer. 1820
maculatus 1 White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Leone 1822
nepalensis 2 White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 E. Indies 1799
pictus Yl. pur. 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . 1832
Pisonis Crim. . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Maran. . 1823
speciosus White . 8, S. Her. P. 2½ E. Indies 1799
spicatus Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1793
spiralis 3 Scarlet 11, S. Her. P. 3 St. Vincent
villosissimus Yellow 11, S. Her. P. 4 St. Vincent 1822

COTA. See *Anthemis Cota*.

COTINUS. See *Rhus Cötinus*.

COTONEASTER, Medicus. From *cotoneum*, a quince-tree; in reference to the downy leaves of this genus being similar to the quince. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. These are hardy ornamental shrubs, growing about four feet high; they thrive well in any common soil, and are increased by layers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pyrus Nussia*; 2, *P. microphylla uva-ursi*; 3, *Mespilus Cotonæster*; 4, *M. tomentosa*, *M. eriocarpa*. See *Nagelia*.

acuminata	. Pink	. 4, H. De. S. 6	Nepal	. 1820
affinis	. Pink	. 4, H. De. S. 6	Nepal	. 1820
buxifolia	. White	. 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Nepal	. 1824
denticulata	. White	. 4, H. Ev. T. 4	Mexico	. 1826
emarginata	. White	. 4, H. Ev. S. 4	Nepal	.
frigida 1	. Wt. gr.	. 4, H. De. S. 8	Nepal	. 1824
laxiflora	. Pink	. 4, H. De. S. 4	.	. 1826
uniflora	. White	. 5, H. De. S. 3	Nepal	.
melanocarpa	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 6	Nepal	.
microphylla	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Nepal	. 1825
multiflora	. White	. 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Altaia	. 1837
nummularia	. Wt. gr.	. 4, H. De. S. 8	Nepal	. 1824
rotundifolia 2	. White	. 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Nepal	. 1820
thymifolia	. White	. 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Nepal	. 1845
tomentosa 4	. Pink	. 4, H. De. S. 4	.	. 1759
vulgaris 3	. Pink	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Europe	. 1656
depressa	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Europe	.
erythrocarpa	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Europe	.
melanocarpa	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Europe	.

COTTON. See *Gossypium*.

COTTON-GRASS. See *Eriophorum*.

COTTON-ROSE. See *Pilago pygmaea*.

COTTON-THISTLE. See *Onopordum*.

COTTON-TREE OF INDIA. See *Bombax pentandrum*.

COTULA, Linn. A diminutive of *cota*, an old name of a species of *Anthemis*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of very little interest; the tender species require to be sown on a gentle hotbed, or in the stove, but the hardy kinds need only be sown in the open air. See *Grangea*, *Lidbeckia*, and *Anthemis Cötula*.

aurea	. Yellow	. 7, H. A. 1	Spain	. 1818
filifolia	. Yellow	. 8, G. A. 1	C. G. H.	. 1831
nudicaulis	. Yellow	. 7, H. A. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816

anthemoides, *coronopifolia*, *pustilla*, *sphaerantha*, *tanacetifolia*, *viscosa*.

COTLEDON, seed leaf, the first leaf from seed.

COTLEDON, Linn. From *kotyle*, a cavity; in allusion to the cup-like leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. A numerous and rather ornamental genus of succulents; they succeed best in a sandy loam, and the pots must be well drained, as they do not thrive with too much water at their roots. Cuttings taken off and dried in the sun for a few days root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. purpurea*; 2, *C. papillaris*; 3, *Onostachys malacophylla*; 4, *C. ramosissima*; 5, *C. macronota*; 6, *Umbilicus Lievenii*; 7, *U. Sempervivum*. See *Bryophyllum*, *Echeveria*, *Pistorinia*, *Umbilicus*.

alternans	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816
cacaloides	. Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
canaliculata	. Red	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
clavifolia	. Purple	. 9, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1824
coriscans	. Orange	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
crassifolia	. Orange	. 9, G. Her. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1824
cristata	. Varieg.	. 9, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
cuneata	. Red	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
cuneiformis	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1823

curviflora 1	. Orange	. 18, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
decussata 2	. Scarlet	. 8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1819
dichotoma	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
elata	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816
fascicularis	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1759
gracilis	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1800
hemisphaerica	. Wht. pur.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1731
interjecta	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1824
jasmiflora	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
Lievenii 6	. Red	. 5, F. Her. P. 1	Altai	. 1832
maculata	. Wht. pur.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
malacophylla 3	. Pa. yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Daouria	. 1815
mammillaris	. Wht. pur.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
oblonga	. Red	. 8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1690
orbiculata	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1789
ovata	. Red	. 8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1789
papillaris	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1822
ramosa 4	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1748
ramosissima	. Red	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816
rhomboifolia	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1823
rotundifolia	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1826
Sempervivum 7	. Rose	. 7, F. Her. P. 1	Caucas.	. 1836
sphærica	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1731
tricuspidata	. Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1823
triflora	. Plk. wht.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1821
tuberculosa	. Orange	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1820
undulata 5	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
ungulata	. Red	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
viridis	. Red	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	. 1824

COUCH GRASS. See *Agropyrum repens*.

COULTERIA, Humboldt and Bonpl. In honour

of Thomas Coulter, M.D., a botanical author.

Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental genus of stove shrubs, from twelve to fifteen feet high; they grow well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by seeds.

Synonymes: 1, *Poinciana larra*, *Caesalpinia tinctoria*; 2, *Caesalpinia mollis*.

horrida	. Orange	. 5, S. Ev. S. 14	Carthage	. 1824
mollis 2	. Yellow	. 5, S. Ev. S. 10	St. Martha	. 1840
tinctoria 1	. Orange	. 5, S. Ev. S. 10	Carthage	. 1822

COURBARIL. See *Hymenaea Courbaril*.

COURGOURDA. See *Lagenaria vulgaris*; var.

COUMARIN. A peculiar principle obtained from the Tonquin-bean (*Dipterix odorata*).

COUROUPITA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8,

Nat. Or. *Lecythidaceæ*. See *Lecythis bracteata*.

COURSETIA, De Candolle. Named after Dumont

de Courset, a botanical author. *Linn.* 16, Or.

4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants requiring the

same treatment as *Eschynomene*. *Synonymes*:

1, *Orobis tomentosa*, *Lathyrus fruticulosus*,

Vicia fruticosa; 2, *Eschynomene virgata*.

tomentosa 1. Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Peru . 1824

virgata 2 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Trinidad . 1820

COURTÈNIA. See *Sterculia*.

COUSINIA, Meyer. In honour of M. Cousin, a

French botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Asteraceæ.

carduiformis Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia . 1804

cynaroides White . 7, H. B. 1 Caucasus . 1836

Hohenackeri Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus . 1836

hystrix . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia . 1838

macrocephala Pa. yel. . 6, H. B. 1 Caucasus . 1823

tenella . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 America . 1837

volgensis . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Volga . 1804

COUTAREA, Aublet. Derived from *coutari*, the

name applied to it in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. These are beautiful

plants, growing to the height of twelve feet,

thriving best in sandy peat; and increased by

cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Portlandia hexandra*.

diervilloides . Wht. red . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Columbia.

speciosa 1 . Purple . 4, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana . 1803

COUTOURBÆA, Aublet. The name given to it in Guiana. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. The species of this genus require a mixture of peat and loam; increased by seed, which must be sown in a hotbed frame, or in the stove. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æxacum ramosum*; 2, *E. spicatum*; 3, *E. verticillatum*, *Gentiana verticillata*.

ramosa 1	White	. 7, S.	A. 1½	Brazil	. . 1824
spicata 2	White	. 7, S.	B. 1½	Maran.	. . 1823
verticillata 3	White	. 7, S.	B. 1	Trinidad	. 1818

COWA. See *Garcinia Cowa*.

COWAGE. See *Mucuna*.

COWAGE CHERRY. See *Malpighia òrens*.

COWANIA, D. Don. In commemoration of the services rendered to botany by the late Mr. James Cowan, a merchant who visited and introduced a number of plants from Mexico and Peru. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A very beautiful and interesting shrub, about two feet high, with large showy blossoms, resembling the rose; if it should prove sufficiently hardy to endure our winters, it will be a very great acquisition to the ornamental shrubbery. It requires to be grown in sandy peat, and may be increased by divisions, though it has, as yet, been found extremely difficult to propagate.

plicata . . . Red . 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . .

COWBANE. See *Cicuta*.

COWBERRY. See *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*.

COWDIE PINE. See *Dammara australis*.

COW-GRASS. See *Trifolium medium*.

COW-HERB. See *Saponaria Vaccaria*.

COW-ITCH. See *Mucuna*.

COW-PARSLEY. See *Heracleum pánaces*.

COW-PARSNEP. See *Heracleum*.

COW'S HORN ORCHIS. See *Schomburgkia tibicena*.

COWSLIP. See *Primula veris*.

COW-TREE OF CEYLON. See *Gymnema lactifera*.

COW-TREE OF THE CARACCAS. See *Galatodendron*.

COW-WHEAT. See *Melampyrum*.

CRAB. See *Pyrus malus*.

CRÁCCA. See *Vicia Cracca*.

CRAKE BERRY. See *Empetrum*.

CRÁMBE, Tournefort. The Greek name for Sea-kale, or Sea-cabbage. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Some of the species are much valued, and cultivated as vegetables. They require a good rich soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seed. See *Sobolewska*.

cordifolia	White	. 5, H. Tu. P. 4	Caucasus	. 1822
maritima	White	. 5, H. Tu. P. 1½	Brit., sea sho.	
tartarica	White	. 6, H. Tu. P. 3	Siberia	. 1754

áspera, filiformis, fruticosa, hispánica, orientalis, pinnatifida, reniformis, strigosa.

CRANBERRY. See *Oxycoccus palustris*.

CRANBERRY OF TASMANIA. See *Astróloma humifusa*.

CRANE'S-BILL. See *Geranium*.

CRÁNICHIS, Swartz. From *kranos*, a helmet; the form of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A pretty little orchid, requiring similar treatment to *Bletia*.

muscosa . . Wh. gr. . 7, S. Ter. ½ Jamaica . 1845

CRANIOLARIA, Linn. Derived from *kranion*, a skull; on account of the fancied resemblance in the capsules. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceæ*. A greenhouse species, growing about two feet high, and succeeding in any light sandy soil, in which it merely requires sowing. *Synonyme*: 1, *Martynia craniolaria*. *ánua* 1 . White . 7, G. A. 1½ S. Amer. . 1733

CRANIOTOME, Don. Derived from *kranion*, a helmet, and *temno*, to cut. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. See *Anisómeles*.

CRASPEDIA, Forster. Derived from *craspedon*, a fringe; in allusion to the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Curious plants, preferring a light loamy soil, and propagated readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Richia glauca*; 2, *Richia glauca*, *C. pilosa*, *Podosperma pedunculata*, *C. glauca*. *glauca* 1 . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Holl. 1836
macrocephala Ysh. w. 4, F. Ev. P. 1½ V. D. L. 1834
plebeia . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. 1823
Richei 2 . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Australia 1859

CRASSIPOLIA, thick-leaved.

CRÁSSULA, Linn. A diminutive of *crassus*, thick; in reference to the fleshy leaves and stems. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Succulent species, thriving best in a mixture of sandy loam and brick rubbish, care being taken to have the pots well drained; cuttings taken off and laid for two or three days in the sun to dry, take root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Turgosia aloides*; 2, *T. capitellata*; 3, *T. pertusa*; 4, *T. linguæfolia*; 5, *T. obovata*; 6, *T. tomentosa*; 7, *T. tarrita*. See *Curtibogyne*, *Grammáñthes*, *Globúlea*, *Kalanchoë*, *Kalosánthes*, *Laròchea*, *Turgosia*, and *Vauánthes*.

acutifolia	White	. 7, G. Ev. S.	Greece	. 1795
albiflora	White	. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
aloides 1	White	. 7, G. B.	C. G. H.	1774
arborescens	Pink	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1739
bibracteata	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
major	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
biconvexa	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1800
biplanata	White	. 9, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1823
bullulata	Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
capitellata 2	White	. 7, G. B.	C. G. H.	1774
centauroides	Pink	. 5, G. B.	C. G. H.	1774
ciliata	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1732
media	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
minor	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1818
coccinella	Scarlet	. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1823
columnaris	White	. 7, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1739
concinna	Pink	. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1813
cordata	Pink	. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
corymbulosa 3	White	11, G. B. 1	C. G. H.	1818
cotyledonis	White	. 6, G. Ev. P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
deflecta	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
diffusa	Pink	. 6, G. A.	C. G. H.	1774
ericoides	White	. 9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
expansa	White	. 6, G. A.	C. G. H.	1774
filiaculis	White	. 8, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1820
fruticulosa	White	. G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	
glabra 1	White	. 8, G. A.	C. G. H.	1774
glomerata	White	. 9, G. A.	C. G. H.	1774
imbricata	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1760
lacteata	White	. 9, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1774
lineolata	Yellow	. 7, G. B.	C. G. H.	1774
linguæfolia 4	White	. 8, G. B.	C. G. H.	1803
Magnolia	White	. 6, G. A.	S. Eur.	. 1800
marginalis	Pa. yel.	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
moschata	White	. 9, G. A.	N. S. W.	1794
obliqua	Red	. 4, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1759
obovata 5	White	. 6, G. B.	C. G. H.	1813
obtusata	White	. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1812
orbicularis	Pink	. 8, G. Her. P.	C. G. H.	1731

pelliboida .	Pink	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1732
perfoliata .	Pink	9, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1785
pertusula .	White	10, G.	B. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1824
pulehiella .	Red	5, G.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1810
punctata .	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1759
ramosa .	Pink	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
ramuliflora .	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1752
retroflexa .	Yellow	6, G.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1788
revolvens .	White	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
rosularis .	White	7, G. Her.	P. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1819
rotundifolia .	White	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
rhombus .	Pink	5, G.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy	1759
scabra .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1730
scabrella .	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
sparsa .	White	6, G.	B. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1774
spatululata .	White	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
squamulosa .	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1817
subulata .	White	6, G.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1800
telephiodioides .	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1813
tetragona .	White	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1711
tomentosa 6 .	White	4, G.	B. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1818
turrita 7 .	White	3, G.	B. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. G. H.	1818
verticillaris .	Pink	7, G.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Eur.	1788

CRASSULACEÆ. An order of succulent herbs and shrubs of considerable beauty. Many are found in the driest situations where not a blade of grass or a moss could live, and will bear the fiercest rays of the mid-day sun without injury.

CRATÆGUS, Linn. From *kratos*, strength; in allusion to the strength and hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomacææ*. A very ornamental genus, chiefly composed of low, hardy trees, or shrubs. Young plants may be obtained from seeds, and they may also be multiplied by buds, or grafts. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. glandulosa*; 2, *C. indentata*; 3, *C. coccinea spinosa*; 4, *Mespilus lincaris*; 5, *M. nana*; 6, *Cratægus lobata*; 7, *Pyrus crategifolia*; 8, *Cratægus Oliveriana*; 9, *C. laciniata*; 10, *C. edulis*; 11, *C. incisa*; 12, *C. Celsiana*; 13, *Mespilus crenulata*; 14, *Lesana, tanacetifolia Celsiana*; 15, *Cratægus apifolia*; 16, *Mespilus Constantinopolitana*; 17, *Cratægus macrantha*; 18, *C. subvillosa*; 19, *C. orientalis*; 20, *C. sibirica*; *C. monogyna*; 21, *C. edulis*; 22, *C. stricta*; 23, *C. virginiana*.

alpina .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	Italy	
apifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	12	N. Amer.	1812
minor 15 .	White	5, H. De. T.	12		
Aronia .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	S. Eur.	1810
Azarolus .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	S. Eur.	1640
carpatia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	Carpat. Mo.	
Celsiana 14 .	White	6, H. De. T.	15	Persia	
coccinea .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1683
glandulosa 1 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1759
indentata 2 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
macrantha 17 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1819
maxima 3 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
minor .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
neapolitana 16 .	White	5, H. Ev. T.	20	Naples	
subvillosa 18 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20		1832
succulenta .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	Germany	
corallina .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	France	
cordata .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1738
crenulata 13 .	White	5, H. Ev. S.	10	Nepal	1820
Crus-galli .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1691
lincaris 4 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
nana 5 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
pyracantha .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
thifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
salicifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
splendens .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
Douglasii .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	1830
elliptica .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1765
ericocarpa .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Brit. woods	
flexu .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		1810

flabellata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	S. Eur.	
flava .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1724
lobata 6 .	White	6, H. De. S.	20		
florentina 7 .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		1800
florida .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
glabra .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	1818
glandulosa .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1752
macracantha .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1819
minor .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1825
subvillosa .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1825
succulenta .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Germany	
heterophylla .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1816
laciniata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Sicily	1816
latifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1824
lobata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
lucida .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	
marocaina .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Barbary	1822
melanocarpa .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Tauria	1820
mexicana .	White	5, F. Fw. T.	15	Mexico	1823
monogyna .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Siberia	
negra .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Hungary	1819
odoratissima .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Crimea	
orientalis .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	S. Eur.	1810
sanguinea 19 .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Crimea	1810
ovalifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1810
oxyacantha .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Brit. hedges	
apetala .	Apetal	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
aurantica .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
aurea .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
capitata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
Celsiana .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
flexuosa .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
flore-pleno .	Red	5, H. De. T.	15	Hybrid, gard.	
fol. argenteis .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
fol. aureis .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
leucocarpa .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Brit. hedges	
lucida .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
major .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
Oliveriana 8 .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	A. Minor	1820
pendula .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Hybrid, gard.	
plena .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
præcox .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
pterifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		
punica .	Scarlet	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
purpurea .	Purple	5, H. De. T.	15	Eng. hyb. gar.	
quercifolia .	White	6, H. De. T.	12	Hamb.	1834
regina .	White	5, H. De. T.	12	Scot. gardens	
rosea 9 .	Red	5, H. De. T.	15	Gardens	
sibirica 6 .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Siberia	
stricta .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Hybrid	1825
transylvanica .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Transylv.	
oxyanthoides .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	France	1822
parvifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	1704
grossularifolia .	White	6, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	
pentagyna .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Hungary	1820
Poiretiana .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	Hungary	1810
præcox .	White	1, H. De. T.	20	Glastbury	
Priestiana .	White	5, H. De. T.	15		1810
prunellifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20		
prunifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1818
ingestria .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Eng. hyb. gar.	
punctata .	White	5, H. De. T.	12	N. Amer.	1746
brevispina .	White	5, H. Ev. T.	15	N. Amer.	
flava .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1724
ultra 7 .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	
stricta 8 .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
rubra .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
stricta .	White	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	
virginica 9 .	White	6, H. De. S.	15	Virginia	1812
purpurea .	White	5, H. De. T.	12		1822
altalca .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Altaic m.	
Pyracantha .	White	5, H. Ev. T.	10	S. Eur.	1629
pyrifolia 10 .	White	6, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	1765
sanguinea .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Siberia	1810
spatululata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	N. Amer.	1805
spinosissima .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Europe	
tanacetifolia .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Greece	1789
glabra .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Germany	1816
Lezana 11 .	White	6, H. De. T.	15	Hybrid, gard.	
tadrica 12 .	White	7, H. De. T.	15	Tauria	1800
trilobata .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Hybrid	1820
viridis .	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Carolina	1810

CRATÆVA, *Linn.* After Cratævus, a Greek botanist, who lived in the time of Hippocrates. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cappari-daceæ*. Ornamental stove trees, growing from twelve to twenty feet high; they prefer a rich strong soil, and may be propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Capparis trifoliata*; 2, *C. trifoliata*. See *Niebhukria*, and *Richiæa*.

gynandra . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. T. 10 Jamaica 1789
Roxburghii l. . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. 1822
Tapia . . . White . . . 3, S. Ev. T. 25 India . 1752
tapioides . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1820

CRATÆRIUM, *Trentepohl*. Derived from *krater*, a cup; in reference to the form of the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoper-daceæ*. Curious minute species, found growing on mosses in damp places. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cyathus minutus*—*leucoccephalum*, mutabile, pyriforme, vulgare l.

CRAWFURDIA. See *Gentiàna*.

CREAM FRUIT. See *Roupellia grata*.

CREEPING, spread upon the ground, and rooting at the joints.

CREEPING FLORIN. See *Agròstis stolonifera*.

CREMOCÉPHALUM, *De Candolle*. From *kremao*, to suspend, and *kephale*, a head. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Senécio*.

CREMÓLOBUS, *De Candolle*. From *kremao*, to suspend, and *lobos*, a pod; in allusion to the silicles hanging from the axis. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. An annual species suited for rock-work, growing freely in any light soil.

chilensis . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Chili . . 1820

CRENATE, having round notches.

CRENULATE, having small round notches.

CREPIDARIA. See *Pedicularis*.

CRÉPIS, *Linn.* A name given to a plant by Pliny, of which he gave no description. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting species, succeeding in any common border soil, in which they merely require sowing. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Gmelini*; 2, *Prenanthes hiera-cifolia*; 3, *Lagöseris taurinensis*; 4, *C. gra-minifolia*. See *Andryala*, *Borkhausia*, *Hapalostëphium*, *Lagöseris*, *Picridium*, *Picris*, *Rodigia*, and *Tölpis*—*agrëstis*, *bannatica*, *biënnis*, *cérnea*, *chondrilloides*, *cinërea*, *corymbösa*, *croatica*, *diffusa*, *Dioscoridis*, *heterosperma*, *hieracioides*, *lácera*, *latifolia*, *lodomiriënsis*, *macrorrhiza*, *multicaulis*, *neglecta*, *parvisifolia*, *pinnatifida*, *pöntica*, *pülchra* 2, *rhagadioloides*, *rigens*, *rigida*, *scabra*, *setösa*, *ségetum*, *Sprengeriàna*, *taurinensis* 3, *tectorum*, *tenuifolia* 4, *virens*.

CRESCÉNTIA, *Linn.* In memory of Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, an agricultural author of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Crescentiæceæ*. A genus of handsome stove trees; they will thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ferdinàndea superba*. See *Tandëcium*.

acuminata . . . Grn. wht. . . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Cuba . . 1822
auriculata . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Ind. 1733
Cujète . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Jamaica. 1690
macrophylla l. Pa. grn. 12, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. 1852

CRESCÉNTIÆCÆ or **CRESCÉNTIADS**. Trees of small size, growing only in the tropics. The Calabash tree and some others bear eatable fruit.

CRESS. See *Lepidium sativum*.

CRESS ROCKET. See *Vella*.

CRÉSSA, *Linn.* From *cressa*, a native of Crete; the plant is plentiful there. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Convolvulæceæ*. This is a curious annual, growing about six inches high, and should be sown in sandy peat.

crëtica . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Levant . 1822

CREST, applied to some elevated appendage, terminating a particular organ; a stamen is crested when the filament projects beyond the anther, and becomes dilated.

CRETACEOUSLY-PRUINOSE, covered with white glittering spots, or pustules.

CRETAN CARROT. See *Athamànta crëtica*.

CREYAT. See *Justicia paniculata*.

CRIBRÀRIA, *Schrader*. From *cribrum*, a sieve; in reference to the upper part of the peridium being perforated. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperidæceæ*. Small species, found on pine bark, &c.—*intermedia*, *micropus*.

CRIBRIFORM, riddled with holes, like a sieve.

CRIMSON-GRASS. See *Lathyrus Nissolia*.

CRINÏTUS, hairy, having long hairs.

CRINUM, *Linn.* From *krinon*, the Greek name of the lily. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryl-lidæceæ*. This is a fine genus of bulbous plants; many of the species are very beautiful. The flowers of most of them are delightfully fragrant, and are produced freely in large umbels. They prefer a mixture of rich loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by offsets, which are produced in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. superbum*; 2, *campanulatum*; 3, *toxicarium*; 4, *brevifolium*; 5, *Amargillis longifolia*; 6, *C. capense*, *viridiflorum*; 7, *A. ornata*; 8, *C. rubro-limbo*; 9, *A. australasica*; 10, *A. giganteum*; 11, *A. revolùta*, *C. revolùtum*; 12, *A. insignis*; 13, *A. moluccana*; 14, *A. zeylá-nica*.

alçoënsë . . . Red wt. . . 8, S. Bu. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1826
amabile l . . . Purp. . . 7, S. Bu. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1810
roseum . . . Rose . . . 6, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. .
americanum . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 2 S. Amer. 1752
amönum . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1810
angustifolium . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1819
læve . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1819
angustifolium . . . White . . . 6, S. Bu. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
angustum . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 3 Maurit. . 1813
anomalum . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 1 China . 1822
aquaticum 2 . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Bu. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
arenarium . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1822
bländum . . . Blue . . . 5, S. Bu. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1821
asiaticum 3 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 3 China . 1732
augustum . . . Wt. red . . 7, S. Bu. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. . 1819
australasieum . . . White . . . 8, S. Bu. P. 2 Australia 1833
australe . . . White . . . 4, G. Bu. P. 3 Australia 1791
Bacóni . . . Red wt. . . 7, S. Bu. P. 2 Eng. hyb. 1826
brachyandrum . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 4 N. Hol. . 1819
brachynëma . . . White . . . 5, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1840
bracteatum 4 . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 2 Maurit. . 1810
angustifolium . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 2 Maurit. . 1810
brevilimbum 7, S. Bu. P. 2 Pacifics. 1820
Broussonëti . . . Red wt. . . 7, S. Bu. P. 3 Guinea . 1740
cäffrum . . . Red wt. . . 9, S. Bu. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1825
canaliculatum . . . White . . . 7, S. Bu. P. 3 E. Ind. . 1810
canalfolium 7, S. Bu. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1820
capense 5 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Bu. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1752
Gowëni . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Bu. P. 2 Hybrid.

Careyanum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Maurit.	1821
Commelin	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2	S. Amer.	1798
confertum	White	6, S. Bu. P. 2	N. Hol.	1822
crassifolium	6. Pink	9, G. Bu. P. 2	C. G. H.	1774
cruciatum	Red	7, S. Bu. P. 4	E. Ind.	1810
declinatum	White	5, S. Bu. P. 2	Sihet	1818
deflexum	White	8, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1810
distichum	7. Wt. pur.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Guinea	1774
elegans	White	9, S. Bu. P. 3	E. Ind.	1823
ensifolium	White	7, S. Bu. P. 3	Pegu.	1819
crubescens	8. Pa. wht.	7, S. Bu. P. 2	W. Ind.	1789
berbiceuse	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Berbice	1819
coranthum	Pa. red	6, S. Bu. P. 2	S. Amer.	1820
glabrum al- bum	White	6, S. Bu. P. 2	S. Amer.	1820
glabrum ru- brum	Red wt.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Marnhm.	1823
major	Red wt.	7, S. Bu. P. 2	S. Amer.	1789
minus	Red wt.	7, S. Bu. P. 1	S. Amer.	1789
oetodorum	White	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Span. Mn.	1820
rubrifolium	Red	6, S. Bu. P. 2	S. Amer.	
viridifolium	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Demara.	1819
erythrophyl- lum	Red wt.	7, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1825
exaltatum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2½	E. Ind.	1820
flaccidum	9. Pink	7, G. Bu. P. 2	N. Hol.	1816
formosum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Brazil	1820
Forbesii	Red wt.	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Delago. B.	1824
gigantum	10. White	7, S. Bu. P. 3	Guinea	1792
Herberti	11. Pink	9, H. Bu. P. 2	C. G. H.	1774
humile	White	10, S. Bu. P. 1		1822
hybridum	Pink	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Hybrid.	1820
insigne	12. Pink	11, S. Bu. P. 3	E. Ind.	1819
Lancei	Red wt.	7, S. Bu. P. 2	Surinam	1825
latifolium	Pink	7, S. Bu. P. 3	E. Ind.	1806
Lindleyanum	Wt. pur.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Marnhm.	1824
Loedigesianum	Wt. pur.	8, S. Bu. P. 2	Mexico	
longiflorum	Purp.	7, G. Bu. P. 2	C. G. H.	1816
longifolium	White	7, G. Bu. P. 3	Bengal	1810
lorifolium	White	7, G. Bu. P. 5	Pegu.	1819
macrocarpum	White	7, G. Bu. P. 1	Pegu.	1820
mauritianum	Pink	3, G. Bu. P. 4	Maurit.	1812
moluccianum	13. Pink	7, G. Bu. P. 2	Moluccas	1819
multiflorum	White	7, G. Bu. P. 2		1822
Paxtoni	Red wt.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	
pedunculatum	White	7, G. Bu. P. 3	N. S. W.	1790
petiolatum	Wt. pur.	7, S. Bu. P. 3	S. Africa	1792
spectabile	White	7, S. Bu. P. 3	S. Leone	
plicatum	White	7, G. Bu. P. 2	China	1818
pratense	White	6, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1810
procum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 3	Pegu.	1820
purpurascens	Purp.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Ferna. Po	1826
revolutum	White	6, S. Bu. P. 1½	Maranh.	1823
rigidum	White	6, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1810
riparium	Pink	7, G. Bu. P. 2	C. G. H.	1816
scabrum	Pink	5, S. Bu. P. 3	Azores	1810
sinicum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 1	China	1819
speciosum	Pink	7, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1819
strictum	White	9, S. Bu. P. 1½		1824
subnervosum	Pink	7, S. Bu. P. 1	Rio Jan.	1820
sumatranum	White	7, S. Bu. P. 3	Sumatra	1810
undulatum	White	11, S. Bu. P. 1	Maranh.	1824
variabile	Rose	4, G. Bu. P. 1		
roseum	Red	4, G. Bu. P. 2	Hybrid.	1843
venustum	Wt. red	7, S. Bu. P. 1	E. Ind.	1821
verrucosum	Pa. red	7, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1820
Yuccaeoides	Red wt.	6, S. Bu. P. 2	Guinea	1740
zeylanicum	14. Purp.	7, S. Bu. P. 3	Ceylon	1771
longistylum	Pa. red	7, S. Bu. P. 2	E. Ind.	1806

GARDEN HYBRIDS.—*amatum*, *bulbosum*, *candidum*, *Cooperi*, *cupitum*, *diversum*, *egregium*, *elongatum*, *erectum*, *felix*, *fertile*, *flaccidum*, *Govenianum*, *Herbertianum*, *Highclerianum*, *ingens*, *microsperrum*, *mirabile*, *modestum*, *prestans*, *promissum*, *puddicum*, *pulchrum*, *quadriflorum*, *rubricaulum*, *tortuosum*, *vittatum*, &c.

CRISP, curled, much undulated.

CRISTA. See *Cesalpinia Crista*.

CRISTA GALLI. See *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* and *Erythraea Crista-galli*.

CRISTARIA, *Cavanilles*. From *crista*, a crest;

in reference to the form of the capsules. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. A pretty little hardy herbaceous plant, requiring to be planted in peat soil to thrive; it may be increased by division or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Málva coccinea*.

coccinea 1. Scarlet 8, H. Her. P. ½ Missouri. 1811

CRISTATE, crested, tufted.

CRITHMUM, *Tournefort*. Derived from *krithe*, barley; in allusion to the singularity of the seeds. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. Curious species, not succeeding well under any cultivation. Sandy or gravelly soil is best for them, with a plentiful supply of water, to which a little soda should be added now and then; increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tendria canadensis*.

latifolium 1. Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 Canaries 1780

maritimum. White. 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Britain, sea c.

CRITONIA. See *Kuhnia*.

CROCODYLIUM. See *Centaurea Crocodylum*.

CROCUS, *Linn.* A Chaldean name, applied by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. This is a well-known and much-admired genus. The species and varieties are very pretty and ornamental in flower-beds, borders, &c. They will grow well in any light sandy soil, and may be increased by offsets or seeds.

albiflorus. White. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Austria.

annulatus. Blue. 2, H. Bl. P. ½

admicus. Blue yl. 2, H. Bl. P. ½

argenteus. Wt. brn. 2, H. Bu. P. ½

aireus. Yellow. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Greece.

biflorus. White. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Crimea. 1629

Boryanum. White. 3, H. Bl. P. ½ 1844

Byzantinum. Vio. wt. 9, H. Bl. P. ½

Cambesedianum. Wt. blue. 9, H. Bl. P. ½

cancellatus. Wt. pur. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

margaritaceus. Wt. pr. y. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

mazzaricus. Pur. bl. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

Cartwrightianum. Purp. 2, H. Bl. P. ½ Zino. 1843

ereticus. Str. blue 11, H. Bl. P. ½ Crete. 1844

Leucadius. White. 4, H. Bl. P. ½

canescens. Wt. blue 2, H. Bl. P. ½ Caucasus

chrysanthus. Orange. 3, H. Bl. P. ½ Constnp.

Clusianus. Purp. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

dalmaticus. Purp. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

damascenus. Gray bl. 3, H. Bl. P. ½ Damses. 1844

garganicus. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½ Garganus

hadriaticus. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

chrysobelonius. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

Saundersianus. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

imperialis. Lilac. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Naples. 1830

insularis. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½ Brazil. 1813

intromissus. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

ionicus. Yellow. 3, H. Bl. P. ½

lacteus. Pa. yel. 3, H. Bu. P. ½ Moesia. 1820

lagenadurus. Red yel. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Greece.

flavus. Pa. yel. 2, H. Bu. P. ½

hemius. Yellow. 2, H. Bl. P. ½ 1843

Lauderianus. Purp. 2, H. Bl. P. ½

laxior. Blue. 2, H. Bl. P. ½

longiflorus. Blue. 2, H. Bl. P. ½ Caucasus

luteus. Yellow. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Italy. 1843

maiacus. Yellow. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Turkey. 1629

maiacus. Yellow. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ Greece. 1629

medius. Pur. bl. 2, H. Bl. P. ½ Genoa. 1843

minimus. Purp. 2, H. Bu. P. ½ 1629

niialis. Violet. 6, H. Bl. P. ½

nivigenus. White. 9, H. Bl. P. ½

nubigenus. Blue. 6, H. Bl. P. ½

nubiflorus. Violet. 9, H. Bu. P. ½ Eng. mnd.

ochroleucus. Wt. yel. 5, H. Bl. P. ½ Lebanon

odorus. Blue. 9, H. Bu. P. ½ Naples. 1830

Pallasi. Lilac. 9, H. Bu. P. ½ Crimea. 1821

pulchellus . . . Lt. blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	1843
pustillus . . . Wt. blue	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Naples . 1824
reticulatus . . . Blue	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Crimea .
albicans . . . Wt. pur.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	
Salzmännianus . . . Vio. wt.	8, H. Bl. P. 4	Africa .
sativus . . . Violet	9, H. Bl. P. 4	Eng. mead.
serotinus . . . Violet	10, H. Bu. P. 4	S. Eur. . 1629
Sibthorpianus . . . Purp.	6, H. Bl. P. 4	
pulchricolor . . . Blue	5, H. Bl. P. 4	Olympia
stairicus . . . Purp.	6, H. Bl. P. 4	Koolak Dagh.
speciosus . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	Caucasus
stellaris . . . Yellow	2, H. Bu. P. 4	
striatus . . . White	2, H. Bu. P. 4	1820
suavicolens . . . White	9, H. Bu. P. 4	Naples . 1830
sulblimis . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
sulphureus . . . Yellow	2, H. Bu. P. 4	S. Eur. . 1629
flavus . . . Pa. yel.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	S. Eur. . 1629
Susianus . . . Yellow	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Turkey. 1605
Sutianus . . . Purp.	2, H. Bl. P. 4	Anatolia
Thomasi . . . Blue	9, H. Bu. P. 4	Naples . 1830
Tournefortianus . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
parvulus . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
venereus . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	Transylvania
transylvanicus . . . Blue	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
Vallécola . . . Cream	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
variegatus . . . Varig.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Levant . 1829
veluchensis . . . P.vi. wt.	2, H. Bl. P. 4	
verius . . . Purp.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Eng. mead.
leucorhynchus . . . Wt. blue	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Gardens.
neapolitanus . . . Pur. bl.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Naples .
obovatus . . . Purp.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	S. Eur. .
pictus . . . Pa. wht.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	Gardens.
versicolor . . . Purp.	2, H. Bu. P. 4	S. Eur. . 1629
visianicus . . . Violet	2, H. Bl. P. 4	

The garden varieties of *Crocus* are so exceedingly numerous, and their increase from seed every year is so great, that anything like a list for reference could not be supplied in a botanical catalogue. The names and descriptions of these can be better obtained from the bulb lists of nurserymen, which are published annually.

CROCUS BLIGHT. See *Rhizoctonia Crocorum*.

CROSSANDRA, Salisbury. From *krossos*, a fringe, and *aner*, a male, or anther; in reference to the anthers being fringed. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Beautiful, free-flowering stove shrubs, succeeding well in any light rich soil, and easily propagated by cuttings in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Harrachia speciosa*, *Ruellia infundibuliformis*.

undulatifolia 1 Or. Scar. 3 S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 E. Ind. . . 1800
flava . . . Yellow. 3, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Sierra Leone

CROSS-CORN. See *Zea Curcugia*.

CROSSWORT. See *Crucianella*.

CROSSWORT. See *Valantia cruciata*.

CROSTAL. See *Lecanaria parvella*.

CROTALARIA, Linn. Derived from *krotalon*, a castanet; the seeds are in inflated pods, and rattle when shaken. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a numerous genus, some species of which are very ornamental. *C. jancea* is said to be a valuable fodder; they require a mixture of loam and peat. The perennial kinds may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing. *Synonymes*: 1, *sericea*; 2, *hirta*; 3, *Trifoliastrum*; 4, *chinensis*; 5, *lavigata*; 6, *stricta*, *anthylloides*; 7, *cavileia*; 8, *incanescens*. See *Hypoclyptus*, *Neurocarpum*, *Oxyranthis*, *Rafnia*, *Vascoda*, and *Viborgia*.

acuminata . . . Yellow-7, F. A. 1 C. G. H. . . 1820
alata . . . Pa. yl. 7, S. B. 1 Nepal . . 1818

anagyroides . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 5	Trinidad . . 1823
angulata . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	S. Amer. . 1700
anthylloides . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind. . . 1769
argentea . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. . . 1823
Berteriāna . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	W. Ind. . . 1818
bialata . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	
bifaria . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 4	E. Ind. . . 1817
bracteata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . . 1820
Brownēa . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica . . 1816
Burmāni 1 . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 1800
cajanifolia . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 5	S. Amer. . 1824
calycina . . . Blue . 6, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 1816
chinensis . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	China . . . 1818
cubensis 2 . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	Cuba . . . 1820
cytisoides . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind. . . 1826
dichotoma . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S.	Mexico . . 1824
foliosa . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . . 1818
fruticosa . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	Jamaica . . 1716
fūlva . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 1817
glauca . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	Guinea . . 1824
Heldiana . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Mexico . .
hirsuta . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 1818
Hookeriāna . . . Yellow 7, F. A. 1	Mexico . .
Langdörffi . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	
linifolia . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 1	Nepal . . . 1820
medicaginea 3 Yl. gn. 6, S. Ev. S. 1	E. Ind. . . 1816
microphylla . . . Yellow 7, S. Tr. A. 1/2	Arabia . . 1820
Növe Hol- } Purp. . 6, S. Her. P. 2	N. Hol. . . 1823
lândia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . . 1820
obscura . . . Yellow 7, F. A. 1	Carolina . . 1810
ovalis . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	Java . . . 1820
paniculata 4 . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica . . 1820
pellita . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . . 1820
péndula . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . . 1820
procumbens . . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico . . 1823
phimila . . . Yellow 6, S. Tr. A. 1	Cuba . . . 1823
purpurascens Purp. . 7, S. A. 1	Madagascar. 1825
Pürshii 5 . . . Yellow 6, F. A. 1	N. Amer. . 1800
Roxburghi- } Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . . 1820
ana 6 . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	Senegal . . 1819
senegalensis . . . Purp. . 7, S. A. 1 1/2	E. Ind. . . 1820
spectabilis . . . Yellow 7, S. A. 1	Cayenne . . 1823
stipularis . . . Yl. red 7, S. Ev. S.	Mauritius . 1831
striata . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . . 1816
tenuifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2	Egypt . . 1813
thebaica . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 2	Mexico . . 1824
triántha . . . Purp. . 6, G. A. 1	Nepal . . . 1821
tuberosa . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 3	
targida . . . Blue . 6, S. A. 1	W. Ind. . . 1731
verrucosa 7 . . . Blue . 7, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 1731
acuminata . . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1	C. G. H. . . 1824
villosa . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind. . . 1816
virgata . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind. . . 1816
angustifolia, arborescens 8, axillaris, benghalensis, biflora, curtata, diffusa, fenestrata, hirta, incana, jancea, laburnifolia, lotifolia, micans, micrantha, nepalensis, orizensis, pallida, parvisflora, Paulina, platycarpa, prostrata, pulchella, pulcherrima, pulchra, purpurea, quinquefolia, retusa, rubiginosa, sagittalis, Saltiana, semperflorens, sericea, tetragona, vitellina, albidula, elegans, elliptica, Grahams, lanceolata, Leschenaultii, montana, mysorensis, nana, nummularia, parvisflora, platycarpa, Pürshii, sagittalis, spartioides, trichotoma, undulata, virgularis.	

CROTON, Linn. From *kroton*, a tick; in reference to the resemblance of the seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A genus (with the exception of one or two species) of little interest. The bark of *C. Cascavilla* is aromatic; and the seeds of *C. Tigilium* are purgative. They will all succeed in a mixture of three parts loam and one peat; and cuttings, with the leaves left on, root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *digitata*; 2, *Aleurites ambinus*. See *Euphorbia*, *Rottlera*, *Crotophora*, and *Codium*.

diseolor . . . Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind.

Eleutheria . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . . .	1748
glabella . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . . .	1773
linearis . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind. . .	1773
petra . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . .	1810
rosmarini- folia . . .	Wt. gn. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol. . .	1824
Tigilium . . .	Wt. gn. 6, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. . .	1796
variegata . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. . .	1804
crispa . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind. . .	1804
media . . .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind. . .	1804

argentea, *aromatica*, *astroites*, *Cascarilla*, *castaneaefolia*, *digitata*, *flabellifolia*, *flava*, *glandulosa*, *gossypifolia* 1, *hibiscifolia*, *humilis*, *laccera*, *lobata*, *longifolia*, *l. variegata*, *lucida*, *macrophylla*, *maritima*, *micans*, *moleccana* 2, *nitens*, *nivea*, *palustris*, *penicillata*, *pungens*, *rosmarinifolia*, *tinctoria*, *tomentosa*, *zalapensis*.

CROW BERRY. See *Empetrum nigrum*.

CROWEA, *Smith*. In honour of James Crow, of Norwich, an excellent British botanist, and a great collector of willows. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Delightful greenhouse shrubs, producing their beautiful purple flowers throughout the greatest part of the year; they succeed in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.

latifolia . . .	Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . .	1825
saligna . . .	Purple 9, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . .	1790

CROWFOOT. See *Ranunculus*.

CROW'S-FOOT. See *Echinocloa crus corvi*.

CROWNED, terminated by anything.

CROWN OF THE FIELD. See *Agrostemma*.

CROWSILK. See *Conferva*.

CROZOPHORA, *Necker*. The meaning is not explained. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. An annual species, of simple culture, succeeding in any light soil. The preparation called turnsol is chiefly obtained from this plant. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cröten tinctoria*. *tinctoria* 1. Wht. grn. 7, H. A. 3 S. Eur. . . 1570

CRUCIANÉLLA, *Linn.* A diminutive of *crux*, a cross; alluding to the leaves being placed crosswise. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. The greenhouse species of this genus grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings; the annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border.

ægyptiaca . . .	Yellow . 6, H. A. ½	Egypt . . .	1800
americana . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	S. Amer. . .	1780
angustifolia . . .	Yellow . 6, H. A. ½	France . . .	1658
anagala . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus . . .	1820
aspera . . .	Gnsh. y. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Iberia . . .	1837
chlorostachys . . .	Gm. yl. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . . .	1837
clifata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. A. ½	Levant . . .	1805
exasperata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . . .	1837
gilanica . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . . .	1837
glomerata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Iberia . . .	1824
hispidula . . .	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Vera Cruz . . .	1837
hispidula . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . . .	1837
latifolia . . .	Green . 6, H. A. ½	France . . .	1683
maritima . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	France . . .	1640
molluginol- des . . .	Green . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus . . .	1800
monspeliaca . . .	Yellow . 7, H. A. ½	France . . .	1791
pátula . . .	Yellow . 6, H. A. ½	Spain . . .	1798
pubescens . . .	Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Candia . . .	1799
stylösa . . .	Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . . .	1836
suavolens . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Russia . . .	1838
tuberculosa . . .	Yellow . 7, H. A. 1	Spain . . .	1826

CRUCIATA. See *Valántia Cruciata*.

CRUCIATE, a flower is cruciate when four petals are placed opposite each other, at right angles.

CRUCIFEROUS, the name of a particular family of plants bearing cruciate flowers.

CRUDYA, *De Candolle*. Said to be named after "Crudy," who communicated the first specimen of the tree to Schreber. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Cassia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Touchiròda aromatica*; 2, *Apalatoa spicata*.

aromatica 1 . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 40	Guiana . . .	1828
spicata 2 . . .	White . 5, S. Ev. S. 30	Guiana . . .	1825

CRUKSHÁNKIA. See *Balbisia*.

CRUPINA, *Cass.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Centaurèa*.

CRÛSEA, *De Candolle*. In honour of G. Cruse, M.D., who wrote on the Cape Rubiaceous plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. See *Spermaceæ*.

CRÚS-GÁLLI. See *Cratægus Crús-gállí*.

CRÚX-ANDRÉE. See *Ascyrum Cráx-Andree*.

CRÛBE, *Lindley*. From *krubeis*, concealed; in allusion to the manner in which the column is hidden by the floral envelopes. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This plant is only remarkable for never expanding its singular, club-shaped, rose-coloured flowers. It requires the same treatment as *Blétia*.

rosea . . .	Rose . 6, S. Ter. 1	Mexico . . .	1834
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CRÛPSIS, *Aiton*. From *kryptos*, to conceal; referring to the flowers being concealed among the leaves. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Uninteresting species of grass, merely requiring to be sown in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Heleóchloa alopecuroides*, *Phálaris crypsoides*-aculeata, *alopecuroides* 1, *schaenoides*.

CRYPTADÈNIA, *Meisn.* From *kryptos*, hidden. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelaceæ*. See *Passerina*.

CRYPTÁNDRA, *Smith*. From *kryptos*, hidden, and *aner*, a man; alluding to the stamens being concealed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A singular genus; the species grow well in sandy peat, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings.

amara . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1821
arbutifolia . . .	White 4, G. Ev. S. 1½	Swan River . . .	1837
ericifolia . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1821
obovata . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1825
spinescens . . .	White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1824
suavis . . .	White 1, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1843

CRYPTÁNTHA, *Don*. From *kryptos*, hidden, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers inconspicuous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Hardy annuals, growing freely in common soil.

glomerata . . .	Wht. blue 6, H. A. 1	Chili . . .	1836
microcarpa . . .	Blue . . 6, H. A. 1	Chili . . .	1836

CRYPTARRHÈNA, *R. Brown*. From *kryptos*, hidden, and *arren*, a male. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The small, yellowish-green flowers of this species are produced on a loose spike. For culture and propagation, see *Blétia*.

innata . . .	Yelsh. grn. 5, S. Epi. ½	Jamaica . . .	1815
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CRYPTOCÁRYA, *R. Brown*. From *kryptos*, hidden, and *karya*, a nut; alluding to the fruit being covered. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs, growing about six-

- teen feet high; they will succeed in sandy peat, and plants may be obtained from cuttings.
- glaucosens* . Wht. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 16 N. Holl. 1818
obovata . Wht. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 16 N. Holl. 1820
- CRYPTOCHILUS**, *Wallich.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *cheilos*, a lip; the labellum is not easily seen, on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A very interesting species, well worth a place in every collection of orchideous plants. It produces its brilliant scarlet flowers on a one-sided spike. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.
sanguinea . Scarlet . 6, S. Epi. 1 Nepal . .
- CRYPTOCORYNE**, *Fischer.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *koryne*, a club; shape of flowers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A stove perennial, of easy culture, growing in rich loam, and requiring abundance of water whilst in a growing state, but to be kept nearly dry when in a state of rest. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ambrosinia ciliata*. See *Arum*.
ciliata 1. . Grn. pur. 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies . 1824
- CRYPTOGAMIA**. An extensive Linnæan class of flowerless plants, as ferns, mosses, lichens, fungi, &c.
- CRYPTOGRAMMA**, *Brown.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *gramme*, writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Allosdrus acrostichoides*. See *Allosdrus*.
acrostichoides Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1827
- CRYPTOLEPIS**, *R. Brown.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *lepis*, a scale; in reference to the seeds. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. An interesting climbing species, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and multiplied by cuttings under a glass, in sand.
elegans . Pink . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Brazil . . 1824
- CRYPTOMERIA**, *D. Don.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. *C. japonica* is the Japan cedar—a fine perfectly hardy tree; it grows tall and upright, with a large pyramidal head. The timber is good, and used for cabinetwork by the Japanese. The same treatment applies as for *Arucaria*, and increase is by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cupressus japonica*.
japonica 1. . Apetal 5 . H. Ev. T. 100 Japan . . 1846
pygmaea . . Apetal 5 . H. Ev. S. 8 Japan . . 1846
lobbiliana . . Apetal 5 . H. Ev. S. 20 China . .
nana . . Apetal 5 . H. Ev. S. 2 China . .
- CRYPTOMYCES**, *Greville.* Derived from *kryptos*, hidden, and *mikes*, a small fungus; alluding to the smallness of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. A curious species found on willow branches—*Waichii*.
- CRYPTOPHRAGMIUM**, *Esenbeck.* *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. See *Justicia venusta*.
- CRYPTOSANUS**, *Scheide.* *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.
scriptus . . Grn. red . 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1841
- CRYPTOSPERMUM**, *Persoon.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the seeds being concealed in the involucre.
Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A plant of little merit, growing freely, and increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Opercularia paleata*—Youngii 1.
- CRYPTOSPHERIA**, *Grev.* From *kryptos*, hidden. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. See *Sphæria* for species.
- CRYPTOSTEGIA**, *R. Brown.* From *kryptos*, concealed, and *stega*, a covering; referring to the corona being concealed within the tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Beautiful climbing plants, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.
grandiflora . . Pink 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 India . . 1818
madagascariensis Pink 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Madag. . 1826
- CRYPTOSTEMMA**, *R. Brown.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *stemma*, a crown; the crown of the grains being concealed in wood. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annual species, requiring to be sown in a gentle hotbed, and, when of a sufficient strength, planted out in the open borders, where they will flower, and look very well.
calendulaceum . Yellow 7, H. . A. 1 C. G. H. 1752
hypochondriacum Yellow 7, H. . A. 1 C. G. H. 1731.
runcinatum . . Yellow 7, H. . A. 1 C. G. H. 1794
- CRYPTOSTYLIS**, *R. Brown.* From *kryptos*, hidden, and *stylos*, a style. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are curious, and succeed best in an equal mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; divisions.
erecta . . . Drk. brn. 6, G. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
longifolia . . Drk. brn. 6, G. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1822
- CRYSTAL WORTS.** See *Ricciaceæ*.
- CRYSTALLINE**, resembling crystals.
- CUBÆBA**, *Miq.* A small genus of plants, nearly related to *Piper*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Piperaceæ*. They are plants of no beauty, and their treatment is the same as *Piper*—*canina*, *officinalis*, *Wallichii*.
- CUBEB PEPPER.** See *Cubæba*.
- CUBEBS.** See *Uværia*.
- CUBICUS**, cubical, die-shaped.
- CUCIFERA.** See *Hyphena coriacea*.
- CUCKOLD.** See *Corylus rostrata*.
- CUCKOLD TREE.** See *Acacia cornigera*.
- CUCKOO BUD.** See *Ranunculus bulbosus*.
- CUCKOO-FLOWER.** See *Lycchnis flos cuculi*.
- CUCKOO-FLOWER.** See *Cardamine pratensis*.
- CUCUBALUS**, *Gartner.* Altered from *Cacobolus*, which is derived from *kakos*, bad, and *bolos*, a shoot; meaning a plant which is destructive to the soil. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. A common plant, of little interest, thriving in any common soil, and increasing either by seeds, or division. See *Silene*.—*bacifer*.
- CUCULLARIA.** See *Vochysia*.
- CUCULATE**, a leaf is cucullate when its edge is curved inwards, so as to resemble the cowl of a monk.
- CUCUMBER.** See *Cucumis*.
- CUCUMBER TREE.** See *Magnolia acuminata* and *Averrhoa Bilimbi*.
- CUCUMIS**, *Linn.* Derived from *curvus*, crooked; referring to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. This is a well-known and extensively cultivated genus, chiefly

for culinary purposes. The *C. colocynthis* produces the colocynth of the shops. The whole of the species require to be sown in a hotbed, and, when of sufficient size and strength, to be planted out in frames, or under hand-glasses, in a good rich soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Luffa acutangula*; 2, *Cucurbita citrullus*; 3, *C. glossularioides*; 4, *C. odoratissimus*. See *Luffa* and *Trichosanthes*.

<i>acutangulus</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 3	China . . .	1692
<i>africanus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3	C. G. H. . .	
<i>Anguria</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 2	Jamaica . .	1692
<i>Châte</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 2	Levant . .	1759
<i>Citrullus</i> 2 . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 6	S. Europe .	1597
<i>Jace</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 6		1597
<i>Pasteca</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 6		1597
<i>Colocynthis</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 4	C. G. H. . .	1551
<i>deliciôsus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3	E. Indies .	1818
<i>dipsacus</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 4		
<i>Dudaim</i> 4 . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Levant . .	1705
<i>flexuosus</i> . . .	Yel. 6, F. Tr. A. 6	E. Indies .	1597
<i>integrifolius</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	E. Indies .	1820
<i>jamaicensis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Jamaica . .	1824
<i>lincolius</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Guiana . .	1825
<i>maculatus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Guinea . .	1820
<i>maderaspatanus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3	E. Indies .	1805
<i>medulliferus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3		
<i>Melo</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Persia . .	1570
<i>Cantalupa</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Persia . .	1570
<i>Chito</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4		
<i>fructu-rubro</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4		
<i>maximus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4		
<i>melitensis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Persia . .	1570
<i>reticulatus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	Persia . .	1570
<i>Momordica</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	E. Indies .	1820
<i>muricatus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4	E. Indies .	1817
<i>perennis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, G. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. .	1840
<i>prophetarum</i> 3 . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 2	Levant . .	1777
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3		1815
<i>sativus</i> . . .	Yel. 8, H. Tr. A. 4	E. Indies .	1597
<i>albus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4		
<i>fastigiatus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4		
<i>fiavus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4		
<i>variegatus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4		
<i>viridis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4	E. Indies .	1597
<i>utillissimus</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 3	E. Indies .	1820

CUCURBITA, *Linn.* From *curvitas*, crookedness; in allusion to the shape. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Cucumis*, to which genus this is nearly allied. See *Benincasa*, *Cucumis*, and *Lagenaria*.

<i>aurantiaca</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. . .	1802
<i>orangina</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4 . .	1802
<i>colocynthoides</i> . . .	Yel. 7, F. Tr. A. 4 . .	1802
<i>maliformis</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>maxima</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>melanosperma</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	1597
<i>Melopèpe</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>maxima</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>variegata</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>moschata</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>ovifera</i> . . .	Yel. 8, H. Tr. A. 4	Astracan. .
<i>grisea</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>pyriformis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>subglobosa</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>Pepo</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4	Levant . .
<i>oblonga</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	1570
<i>subrotunda</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4	Levant . .
<i>Potira</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>gourgera</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>viridis</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	
<i>sicariaria</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. Tr. A. 4	Chile . .
<i>subverrucosa</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	1824
<i>verrucosa</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 4 . .	1658

CUCURBITACEÆ or **CUCURBITS**. A large order of showy trailing plants, chiefly annual and perennial; the cucumber and melon may be taken as types of the order.

CUCURBITARIA, *Gray*. So named from the form of the sporules. For species, see *Sphæria*.

CUJÈTE. See *Crescentia Cujète*.

CULCÀSIA, *Beaur.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Denhamia scandens*, *Caladium scandens*. scandens 1. . White 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guinea . . 1822

CULCITUM, *Humboldt & Bonpland.* From *culcita*, a stuffed bed; referring to the heads of palea, *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. An ornamental greenhouse plant, growing well in any common soil, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cacalia salicina*. salicinum 1. . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1820

CUDBEAR. See *Lecandra tartarica*.

CUELLÀRIA. See *Clethra*.

CUJUMARY BEANS. See *Laurus*.

CULILÀBAN. See *Cinnamomum Culilaban*.

CULLAWAN BARK. See *Cinnamomum*.

CULLUMIA, *R. Brown.* In honour of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., F.L.S., a great promoter of botany. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Curious species, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings will strike root in soil, under a glass, in heat.

ciliaris . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1774
setosa . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1780
squarrosa . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1786

CULM, the stem of grasses, scitamineous plants, and the like.

CULMIFEROUS, producing culms.

CULTRATE, } shaped like a pruning-knife.

CULTRIFORM, }

CUMIN. See *Cuminum*.

CUMIN. See *Lagoëcia*.

CUMINUM, *Bauhin.* Altered from *quamoun*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacææ*. A plant of little beauty, and merely requires to be sown in any open border, to succeed.

Cuminum . White . 6, H. . A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Egypt . . 1594

CUMMINGIA, *D. Don.* In honour of Lady Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, near Forres, Scotland. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. Pretty frame bulbs, with blue flowers; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and they are multiplied by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Conanthera campanulata*.

campanulata 1 Blue . 8, F. Bu. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Chile . . 1823
tendla . . . Blue . 11, F. Bu. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Chile . . 1829
trimaclata . Blue . 12, F. Bu. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Chile . . 1829

CUMULATE, heaped, overflowed.

CUNEATE, wedge-shaped.

CUNEIFORM-OVATE, between wedge-shaped and egg-shaped.

CUNILA, *Linn.* The derivation of this word is doubtful; by some botanists it is supposed to be from *konos*, a cone, and by others, to be from *Cunila*, the name of a town. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. Pretty species. *C. coccinea* requires the heat of a greenhouse, and will succeed in a mixture of loam and peat. *C. mariána* will thrive in the open border, in any common soil; they may both be increased by division. *C. mariána* is used beneficially in slight fevers and colds, with a view to excite perspiration.

coccinea . . . Scarlet 9, G. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
mariána . . . Red . 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1759

CUNNINGHAMIA, *Richard*. In honour of J. and A. Cunningham, botanists and travellers in New South Wales. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinacæ*. This is a very handsome species; it succeeds best in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be propagated by cuttings or seeds. It will grow freely planted out in a warm situation, if protected during the winter from severe frost. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pinus lanceolata*, *Bélis jaculiflora*, *C. lanceolata*. *sinensis* 1. Apetal. 5, G. Ev. T. 20 China . 1804

CUNONIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who described his own garden in verse, in 1750. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. An ornamental greenhouse tree, attaining a height of twenty feet; it prefers a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *capensis* White . 8, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. . 1816

CUNONIACEÆ, or **CUNONIADS**. An order consisting of trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies, South America, the Cape, and Australia. Many of them are exceedingly pretty.

CUP, anything in the shape of a cup.

CUPANIA, *Plumier*. In memory of Father Francis Cupani, an Italian monk, and botanical author, who died in 1710. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindacæ*. An ornamental stove genus. The species vary in height from six to twenty feet; they flourish in a mixture of equal parts peat and loam, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, under a glass, in sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Molinia canescens*; 2, *Stadmannia australis*.

canescens 1. White . 5, S. Ev. T. 14 E. Ind. 1818
Cunninghamia 1 G. wht. 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. 1820
dentata White . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Mexico 1824
excolata White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Mexico 1824
glabra White . 5, S. Ev. T. 12 Jamaica 1822
Pindaba White . 5, S. Ev. T. 12
saponarioides White . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1810
setigera White . 11, S. Ev. T. 20 C. Mor. B 1830
tomentosa White . 4, S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. 1818

CUPHEA, *Jacquin*. Derived from *kuphos*, curved; in reference to the form of the capsule. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythracæ*. This is rather a pretty genus; the stove species require to be grown in sandy loam, and are propagated by cuttings. The annual kinds should be raised in a gentle hotbed, and when strong enough, may be potted off, and kept in the greenhouse. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melvillea speciosa*; 2, *C. ignea*; 3, *C. pubiflora*.

cinnabarina . Crim. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Guatemala 1849
circoscata . Purple 9, G. A. 2 S. Amer. 1821
cordata Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Peru . 1842
decandra Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Jamaica 1789
eminens Yel. red 6, S. Ev. S. 1
gracilis Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Orinoco . 1824
lanceolata Purple 6, S. B. 1½ Mexico . 1796
Liavea Purple 6, F. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico . 1830
Melvillea 1. Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. 2 Guiana . 1823
micropetalæ Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1824
miniata Pr. cri. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1847
multiflora Purple 9, S. Ev. S. 1 Trinidad . 1820
parviflora Pink 11, S. Ev. S. 3 Demerara 1824
Pellieri Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid, gard.
platycarpa 2 Scr. w. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1845
procumbens Pa. pur. 8, S. A. 1 Mexico . 1816
purpurea Pur. ro. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid, gard.
racemosa Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. . 1820
serpyllifolia Red . 8, S. Ev. S. 1½ Trinidad . 1822

silenoides Bluish 9, H. A. 2 Mexico . 1836
spicata Rose . 7, H. A. 1 Peru . 1819
strigillosa 3 Violet . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 The Andes.
virgata Purple 8, G. A. 1½ Mexico . 1824
viscosissima Purple 7, G. A. 1 America . 1776
Zemapani Purple 8, G. Ev. S. Hybrid, gard.

CUPIA, *De Candolle*. *Cupi* is the Malabar name of one of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. The species of this genus deserve to be in every collection of plants, being very showy when in blossom, and the flowers very fragrant. For culture and propagation, see *Rondeletia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Wébera coriacea*; 2, *W. corymbosa*; 3, *W. cymbosa*.
coriacea 1. White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1828
corymbosa 2. White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1759
cymbosa 3 White . S. Ev. S. E. Indies . 1811

CUPRESSUS, *Linn.* From *kuo*, to produce, and *parisos*, equal; in reference to the branches being regular. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinacæ*. The species comprising this genus are handsome, evergreen trees, varying in height from ten to forty feet. The hardy kinds are beautiful ornaments for lawns, grass-plots, &c. They prefer a good, rich, loamy soil, and are generally multiplied by seeds; but cuttings may be made to root, under a glass, in the shade. *Synonymes*: 1, *glauca*; 2, *Thuja spheroides*; 3, *C. Lambertiana*; 4, *péndula*; 5, *Chamaecyparis Boursieri*. See *Schubertia*, *Taxodium*, *Araucaria*, *Bida*, *Cryptomeria*, *Frenela*, and *Widdringtonia*.

australis Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 10 N. Holl.
bacciformis Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 . 1813
Corneyana Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10
Coulteri Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10 Mexico . 1838
excolata Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50
expansa Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6 . 1834
flaccida Apetal 5, G. Ev. S. 6 Mexico .
funbris 4 Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 China . 1849
Goveniana Apetal 4, H. Ev. S. 10 California . 1848
japonica Apetal 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Japan . 1850
Knightii Apetal 5, G. Ev. S. 6
Lawsoniana 5 Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 S. Francisco 1852
luscitana 1 Apetal 4, F. Ev. T. 10 Goa . . 1083
Maenabiana Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Oregon . 1852
macrocarpa 3 Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Himalaya . 1826
majestica Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 15
péndula Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 15 Japan . . 1808
sempervirens Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Candia . 1543
horizontalis Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Medit.
stricta Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Medit.
sinensis Apetal 5, G. Ev. S. 6 China . 1852
thurifera Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Mexico . 1836
thyoides 2 Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 N. Amer. . 1736
fol. varie- }
gatis Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Ireland . 1831
torulosa Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . 1824
triquetra Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 10 C. G. H. 1820

CUPREUS, copper-coloured.

CUPULA, the cup of an acorn, and such-like fruits.

CUPULATA, shaped like a cup, or a reversed bell.

CURAGUA. See *Zea Curagua*.

CURATÉLLA, *Linn.* From *kureuo*, to shave; in reference to the leaves being used in Guiana for polishing bows, sabres, &c. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. Stove shrubs of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam, and cuttings, made of the ripened wood, root freely in sand, under a glass.

alata White . S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana.
americana White . S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer.

CÚRCAS. See *Jatropha Cúrcas*.

CURCULIGO, *Gertner*. Derived from *curculio*, a weevil; the seeds have a process resembling the beak of that animal. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hypoxidaceæ*. Pretty, herbaceous species, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by offsets.

brevifolia . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1	1	E. Indies . 1804
latifolia . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1	1	Poolo Pin. 1804
orchiolides . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1	1	E. Indies . 1800
plicata . . .	Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1	1	C. G. H. . 1788
glabra . . .	Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1	1	C. G. H. . 1788
recurvata . . .	Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 1	1	Bengal . 1805
sumatrana . . .	Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	Sumatra . 1818

CÚRCUMA, *Linn.* Derived from *kurkum*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. Interesting species, thriving well in a rich, light soil, and increased by offsets, from the root. Turmeric is obtained from *C. longa*; it is cordial and stomachic, and considered by the native doctors of India an excellent application in powder for cleansing foul ulcers. A kind of arrow-root is prepared from *C. angustifolia*.

A'mada . . .	Red yl. 4, S. Her. P. 2	2	Bengal . 1810
amarissina . . .	Red yl. 4, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1822
seruginosa . . .	Red yl. 6, S. Her. P. 4	4	E. Ind. . 1807
angustifolia . . .	Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1822
aromatica . . .	Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1804
cæsia . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1	1	Bengal . 1819
comosa . . .	Red yl. 5, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1819
cordata . . .	Red yl. 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1846
elata . . .	Crimson 5, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1819
ferruginea . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1	1	E. Ind. . 1819
latifolia . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 10	10	E. Ind. . 1820
leucorhiza . . .	Red yl. 5, S. Her. P. 1	1	E. Ind. . 1819
longa . . .	Red w. 8, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1759
montana . . .	Red w. 5, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1824
parviflora . . .	W. vio. 1, S. Her. P. 2	2	Rome . 1823
petiolata . . .	Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 2	2	Pegu . 1822
reclinata . . .	Pink . 4, S. Her. P. 2	2	E. Ind. . 1824
Roscoeana . . .	Red yl. 5, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1837
rubescens . . .	Red . 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1805
rubricollis . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1	1	E. Ind. . 1822
viridiflora . . .	Yel. gr. 7, S. Her. P. 2	2	Sumatra 1822
xanthorhiza . . .	Red . 5, S. Her. P. 4	4	Amboyna 1819
zedoaria . . .	Red . 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1797
zerumbet . . .	Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 3	3	E. Ind. . 1807

CURRENT-WORTS. See *Grossulariaceæ*.

CURRENT. See *Ribes* and *Vitis*.

CURTA, broken off, curtailed.

CURTISIA, *Aiton*. In honour of the late William Curtis, the founder of the Botanical Magazine. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cornaceæ*. This, in its native country, is a timber tree, attaining the height of eighty feet, and from which the Hottentots and Caffres make the shafts of their javelins. It succeeds in loam and peat, and cuttings strike readily in sand.

faginea . . .	Pale . 4, G. Ev. T. 35.	35.	C. G. H. . 1775
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CURTÓGYNE, *Haworth*. From *kurtos*, curved, and *gyne*, a style; referring to the gibbous ovary. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Greenhouse species, flourishing in sandy loam, and propagated by cuttings, which should be laid a few days in the sun to dry. *Synonyme* : 1, *Crassula undata*.

undata 1 . . .	White . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	1	C. G. H. . 1818
undosa . . .	White . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	1	C. G. H. . 1824
undulata . . .	White . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	1	C. G. H. . 1797

CURÛRA. See *Paulinia Curûra*.

CUSCUTACEÆ. A small order of leafless, twining parasites, occupying the temperate parts of both

hemispheres. Often very destructive to growing crops.

CÚSCUTA, *Linn.* Derived from its Arabic name, *kechout*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cuscutaceæ*. A genus of curious parasitical plants. They will grow on almost any plant they can lay hold of, producing, in the autumn, abundance of sweet-scented flowers. *Synonyme* : 1, *C. reflexa verrucosa*.

americana . . .	Wh. yl. 8, Parasite 1	1	S. Amer. . 1816
australis . . .	White . 8, Parasite 1	1	N. Holland . 1818
chilensis . . .	White . 8, Parasite 1	1	Chile . 1821
chinensis . . .	White . 8, Parasite 1	1	China . 1803
Epithymum . . .	White . 7, Parasite 1	1	Brit., heaths.
europæa . . .	White . 7, Parasite 1	1	Brit., heaths.
Hookeri 1 . . .	White . 9, Parasite 1	1	E. Indies . 1823
verrucosa . . .	White . 8, Parasite 1	1	Nepal . 1821

CUSSONIA, *Thunberg*. In honour of Pette Cusson, a celebrated French botanist, and professor at Montpellier. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.

spicata . . .	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 6	6	C. G. H. . 1789
thyrsiflora . . .	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 6	6	C. G. H. . 1795
tripteris . . .	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 4	4	C. G. H. . 1816

CUSTARD APPLE. See *Anona*.

CUTANEUS, relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, the scarf skin, or epidermis.

CUT-TOOTHED, cut and toothed at the same time.

CYAMÓPSIS, *De Candolle*. From *kyamos*, a bean, and *opsis*, resemblance; on account of the plant resembling a bean. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An annual species, of some beauty, growing freely in any common soil. *Synonymes* : 1, *Dolichos psoraleoides*, *D. fabaeformis*, *Psoralea tetragonolobus*, *Lupinus trifoliatius*.

psoraleoides 1 .	Purple . 7, H. A. 1	1	Arabia . 1813
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CYAMUS. See *Nelumbium speciosum*.

CYANÁNTHUS, *Wallich*. From *kyanos*, blue, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. "A delicate hardy little herbaceous plant, with small fleshy roots, like those of some species of Campanula. It grows best in a mixture of sandy heath mould and leaf mould, with plenty of moisture during the growing season, but should afterwards be kept rather dry and allowed to rest." It increases freely by cuttings.

lobatus . . .	Pur. blue 8, H. Her. P. 1	1	Chinese Tar. 1844
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CYANÉLLA, *Linn.* A diminutive of *kyanos*, blue; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These are pretty, bulbous plants, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets.

alba . . .	White . 7, G. Bu. P. 1	1	C. G. H. 1819
capensis . . .	Blue . 7, G. Bu. P. 1	1	C. G. H. 1798
lineata . . .	Striped . 7, G. Bu. P. 1	1	C. G. H. 1816
lutea . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Bu. P. 1	1	C. G. H. 1788
orchidiformis .	Blue . 7, G. Bu. P. 1	1	C. G. H. 1826

CYANÏTIS. See *Adàmia*.

CYANTHÁMNUS, *Endlicher*. From *kyanos*, blue, and *thamnus*, a shrub; flowers. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. New Holland plants, requiring to be grown in an airy situation in the greenhouse, in a mixture of sandy loam and heath mould; and cuttings strike freely

in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat, not too moist.

ramosus . . . Blue . . . G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.
tenuis . . . Blue . . . G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.

CYANOTIS, *D. Don*. Derived from *kyanos*, blue, and *ous*, an ear; referring to the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. Pretty species, requiring a good rich soil. *C. vittata* is a small trailing shrub, requiring plenty of moisture and heat when in a state of growth, and is increased by cuttings. *C. barbata* may be increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tridescantia zebrina*.

axillaris . . . Blue . . . 3, G. B. 1 E. Ind. . 1822
barbata . . . Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal. . 1824
cristata . . . Blue . . . 8, G. B. 1 Ceylon. . 1770
vittata 1 . . . Red pur. 8, S. Tr. S. ½ Mexico. . 1846

CYANUS. See *Centauræa Cyanus*.

CYATHÆA, *Smith*. From *kyatheion*, a little cup; in allusion to the indusium being cup-shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. This is a genus of fine tropical ferns, mostly arborescent, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. They succeed best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by division, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *arborescens*. See *Aspidium*.

arborescens . . . Brown . . . 3, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind. . 1793
Cunninghami Brown . . . 3, S. Ev. T. 15
dealbata . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Zeal. .
elegans . . . Brn. yel. 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. . 1843
excedens 1 . . . Brown . . . 3, S. Ev. T. 25 Maurit. . 1825
integræ . . . Brn. yel. 3, S. Ev. S. 6 I. of Luzon
medullaris . . . Brn. yel. 3, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Zeal. .
potiolata . . . Brn. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica .
Smithii . . . Brown . . . 3, S. Ev. T. 15

CYATHIFORM, cup-shaped, concave.

CYATHODES, *Labillardière*. From *kyathos*, a cup, and *oidos*, like; because the nectary resembles that vessel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs, worth cultivating; they thrive in a mixture of peat and loam, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Styphelia Oxycedrus*.

acerbosa . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1823
glabra . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. T. 15 V. D. L. . 1818
Oxycedrus 1. White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1822

CYATHUS. See *Cratærum*.

CYATTEA. See *Cyathea*.

CYCADACEÆ or **CYCADS**. An order of small trees or shrubs, sometimes resembling palms in their aspect. Several of the species furnish food to the natives of the countries where they grow.

CYCAS, *Linn.* The Greek name of a palm, said to grow in Ethiopia. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. This is a fine ornamental genus of stove plants, requiring to be grown in good rich loam, with a liberal supply of water. Young plants may be obtained from suckers, which are sometimes produced. From the soft stem of *C. circinalis* a kind of sago is produced. See *Encephalartos*.

angulata . . . Apetal. . . 7, S. Palm 4 N. Holl. . 1824
circinalis . . . Apetal. . . 6, S. Palm 3 E. Ind. . 1700
glauca . . . Apetal. . . 7, S. Palm 4 E. Ind. . 1818
revoluta . . . Apetal. . . 7, S. Palm 3 China. . 1787
squarrosa . . . Apetal. . . 7, S. Palm 4 E. Ind. . 1824
spherica . . . Apetal. . . 6, S. Palm 4 E. Ind. . 1849

CYLAMEN, *Linn.* Derived from *kyklos*, circular; referring to the round leaves. *Linn.*

5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. Pretty bulbous species, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and vegetable mould; they may be increased by seeds, which should be sown as soon as they are ripe. All the species are famous for their acidity, yet they are the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily; hence the common name of sowbread. *Synonymes*: 1, *Clusii*; 2, *europæum*.

Atkinsii . . . Rose w. . 4, G. Tu. P. ½ Hyb., gard.
Colum . . . Lil. red . . 2, H. Tu. P. ½ S. Eur. . 1596
europæum 1. Lil. red . . 8, H. Tu. P. ½ Switzerl. 1596
hederifolium 2 . . . Purple . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ Brit., banks.
albidum . . . White . . 7, H. Tu. P. ½ Brit., gard.
purpurascens . . . Purple . . 7, H. Tu. P. ½ Brit., gard.
fibricum . . . Purple . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ Asiatic G. 1831
latifolium . . . Red . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ S. Eur. . 1800
linearifolium . . . Purple . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ S. Eur. . 1824
littorale . . . Rose . . 3, H. Her. P. ½ Como . . 1843
macrophyllum . . . Rose . . 6, G. Tu. P. ½ Algiers .
maeropus . . . Red wht. 3, H. Tu. P. ½ Levant . 1848
neapolitanum . . . Red . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ Italy . . 1824
persicum . . . Red wht. 2, G. Tu. P. ½ Cyprus . 1731
albiflorum . . . White . . 2, G. Tu. P. ½ Cyprus . 1731
inodorum . . . Red wht. 2, G. Tu. P. ½ Cyprus . 1731
laciniatum . . . Red wht. 4, G. Tu. P. ½
lilacum . . . Lilac . . 3, G. Tu. P. ½
odoratum . . . Red wht. 2, G. Tu. P. ½ Cyprus . 1731
punctatum . . . Wht. lil. 3, G. Tu. P. ½
striatum . . . Lil. stri. 3, G. Tu. P. ½ Gardens.
repandum . . . Red wht. 3, G. Tu. P. ½ Greece . 1816
vernum . . . Purple . . 4, H. Tu. P. ½ S. Eur. .

Garden varieties.—These of late years have become numerous; many of them very handsome.

CYCLANTHUS, *Poitrau*. From *kyklos*, a circle, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the disposition of the flowers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Pandanaceæ*. Curious stove perennials, flourishing in a mixture of loam and peat, and multiplied by suckers.

bipartitus . . . Green . . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Trinidad . 1820
Plumieri . . . Green . . 4, S. Her. P. 2 Trinidad . 1820

CYCLOBOTHRA, *Sweet*. From *kyklos*, a circle, and *bothros*, a pit; alluding to the sepals being circular. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Beautiful species of bulbous plants, thriving well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. They may be readily increased by the little viviparous bulbs that are produced on the upper part of the stem. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fritillaria barbata*; 2, *Cyclobotbra barbata*; 3, *Fritillaria purpurea*.

alba 1 . . . White . . 8, H. Bu. P. 1 California 1832
barbata . . . Yellow . . 8, F. Bu. P. 3 Mexico . 1827
lutea 2 . . . Yellow . . 9, G. Bu. P. 1½ Mexico . 1827
monophylla . . . Yellow . . 8, H. Bu. P. 1½ California 1848
pulchella . . . Yellow . . 8, H. Bu. P. 1 California 1832
purpurea 3 . . . Pur. grn. 8, F. Bu. P. 3 Mexico . 1827

CYCLOGYNE, *Bentham*. From *kyklos*, a circle, and *gyne*, a stigma. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A profuse flowering Swan River plant, whose blooms are highly beautiful. It is worthy of a place in every collection.

canescens . . . Purple . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .

CYCLOPÉTIS, *J. Smith*. From *kyklos*, a circle, and *pelle*, a buckler. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium semicordatum*; 2, *Lástrea semicordata*.
semicordata . . . Yellow . . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. . 1822

CYCLÖPIA, *Ventenat.* From *kýklos*, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs, with little to recommend them; they grow freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagate freely by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sophora galioides*, *Aspalathus callosa*; 2, *Genista buxifolia*.

<i>galioides</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1820
<i>genistoides</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1787
<i>latifolia</i> 2 . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H.	1820
<i>tenuifolia</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1809

CYCLÖSIA. See *Mormodes*.

CYCNOCHES, *Lindley*. From *kyknos*, a swan, and *uchen*, the neck; in allusion to the column, which is long, and gracefully curved, like the neck of a swan. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are well worth cultivating, especially *C. Loddigesii*, which has large and delightfully fragrant flowers. The sepals and petals of this species are of a brownish-green colour, with darker spots, and bearing a strong resemblance to the expanded wings of a bird. They require a strong heat, and a plentiful supply of water when growing, and to be otherwise treated as *Stanhopea*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Acineta glauca*.

<i>abreum</i> . . .	YeMow . . 9, S. Epi. 1	C. Amer.	1846
<i>barbatum</i> . . .	Red yel. . 5, S. Epi. 1½	Granada.	1849
<i>chlorochilum</i> Yelsh. . .	6, S. Epi. 2	Demerara	1838
<i>Cunninghamii</i> . . .	Wht. yel. . 6, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	
<i>Loddigesii</i> . . .	Wht. grn. . 5, S. Epi. 1	Surinam.	1830
<i>leucochilum</i> Y. br. wht. 6, S. Epi. 1		Guiana	
<i>maculatum</i> Y. br. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1		Mexico	1839
<i>musciferum</i> Pa. brn. . 2, S. Epi. 1		Columbia	1849
<i>pentastylon</i> . . .	Yel. brn. . 3, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	1841
<i>pescatorei</i> . . .	Yel. brn. . 8, S. Epi. 1½	N. Grnad.	1846
<i>stelliferum</i> Grn. brn. . 5, S. Epi. 1		Oaxaca	1843
<i>ventricosum</i> Grn. wht. . 5, S. Epi. 2		Guatemala	1835
<i>Egertonianum</i> . . .	Pur. gn. pk. 6, S. Epi. 2	Guatemala	1840
<i>viride</i> . . .	Green . . 8, S. Epi. 2	Oaxaca	1843

CYDONIA, *Tournefort*. Supposed to be named from its being a native of Kydon, in the island of Crete. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. A genus of fruit trees. *C. japonica* is one of the handsomest hardy shrubs, producing its beautiful scarlet or white flowers in great abundance. *C. vulgaris*, the quince, is well known, and cultivated for its fruit. They will thrive in any soil, and may be multiplied by suckers.

<i>japonica</i> . . .	Scar. all . . .	H. De. S.	4 Japan	1815
<i>alba</i> . . .	Wht. all . . .	H. De. S.	4 Gardens.	
<i>carnea</i> . . .	Flesh co. 3, H. De. S.	4 Gardens.		
<i>fl. semi-pleno</i> . . .	Red . . .	S. H. De. S.	4 Gardens.	
<i>singensis</i> . . .	Pink. . 5, H. De. S.	15 China	1818	
<i>vulgaris</i> . . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20 Austria	1573	
<i>luscitánica</i> . . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20 Spain		
<i>multiformis</i> . . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20		1573
<i>oblonga</i> . . .	White . 5, H. De. T.	20 Europe		

Garden varieties.—Of these a few may be named, as *alba odorans*, *coccinea*, *cardinalis*, *gigantea*, *ignea*, *nana*, *rubra aurantiaca*, *r. a. semi-pleno*, &c.

CYLINDRICAL, cylinder-shaped, round.

CYLINDRICALLY-GLOBOSE, a form between a cylinder and a sphere.

CYLINDROSPORIUM, *Linn.* From *kylin-dros*, a cylinder, and *spora*, a sporule; alluding to the cylindrical-shaped sporule. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9,

Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. A minute species, growing on cabbage leaves—*concentricum*.

CYLISTA, *Aiton*. Derived from *kylix*, a calyx; in allusion to the very large calyx. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental climbing genus; the species grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root well in sand, under a glass.

<i>albiflora</i> . . .	White . 4, S. Ev. Tw. 5	Maurit.	
<i>scariosa</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. 1806
<i>tomentosa</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. 1816
<i>villosa</i> . . .	Yellow . 4, S. Ev. Tw. 5	C. G. H.	1776

CYMATION, *Spreng.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. See *Lichtensteinia laevigata*.

CYMBALARIA. See *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

CYMBARIA, *Linn.* Derived from *kymbe*, a boat; referring to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This is a curious plant, growing about a foot high, and producing yellow flowers; it will flourish in any common soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots.

<i>daurica</i> . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1796
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CYMBELLA, *Agardh*. From *kymbe*, a boat, in reference to the shape of the pustules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*, or Brittleworts. Small yellowish plants, inhabiting marshy places—*cymbiformis*, *hyalina*, *minor*.

CYMBIDIUM, *Swarz.* From *kymbos*, a hollow recess; in allusion to the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Several of the species of this genus are remarkably handsome when in flower, and therefore deserve to be extensively cultivated. The *epiphytal* kinds may be referred to *Stanhopea*, and the *terrestrial*, to *Blétia*, for culture and propagation. *Synonymy*: 1, *C. ensifolium estriatum*; 2, *Maxillaria gracilis*; 3, *Epidendrum pendulum*; 4, *Cypripedium elegans*. See *Ærides*, *Arundinia*, *Brassavola*, *Cattleya*, *Cirrheæ*, *Dendrobium*, *Govenia*, *Grammatophyllum*, *Ischilus*, *Oberonia*, *Pleione*, and *Vanda*.

<i>aloefolium</i> . . .	Pur. yel. 9, S. Ter. 1	E. Indies	1789
<i>bicolor</i> . . .	Brn. crim. 4, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1837
<i>chloranthum</i> Yel. crim. 5, S. Epi. 2		Nepal	1840
<i>Dorofianum</i> Crea. cri. 3, S. Epi. 1½		Khosea H.	1837
<i>diurnum</i> . . .	3, S. Epi. 1	Bahamah.	
<i>eburneum</i> . . .	White. 12, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	1846
<i>elegans</i> 4 . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1	Nepal	1840
<i>ensifolium</i> . . .	Yel. stri. 9, S. Ter. 2	E. Indies	1789
<i>estriatum</i> 1 . . .	Grn. red 6, S. Epi. 2½	China	
<i>Finlaysonianum</i> . . .	S. Epi. 1	Cochin China.	
<i>Gibsonii</i> . . .	Wht. red 1, S. Ter. 1	Sylhet	1837
<i>giganteum</i> . . .	Gr. y. l. red. 10, S. Epi. 2½	Khosea H.	1839
<i>iridifolium</i> . . .	Dk. brn. 3, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	1837
<i>lanceifolium</i> . . .	Wht. red 9, S. Ter. 3	Nepal	1822
<i>marginatum</i> . . .	Olive gr. 5, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	1839
<i>madagatatum</i> 2 Yel. pur. 9, S. Epi. 1		Brazil	1829
<i>Masterei</i> . . .	W. y. l. red 8, S. Epi. 1½	E. Indies	1841
<i>ochroleucum</i> Yel. red 8, S. Epi. 1		Trinidad.	
<i>pendulum</i> 3 . . .	Yl. red w. 6, S. Epi. 3	Nepal	1838
<i>atropurpureum</i> . . .	Dk. pur. y. l. 6, S. Epi. 2	Borneo.	
<i>brevilabre</i> . . .	Gr. red y. l. 6, S. Epi. 2½	Singapore	1840
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	Pur. yel. 4, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1838
<i>reflexum</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	
<i>sinense</i> . . .	Pur. grn. . .	S. Ter. 1	China 1793
<i>suave</i> . . .	Grn. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1½	Australia	1826
<i>trippterum</i> . . .	White . 6, S. Epi. 1	Jamaica	1790
<i>triste</i> . . .	Purple . . .	S. Ter. 1	Nepal
<i>viridescens</i> . . .	Greenish 5, S. Epi. 1	Japan	1837
<i>xiphifolium</i> . . .	Green . 10, S. Ter. 1	China	1814

CYMBIFORM, boat-shaped.

CYMBOPOGON, *Sprengel*. From *kymbe*, a boat, and *pogon*, a beard; the valves of the calyx are boat-shaped. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A species of grass, remarkable for its fragrance; loam and peat suits it, in which it merely requires to be sown. *Synonymy*: 1, *Andropogon Schenanthus*.

Schenanthus 1. Apetal 6, S. Grass. 2 E. Indies. 1786

CYME, a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the *Elder*.

CYMINOSMA, *Gartner*. *Kyminon*, cumin seed, and *osme*, smell; the fruit smells like cumin seed. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. Curious evergreen shrubs. They flourish in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gela oblongifolia*; 2, *Jambolifera odorata*; 3, *J. pedunculata*.

oblongifolia 1 White 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . . 1824

odorata 2 . . Green 6, G. Ev. S. 6 China . . . 1818

pedunculata 3 Green 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . . 1800

CYMINUM. See *Cuminum Cuminum*.

CYMOSE, flowering in cymes.

CYNANCHUM, *Linn.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *anche*, to strangle; alluding to its poisonous qualities. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Most of the species of this genus are perennial twiners, requiring the heat of the stove, or greenhouse; they may be grown in a good loamy soil, and will readily increase by cuttings. The hardy kinds thrive in any border soil. In Egypt, the leaves of *C. Arghel* are used for adulterating senna. *Synonymes*: 1, *oleifolia*; 2, *Asclepias dahurica*; 3, *A. villosa*; 4, *A. vincetoxicum*. See *Asclepias*, *Demia*, *Gonolobus*, and *Sarcostemma*.

Arghel 1 . . White 7, H. Her. P. 8 Spain . 1596

capense . . Gsh.w. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Egypt . 1831

caribæum . . White 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 C. G. H. 1820

crassifolium . . White 7, H. De. Tw. 8 . . 1825

excelsum . . Green 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 C. G. H. 1816

fimbriatum . . White 7, H. De. Tw. 10 Barbary 1816

flavescens . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Cumana 1826

fœtidum . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 8 Japan . 1840

fuscum . . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Mexico 1820

Heynianum . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 8 . . 1817

hirsutum . . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. 1825

luteum . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 5 Trinidad 1825

medium . . White 6, H. Her. P. 3 Europe 1596

melanthes . . Pur. 7, H. De. Tw. 2½ . . 1818

nonspeli- . . White 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. 1596

acum . . Green 7, S. Ev. Tw. 5 Trinidad 1804

micronatum . . White 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. 1596

nigrum . . White 7, G. Ev. Tw. 8 . . 1820

oleifolium . . Green 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Tranqu. 1820

paludosum . . White 7, G. Ev. Tw. 4 C. G. H. 1726

roseum 2 . . Pur. 7, H. De. Tw. 3 Davuria 1818

sibiricum . . Green 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1775

undatum . . Green 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 W. Ind. 1803

villosus 3 . . White 7, H. De. Tw. 2½ . . 1821

Vincetoxi- . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe 1596

cum 4 . . Grn. 11, S. Ev. Tw. 5 E. Ind. 1814

CYNAPIUM or DOG POISON. See *Aethusa Cynapium*.

CYNARA, *Vaillant*. From *kuon*, a dog; in reference to the spines of the involucre. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This genus produces the artichoke, so much grown for culinary purposes. They all delight in a good

rich soil, and may be increased by seeds. The Arabians consider the root of *C. scolymus* an aperient; the gum of it is called *kunkirgeed*, and placed by them among their emetics. *Synonymy*: 1, *Stobæa glomerata*. See *Rhaponticum*.

cardinalculus . Blue 8, H. Her. P. 5 Candia . . 1658

ferox . . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 5 Italy . . 1820

glomerata 1 . Blue 8, F. Her. P. 6 C. G. H. . . 1824

horrida . . Pur. 8, G. Her. P. 5 Madeira . . 1768

integrifolia . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 4 Spain . . 1820

pygmæa . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . 1820

Scolymus . . Pur. 8, H. Her. P. 8 S. Europe . 1649

spinosissima Blue 7, H. Her. P. 4 Sicily . . 1826

humilis.

CYNORAMBE. See *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*.

CYNODON, *Richard*. Derived from *kuon*, a dog, and *odon*, a tooth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Grasses, succeeding in any common soil, in which they merely require sowing.

In India, a cooling drink is prepared from the roots of *C. Dactylon*. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. Dactylon indicus*; 2, *Panicum Dactylon*.

indicus 1 . . Apetal. 7, H. Cr. A. ½ E. Indies.

Dactylon 2, *linearis*, *præcox*, *stellatus*, *virgatus*.

CYNOGLOSSUM, *Linn.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *glossa*, a tongue; the leaves resemble a dog's tongue, whence the common name of the genus, Hound's Tongue. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. The species are pretty border plants, succeeding in any common soil, and readily multiplied by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. virginicum*; 2, *hirsutum*; 3, *Anchusa lanata*. See *Omphalodes*, and *Rindera*.

amplex- . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812

caule 1 . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812

anchusoides . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Cashmere 1840

apenninum . Red . 5, H. B. 4 Italy . . 1781

australe . . Pa. red 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. 1820

bicolor . . W. pur. 7, H. B. 2 Germany 1820

caelestium . W. blue 8, H. B. 2 India . . 1837

canescens 2 . Blue . 7, H. A. 2 E. Indies 1819

cheirif- . . Blue . 6, H. B. 1½ Levant . 1596

limum 3 . . Blue . 6, H. B. 1½ Levant . 1596

clandestinum . Brown 7, H. B. 2 Spain . . 1821

colimnas . . Blue . 7, H. B. 2 Apennines 1825

diffusum . . White 7, H. A. 2 India . . 1820

divaricatum . Purple 6, H. B. 2 Siberia . 1837

Dioscœridis . Purple 7, H. B. 2 France . 1820

elongatum . Flesh 7, H. B. 3 . . 1819

glomeratum . . 6, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1812

glochidiflorum . Blue . 6, G. B. 2 India . . 1837

grandiflorum . Blue w. 6, H. Her. P. 3 India . . 183-

Haenkii . . Bl. pur. 7, H. B. 2 Bohemia 1819

Häynii . . Blue . 7, H. B. 1 . . 1819

hirsutum . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. 1806

holosericeum . Violet 7, H. B. 2 Siberia . 1821

lanceolatum . W. blue 7, H. A. 1 Africa . 1806

lateriflorum . Purple 6, H. B. 1 Europe . 1838

longiflorum . Pr. red 6, H. Her. P. 3 India . . 1839

magellense . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Naples . 1823

officinale . . Pr. red 6, H. B. 2 Brit., rubbish.

pletum . . Lt. blue 8, H. B. 2 Madeira . 1658

sylvaticum . Blue . 6, H. B. 3 Brit., sha. pl.

tomentosum . Violet 5, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . . 1823

umbellatum . Purple 6, H. B. 2 Hungary 1817

virginicum . Bl. w. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1812

CYNOMETRA, *Linn.* From *kuon*, a dog, and *metra*, the matrix; referring to the form of the pods. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Stove trees, growing from twenty to thirty feet high, thriving well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.

caudiflora . . Red . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Indies . 1804

polyandra . . Red . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1822

CYNOMORIUMS or **BALANOPHORACEÆ** are plants of a very singular character, their substance and habits being those of parasitic fungi, but bearing flowers similar to plants of higher orders; all are tropical, and not yet introduced.

CYNORCHIS, *Thouars*. From *kuon*, a dog, and *orchis*, Dog-orchis. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This species is one of the representatives in tropical countries of the terrestrial Orchises of Europe. It has a smell resembling that of *Orchis mascula*. It succeeds best in sandy loam, in a moist part of the house, and is increased by dividing the roots.

fastigiata . . . Red grn. 3, S. Ter. 1 Is. of France 1835

CYNOSBATI or **DOG-BRAMBLE**. See *Ribes Cynosbati*.

CYNOSURUS, *Beauvois*. From *kuon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail; from its resemblance to a dog's tail, whence the name dog's-tail grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *C. cristatus* is esteemed one of the best fodder grasses in Europe; it will succeed in any soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lamæckia aurea*. See *Reckmannia*, *Chrysurus*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Eleusine*, *Rhabdocoloa*, and *Seslèria*.

cristatus . . . Apetal. 8, H. Grass. 2 Brit. meads.
cynosurides 1 Apetal. 7, H. Grass. 2

CYNTHIA, *D. Don*. A title of Diana. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: *Hyoseris amplexicaulis*, *Trévanium virginicum*, *Cynthia virginica*.

amplexicaulis Gold. yl. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1799

CYPARISSIAS. See *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

CYPÉLLA, *Herbert*. From *kypellon*, a goblet; in reference to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. The species of this genus are rendered ornamental by their beautiful flowers; they delight in sandy peat, and may be multiplied by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Moræa Herbèrti*, *Tigridia Herbèrti*. See *Phalocallis*.

Drummondii Pur. yel. 6, G. Bu. P. 1 San. Felipe 1834
Herbèrti 1 . . Vermil. 7, G. Bu. P. 1 B. Ayres. 1823
plumbæa . . . Blue . . 6, G. Bu. P. 1 Mexico . 1833

CYPERACEÆ or **SEDGES** are a large and well-known order of grass-like herbs, but unlike grasses, they supply no nutriment to cattle; some kinds, however, are used for various domestic purposes, and in medicine.

CYPERORCHIS. See *Cymbidium*.

CYPERUS, *Linn.* Supposed to be derived from *Cypris*, a name of Venus, from the roots of some of the species being aphrodisiacal. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. A genus of grass-looking plants, many of them growing best in water, or in wet situations; any soil suits them, and they may be increased by division. See *Papyrus*.

Aitoni . . . Apetal 6, G. Grass. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1804
alopeuroides Apetal 5, G. Grass. 2 C. G. H. . 1781
alternifolius Apetal 2, S. Grass. 2 Madag. .
variogatus Apetal 2, S. Grass. 2 Madag. .
badius . . . Apetal 7, G. Grass. 2 Algiers . 1800
conglomeratus Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 Arabia . 1820
distans . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 2 W. Indies 1820
diubius . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1/2 E. Indies . 1802
erubescens Apetal 5, G. Grass. 1 . 1820
esculentus Apetal 7, H. Tu. P. 1 S. Europe 1597

fastigiatus . Apetal 6, S. Grass. 1 E. Indies . 1800
flavescens . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 Germany 1776
fuscus . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 1/2 Eng., marsh.
glomeratus . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 2 Italy . . 1804
fria . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 1/2 E. Indies . 1802
kyllingoides . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1/2 N. Amer. 1823
longus . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 8 Eng., marsh.
luzula . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 2 W. Indies.
niloticus . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 1 Egypt . . 1810
paniculatus . Apetal 6, S. Grass. 1 E. Indies . 1804
pannonicus . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 Hungary . 1781
pygmaeus . . Apetal 9, S. Grass. 1 1/2 E. Indies . 1829
strigosus . . Apetal 8, S. Grass. 1 1/2 W. Indies 1786
tenellus . . . Apetal 5, G. Grass. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1819
vetetus . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 America . 1790
viscosus . . Apetal 6, S. Grass. Jamaica . 1781

articulatus, *australis*, *brizæus*, *caricinus*, *compactus*, *compressus*, *cruentus*, *difformis*, *dives*, *fascicularis*, *hydra*, *leucocéphalus*, *ligularis*, *Monti*, *mucronatus*, *pallenscens*, *Pangorei*, *paramattensis*, *pätens*, *pätulus*, *polycéphalus*, *polychrys*, *prostratus*, *rigidus*, *tenuiflorus*, *trisulcus*.

CYPHÉLLA, *Fries*. From *kypellon*, a cup. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. This species is found on decayed grass—*cuticulosa*.

CYPHIA, *Bergius*. From *kyphos*, curved; in reference to the stigma being gibbous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceæ*. A pretty genus; the species require a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and may be increased by taking off the young shoots as they begin to grow, and planting them in sand. The annual species merely require sowing. *Synonymes*: 1, *Loëlia cardamines*; 2, *L. volubilis*.

bulbosa . . . Pa. blue 8, G. A. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1791
cardamines 1 . . 7, S. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
incisa . . . Pa. red 2, G. A. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1819
Phytelma . . Pink . 7, G. Tu. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1822
volubilis 2 . . Pa. blue 7, G. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1795

CYPHONEMA, *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylidiaceæ*. "A remarkable new genus, of which a live specimen in flower has been sent to Spofforth, by Mr. Loddiges, imported as he states from Valparaiso, being the first cyrtanthiform plant found elsewhere than in South Africa." A shade of doubt has been cast upon the fact of its being a native of the above-mentioned country, Messrs. Loddiges having had many Cape bulbs in the same house with those imported from Chili.

Loddigesianum Grn. str. 5, S. Bl. P. 1 S. Africa 1838

CYPRESS. See *Cupressus*.

CYPRESS OAK. See *Quercus pedunculata fastigiata*.

CYPRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA. See *Widdringtonia*.

CYPRESS POWDER, as used in France, is made from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*.

CYPRESS TURPENTINE. See *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

CYPRIPEDIUM, *Linn.* From *Cypris*, one of Venus's names, and *podion*, a slipper; hence the name, Venus's, or Ladies' Slipper. *Linn.* 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The *Cypripediums* are remarkably handsome when in flower, and on that account, they deserve a place in every collection. They are all of the easiest culture. The hardy species succeed well in peat soil, either kept in a frame, or planted out in a shady border. The species, natives of America, require to be protected

from severe frost and rain. The stove kinds require the same treatment as other stove terrestrial Orchidaceæ. *Synonyme*: 1, *C. humile*; 2, *C. javanicum*; 3, *C. Dayii*.

acule 1	. Ro. pur. 5, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1786
album	. White 5, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1800
ariethnum	. Grn. ro. 4, H. Ter.	1	Canada	1808
barbatum 2	. Ro. brn. 4, S. Ter.	1	Malacca	1838
superbum	. Br. pur. 5, S. Ter.	1	Mt. Ophir.	
giganteum	. Br. pur. 5, S. Ter.	1		
Calceolus	. Yellow 6, H. Ter.	1	Eng., woods.	
helioticum	. Yellow 6, H. Ter.	1	Switz. fl.	1825
candidum	. White 5, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1826
cardium	. Yel. brn. 5, S. Ter.	1	Bolivia	
caudatum	. G. y. pur. 6, S. Ter.	1	Quito	1850
Faricæum	. Gr. w. pr. 5, S. Ter.	1	Assam	1855
glandulifolium	. Pa. pink 5, S. Ter.	1	N. Guinea.	
guttatum	. Yel. pur. 4, H. Ter.	1	Siberia	1829
hirsutissimum	. Pur. br. 5, S. Ter.	1	Java	1855
Hookeri	. Pur. yel. 5, S. Ter.	1		
insigne	. Pur. gr. 6, S. Ter.	1	Nepal	1819
Mahlii	. Fr. gr. y. 6, S. Ter.	1	Nepal	
trapezium	. Yellow 6, S. Ter.	1	Mexico	1844
incarnatum	. Wht. pur. 6, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	
album	. White 6, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1827
Lindleyanum	. Pur. yel. 5, S. Ter.	1	Guayana	
Löwii	. G. pur. y. 5, S. Ter.	1	Borneo	1846
macranthum	. Purple 5, H. Ter.	1	Siberia	1828
parviflorum	. Yel. wsh. 6, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1759
pubescens	. Yel. pur. 6, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1790
purpuratum	. Purple 9, H. Ter.	1	Archipel.	1836
spectabile 3	. Wht. pur. 6, H. Ter.	1	N. Amer.	1731
Stoneli	. Purple 6, S. Ter.	1	Borneo	1846
ventricosum	. Dk. pur. 4, H. Ter.	1	Siberia	1829
ventidum	. Gr. pur. 10, S. Ter.	1	Nepal	1816
villosum	. Gr. pr. y. 5, S. Ter.	1	Moulmein.	

CYRILLA, *Linn.* In honour of Dominico Cyrillo, M.D., a professor of botany at Naples, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyrtillaceæ*. A genus of pretty shrubs, that grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Young cuttings root in sand, under a glass. See *Trevirana*.

Antillarum	. White 7, G. Ev. S. 5 Antilles			1824
caroliniana	. White 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Carolina			1765

CYRILLACEÆ or **CYRILLADS**. A small order of shrubs, with evergreen leaves, nearly resembling *Ardisias*. All are inhabitants of North America.

CYRTANDRA, *Vahl.* See *Agalmisla*.

CYRTANDRACEÆ. See *Gesneraceæ*.

CYRTANTHERA, *Nees*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. The species of this genus are all beautiful plants. They must have a warm part of the stove, and plenty of pot-room; loam, peat, and leaf-mould, equal parts, is the best soil, and they grow readily from cuttings planted in soil, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Justicia carnea*.
aurantiaca . Orange 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . 1843
catalpifolia . Yellow 9, S. Ev. S. 6 Honduras . 1848
magnifica 1 . Rose 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Rio Janeiro 1827

CYRTANTHUS, *Aiton*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *anthos*, a flower; the tube of the flower is long and round. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylhidaceæ*. Handsome Cape bulbs, succeeding in a mixture of turfy loam, sand, and peat, and a liberal supply of water, when in a growing state. They may be increased readily from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gastronema sanguinea*. See *Gastronema*.

angustifolius	. Orange 5, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1774
carneus	. Flesh 8, G. Bu. P.	C. G. H.	

collinus		Crim. 6, G. Bu. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1816
obliquus		Gr. or. 6, G. Bu. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1774
odorus		Crim. 6, G. Bu. P.	2	C. G. H.	. 1818
pallidus		Pink 6, G. Bu. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1822
sanguineus		Scarlet 6, G. Bu. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1846
spiralis		Scarlet 6, G. Bu. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1790
striatus		Orange 7, G. Bu. P.	2	C. G. H.	
ventricosus		Red 6, G. Bu. P.	1	C. G. H.	. 1770

CYRTOCERAS, *Bennett*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *keras*, a horn; in allusion to the curved state of the horn of the segments of the crown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Hoya*. *Synonyme*: *Hoya coriacea*.

reflexum	. Cream 8, S. Ev. Tw.	Manilla	. . 1838
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CYRTOCHILUM, *Kunth*. From *cyrtos*, concave, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are small, but remarkably pretty when in blossom, and will probably be found to succeed best with the treatment recommended for the genus *Burlingtonia*. See *Cyrtopera*, *Miltönia*, and *Odontoglossum*.

bictoniense	. Red 10, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	1836
citrinum	. Yellow 5, S. Epi.	1	C. Amer.	1847
flavescens	. Yel. wsh. 6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 183-
filipes	. Red yel. 3, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	1838
graminifolium			S. Epi.	1
ecornatum	. Yel. pur. 3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
parviflorum	. Y. y. pr. 2, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	1839
Russellianum	. Spotted 3, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	
maculatum	. Grn. pur. 3, S. Epi.	1	Vera Cruz	1837
myrtacium	. Yel. wsh. 10, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1836
stellatum	. Cre. pk. 3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1839

CYRTODIRA. See *Achimenes*.

CYRTODON. See *Splachnum*.

CYRTOGONIUM, *Smith*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *gonu*, a knee; creeping stems. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acróstichum diversifolium*; 2, *A. repandum*.

costatum . . .	Brown 7, S.	Her. P.	1	Java . . .
crispatum . .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
diversifolium 1	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
flagelliferum .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies . 1825
laciniatum . .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	I. of Leyte.
punctatum . .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	Java . . .
repandum 2 .	Br. yel. 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
scandens . . .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
serratifolium .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
sinuosum . . .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	I. of Luzon.
subcrenatum .	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	E. Indies .
virens	Brown 5, S.	Her. P.	1	Java . . .

CYRTOLEPIS, *De Candolle*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Acacjchus*—*alexandrinus*.

CYRTOMIUM, *Presl*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns, requiring the same treatment as *Aspidium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium caryotideum*; 2, *A. falcatum*.

caryotideum 1	. Yellow 6, S. Her. P.	1	E. Indies.	
falcatum 2	. Yellow 6, S. Her. P.	1	S. Amer.	1839

CYRTOPERA, *Lindley*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are splendid species when in flower, and are easily cultivated with the treatment given to *Stanhopeas*, and the like. They are readily increased by separating the thick stem, with a portion of the rooting rhizoma attached. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cyrtopodium Woodfordii*; 2, *Cyrtochilus flavescens*.

flavescens 2	. Yl. spet 6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1896
Woodfordii 1	. Pink 9, S. Epi.	12	S. Amer.	. 1814

CYRTOPHLEBIUM, *R. Brown*. From *kyrtos*, curved, and *phlebs*, a vein. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. See *Polypodium—angustifolium, decarrens, nitidum*.

CYRTOPÓDIUM, *R. Brown*. From *kyrtos*, hollow, and *pous*, a foot; alluding to the curved stalk of the labellum of *C. Andersóni*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of plants well worth cultivating for the sake of their fine, yellow, sweet-scented flowers. They succeed well, treated as the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum punctatum, C. Willmörei*. See *Brassavola*.

Andersóni . Yellow 4, S. Epi. 2 St. Vincent . 1804
cardiochilum Pr. str. 5, S. Epi. 2 Costa Rica . 1846
cristatum . Yellow 4, S. Epi. .
flavum . Yellow 4, S. Epi. 2 . 1831
punctatum 1 Yel. red 4, S. Epi. 3 Brazil . 1823

CYRTOSTYLIS, *R. Brown*. From *kyrtos*, convex, and *stylos*, a style. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A very curious genus, succeeding well with the same treatment as is recommended for the genus *Corycium*.

glutiniferum Yellow . S. Epi. S. Amer. .
reniformis . Yellow . 6 F. Ter. 3 N. Holl. . 1823
Willmörei. Yel. sh. red 6, S. Epi. 4 Venezuela 1834

CYSTANTHE, *Graham*. From *kystis*, a bladder, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the bladder-like form of the flower-buds. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. A shrub of no great beauty, thriving in sandy loam, and propagated by half-ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass. *sprengeioides*. Yel. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ V. D. L. 1836

CYSTICÁPPOS, *Boerhaave*. From *kystis*, a bladder, and *kappos*, a Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the bladder capsules. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. Annual species, requiring to be sown in a gentle hot-bed, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground, where they will flower well. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fumaria vesicaria*.

alexandria 1 . Wht. red 6, H. Cl. A. 2 C. G. H. . 1696
alexandria Wht. red 6, H. Cl. A. 2 Alexan. . 1827

CYSTIDIÁNTHUS, *Harsk.* See *Hoya*.

CYSTÓPTERIS, *Bernh.* From *kystis*, a bladder, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium alpinum*; 2, *A. bulbiferum*; 3, *A. dentatum*; 4, *A. fragile*; 5, *A. rægium*; 6, *A. atomarium*—*alpina* 1, *bulbifera* 2, *dentata* 3, *fragilis* 4, *fumaroides*, *montana*, *rægia* 5, *ténus* 6.

CYSTOSEIRA, *Agardh*. From *kystis*, a bladder, and *seira*, a chain; in reference to the upper parts of the fronds appearing like little bladders chained together. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Species of sea-weed, found at all seasons of the year in the open ocean—*abrotanifolia, barbata, discors, ericoides, fibrosa, granulata, siliquosa, s. denudata, s. minor*.

CYTINACEÆ or **CISTUS-RAPES**. A small order of most singular parasitical plants, with the habits of a fungus, and the flowers of an endogenous plant.

CYTINUS, *Linn.* A most singular genus. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cytinaceæ*. These plants cannot very well be cultivated, but placed in a situation where they can attach themselves to the roots of plants, they will, if not dis-

turbed, increase. Several species are known, but only one has been introduced—*hypocistus*.

CYTISFORA, *Fries*. From *kystis*, a bladder, and *spora*, a sporule; the sporules appear like little bladders. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Minute species, growing on dead branches, leaves, &c.—*carphosperma, chrysosperma, fugax, guttifera, leucosperma, orbicularis, Rosarum, rubescens*.

CYTISUS, *Linn.* Derived from *Cythus*, one of the Cyclades, one of the species being first found there. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a very ornamental genus. The species are fine, hardy, free-flowering trees and shrubs, succeeding in almost any soil, and readily increased by seeds, layers, grafts, or buds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spartium multiflorum*; 2, *C. pauciflorus*; 3, *Spartium spinosum, villosum*; 4, *C. elongatus*; 5, *Spartium rubigenum*; 6, *S. patens*; 7, *S. spinosum*; 8, *Cytisus Laburnum incisum*. See *Adenocarpus, Cajanus, Calycotoma, Calophaca, Génista, Goodia, Rhychösia, and Thermopsis*.

æolicus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 7 Stromb. 1896
flore pleno . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 Eng. gard.
f. variegatis Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 6 Gard. hybrid.
albidus . White . 5, H. De. S. 4 S. Eur.
albus 1 . White . 5, H. De. S. 8 Portugal 1752
incarnatus . Flesh . 5, H. De. S. 8 Portugal 1752
luteus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 8 Hybd. gards.
alpinus . Yellow . 6, H. De. T. 20 Europe 1596
odoratus . Yellow . 6, H. De. T. 20 Hybd., gards.
péndulus . Yellow . 6, H. De. T. 15 Hybd., gards.
argenteus . Yellow . 8, H. De. S. 3 France 1739
austriacus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Austria 1741
biflorus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 8 Hungary 1760
calycinus 2 . Yellow . 8, H. De. S. 2 Tauria 1820
capitatus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Austria 1774
caucasicus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Caucas.
ciliatus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 8 Carpath. 1817
elegans . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1821
elongatus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 4 Hungary 1804
falcatus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Hungary 1816
glomeratus . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Zanzibar 1826
grandiflorus . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 4 Portugal 1816
hirsutus . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 4 S. Eur. 1739
Laburnum . Yellow . 5, H. De. T. 15 Switzl. 1596
filipes . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 15 Teneriffe 1838
f. variegatis Yellow . 5, H. De. T. 15 Gardens.
fragrans . Yellow . 6, H. De. T. 15 Gardens.
péndulus . Yellow . 5, H. De. T. 15 Gardens.
purpurea . } Purple . 7, H. Ev. T. 15 Hybrid 1828
scens . }
quercifolius 3 . Yellow . 5, H. De. T. 15 Gardens.
uralensis . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 15 Russia 1832
lámiger 3 . Yellow . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Spain 1821
rigidus . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
leucanthus . Pa. yel. . 6, H. De. S. 6 Hungr. 1806
mollis . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 4 . 1818
multiflorus 4 . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 4 Europe 1800
nárus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 2 Levant 1816
nigricans . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 3 Austria 1730
nubigenus 5 . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 Teneriffe 1779
orientalis . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 3 S. Eur. 1818
patens 6 . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 4 Portugal 1752
polytrichus . Yellow . 5, H. De. S. 2 Tauria 1818
proliferus . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1779
purpureus . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 3 Austria 1792
albiflorus . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 Austria.
péndulus . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 3 Gardens.
roseus . Rose . 6, H. De. S. 3 Gardens.
pygmaeus . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 1 Galacea .
racemosus . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. 3 . 1895
ruthenicus . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 3 Russia 1817
scoparius . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 6 Eng., com.
albus . White . 6, H. De. S. 6 Eng., com.
flore pleno . White . 4, H. De. S. 6 Eng., garda.
f. variegatis Yellow . 4, H. De. S. 6 Eng., garda.

sessilifolius .	Yellow .	6, H. De. S.	6 Italy .	1629
spinosus 7 .	Yellow .	6, H. Ev. S.	2 S. Eur. .	1596
supinus . .	Yellow .	6, H. De. Tr.	1 S. Eur. .	1755
triflorus . .	Yellow .	6, H. De. S.	3 Spain .	1640
Waldenii . .	Yellow .	5, H. De. T.	15 Dalmat. .	1838
microphyl- lus	Yellow .	5, H. De. T.	15	
procerus . .	Yellow .	6, H. De. T.	15 Portugal .	1816
rhodopneus	Yellow .	5, H. De. T.	15	
serotinus . .	Yellow .	6, H. De. T.	15 Hungary .	1826
sordidus . .	Yel. pur.	5, H. De. T.	15	

CZÁCKIA, *Andrezjowski*. In honour of Andre-zousky Czack, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A pretty species, producing abundance of elegant flowers; it prefers a good rich loam and an open situa-tion. It is readily increased by seeds, or di-viding the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anihéricum liliástrum*.
liliástrum 1 . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1629

D.

DABOËCIA. See *Menziesia*.

DACHA. An intoxicating drink, made from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), and used by the Hindoos under the name of *Banghe*, by the Turks as *Malach*, and by the Hottentots as *Dacha*.

DACRYDIUM, *Banks*. Derived from *dakru*, a tear; in reference to the gummy exudation. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. These are ornamental plants, resembling the spruce in appearance, except that the branches are somewhat pendulous; hence the English name of *D. cupressinum*, New Zealand Spruce. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thalámia cupressina*; 2, *Ju-níperus elata*. See *Libocedrus*, *Podocarpus*.
cupressinum 1 . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Zeal. . 1825
elátum 2 . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 20 Pulo Pen. 1830
Franklinii . . Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 20 V. D. L. . 1844

DACRYMYCES, *Nees*. From *dakru*, a tear, and *myke*, a fungus; in allusion to the deliques-cent nature of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Curious and minute species of *Fungi*, found usually upon dead and partially rotten wood, in the early part of the season—*moriformis*, *stellatus*, *violaceus*.

DACTYLANTHES. See *Euphòbia*.

DACTYLICÁPNOs, *Wallich*. From *dactylos*, a finger, and *karnos*, fumitory; alluding to the berries being finger-shaped. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. An interesting annual, of a climbing character, succeeding in any sandy soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dielytra scándens*.
thalictrifolia . 1 Yel. brn. 8, F. Ev. Cl. 3 Nepal. 1831

DÁCTYLIS, *Linn.* From *dactylos*, a finger; the head is divided so as fancifully to resemble fingers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Grami-naceæ*. An uninteresting genus of grasses, of easy culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Festuca antarctica*, *F. cespitosa*, *F. flabellata*. See *Rostrária*.

glomerata . Apetal . 6, H. Grass. 1½ Britain, mead,
variegata . Apetal . 6, H. Grass. ¾ Gardens .
ascéndens, *cespitosa* 1, *cyosuroides*, *glauca*,
glaucescens, *hispanica*, *littoralis*, *marítima*,
pátens, *repens*.

DÁCTYLUM, *Nees*. From *dactylos*, a finger. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Found on the mouldering stems of herbaceous plants—*pyriferum*.

DACTYLOCTENIUM, *Willd.* From *dactylos*, a finger, and *kleis*, a comb; alluding to the digi-

tate spikes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Grami-naceæ*. A plant of little merit, and of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cynosurus ægyptiacus*.
ægyptiacum . 1 Apetal 8, H. Grass. ¼ Egypt . 1770

DÁCTYLON. See *Cýnodon Dáctylon*.

DÆDALEA, *Persoon*. From *dædaleus*, artificial; labyrinthine arrangement of sinuosities. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Very minute species of *Fungi*, found at all seasons on rotten wood, trunks of trees, &c.—*angusta*, *betulina*, *biennis*, *Bulliardii*, *confragosa*, *gibbosa*, *quer-cina*, *unicolor*.

DÆMIA, *R. Brown*. The name given to it in Arabia, where the first plant was found. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. An ornamental genus of twining plants, thriving best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. Cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cynánchrum bicolor*; 2, *C. extensum*; 3, *Asclèpias scán-dens*.

bicolor 1 . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. . 1806
cordata . . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Arabia . 1824
extensa 2 . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 3 E. Ind. . 1777
scándens 3 . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Gambia . 1824

DÊMÓNOROPS, *Blume*. Name not explained. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Interest-ing dwarf palms, requiring the same treatment as other stove palms. See *Zalázca*.

DAFFODIL. See *Narcissus*.

DÁHLIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Andrew Dahl, a celebrated Swedish botanist, and pupil of Linnæus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Aste-raceæ*. This exceedingly beautiful genus com-prises almost an indefinite number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower-garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, grow-ing freely in almost any soil, particularly if of a sandy open nature. They may be raised plentifully from seeds, which should be sown early in the spring. After the flowering sea-son is over, and the frost has damaged the leaves and branches, the roots should be taken up and placed in a secure dry place, excluded from frost till spring, when they should be divided and propagated, and brought on by dung heat, in frames, for planting out in the flower-garden in May or June. Cuttings will root with great facility by merely breaking or cutting off the young shoots, and planting them in small pots in a warm frame heat; but this practice, as seeds grow so readily, ex-

cept for very rare kinds, is more troublesome than profitable. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dahlia frutranca fulgens*; 2, *Georgina pinnata*; 3, *D. glabrata*; 4, *D. excelsa*. See *Georgina*.

Barkèrie	Blush	8, H. Tu.	P. 2 Mexico	1838
anemone- flora 4	Lilac	11, G. Ev.	S. 10 Mexico	1830
Cervantèsii	Scarlet	8, H. Her.	P. 2 Mexico	
crocata 1	Scarlet	7, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1802
frustranca	Scarlet	9, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1802
aurántia	Orange	9, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1802
erócea	Yellow	9, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1802
lutea	Sulphur	9, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1802
glabrata	Lilac	7, H. Her.	P. 3 Mexico	1838
Mérkii 3	Lilac or.	7, H. Tu.	P. 2 Mexico	1840
scapigera	White	6, H. Her.	P. 3 Mexico	1837
superflua 2	Purple	9, H. Tu.	P. 6 Mexico	1789

The garden varieties of *Dahlia superflua* are now reckoned by hundreds, many most beautiful. Their colours and characters are described in the annual catalogues of nurserymen.

DAHOON. See *Nex Dahoon*.

DAIS, Linn. The derivation of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacæ*. This is an interesting species, much like the *Rhus cōtinus* in its leaves; it grows in a mixture of peat and loam, and is increased from cuttings of the roots, kept in a warm situation, and sometimes from seeds.

cotinifolia. Wh. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. 1776

DAIS. See *Béllis*.

DALBÉRGIA, Linn. In honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. Ornamental stove species, delighting most in sandy loam and peat; cuttings strike, if planted in sand, under a glass. See *Diphaca*, and *Lonchocarpus*.

alata	White	5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1823
Barclayi	Blue	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Mauritius	1823
Crœvel	White	5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1823
emarginata	White	4, S. Ev. T.	12 E. Ind.	1823
frondosa	White	5, S. Ev. T.	25 E. Ind.	1818
latifolia	White	5, S. Ev. T.	30 E. Ind.	1811
marginata	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	20 E. Ind.	1823
ougeinensis	White	6, S. Ev. T.	25 E. Ind.	1820
paniculata	White	6, S. Ev. T.	25 E. Ind.	1811
rimosa	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	20 E. Ind.	1823
robusta	White	6, S. Ev. T.	15 E. Ind.	1816
rubiginosa	White	6, S. Ev. T.	8 E. Ind.	1811
scandens	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	15 E. Ind.	1812
Sissoo	White	5, S. Ev. T.	80 E. Ind.	1820
stipulacea	White	4, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1820
tamarindifolia	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 E. Ind.	1820
Telfairii	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Mauritius	1823
timoriensis	White	7, S. Ev. T.	12 E. Ind.	1826
vibibilis	White	8, S. Ev. Tw.	20 E. Ind.	1818

DALBERGARIA. See *Collandra*.

DALCA, Linn. In honour of Thomas Dale, an English botanist of the last century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. All the species of this genus are almost destitute of interest; they grow best in loam and peat. The shrubby and perennial kinds are increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. The tender annual species must be sown on a gentle hot-bed, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *Psoralea laciiflora*; 2, *P. leporina*; 3, *P. Dàlea*. See *Petalostëmum*.

alopeu- roides 1	Pa. bl.	7, H.	A. 1 Mississippi	1812
argentea	Pink	6, S. Ev.	S. 1 Mexico	1850
aurea	Yellow	7, H. Her.	P. 2 Louisiana	1811

bicolor	Yel. bl.	7, S. Her.	P. 2 S. Amer.	1817
citriodora	Pink	10, S.	A. 1 N. Spain	1780
Cliffortiàna	Blue	7, H.	A. 1 Vera Cruz	1737
enneaphylla	Pink	7, S. Ev.	S. 4 W. Ind.	1772
Lagopus 2	White	7, F.	A. 4 Mexico	1780
laxiflora 3	Violet	10, H. Her.	P. 6 Louisiana	1811
mutabilis	Purple	10, G. Her.	P. 13 Mexico	1818
nubans	Violet	7, S. Her.	P. 1 Mexico	1824
phymatodes	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 13 Caraccas	1819
reclinata	Violet	7, S. Ev.	Tr. 4 Mexico	1820
sericea	Violet	7, S. Her.	P. 13 Mexico	1824
Thoulm.	Blue	7, G.	A. 1 Mexico	1816
tuberculata	Purple	7, S. Ev.	S. 2 Mexico	1824

DALCHAMPIA, Linn. In honour of James Dalechamp, a celebrated French botanist, who died in 1588. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ*. Pretty climbing plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely in sand.

brasiliensis	Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Brazil	1824
scifolia	Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Brazil	1820
scandens	Grn. yel.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1739

DALIBARDA, Linn. Named after Denis Dalibard, a French botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosacæ*. A curious plant, well suited for decorating rockwork or the front of flower-borders; it requires protecting in severe weather, and is increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *D. repens*. See *Comarópsis*.

violeoides. White 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1768

DALRYMPLEA. See *Turpinia*.

DALTŌNIA. Named by Hooker in honour of the Rev. James Dalton, an excellent English muscologist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryacæ*. Pretty dwarf species of moss. *D. splachnoides* is found growing, and that sparingly, by the side of a small stream on the Secawn Mountain, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. *Synonymes*: 1, *Néckera heteromalla*; 2, *Néckera splachnoides*—heteromalla 1, splachnoides 2.

DAMASŌNIUM, Schreber. From *damazo*, to subdue; in reference to its once supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharidacæ*. Handsome aquatics. *D. indicum* is reputed to possess the power of removing the venom of the sea-dog. See *Actinocarpus*.

indicum	White	8, S. Aq. P.	1 E. Ind.	1800
ovalifolium	White	8, G. Aq. P.	1 N. Hol.	1824

DAMES ROCKET. See *Hesperis matronalis*.

DAMES VIOLET. See *Hesperis tristis*.

DAMMAR PINE. See *Dammara*.

DAMMAR FITCH. See *Shorea robusta*.

DAMMARA, Mûbel. The name of the species in Amboyna. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinacæ*. A very handsome genus of *Conifera*, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam, but of difficult propagation. The only successful mode is to take off the cuttings as soon as ripened, and plant them in a pot of sand, under a glass, in a gentle bottom heat. Liquid storax is thought to be yielded by a species of this genus. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pinus Dammara*, *Agathis loranthifolia*, *A. Dammara*, *Abies Dammara*, *D. alba*.

australis	Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	400 N. Zeal.	1821
macrophylla	Apetal	5, G. Ev. T.	50 Vanicula	1850
Moorei	Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	60 N. Caledo.	1850
obtusà	Apetal	5, G. Ev. T.	50 Amiteura	1850
orientalis 1	Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	80 Amoyana	1804

DAMPIERA. Named by Brown, in memory of Captain William Dampier, the celebrated circumnavigator. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniceæ*. Ornamental species, succeeding well in a mixture of peat and loam; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.

alata . . .	Blue 5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. .	1840
cuneata . . .	Blue 5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. .	1842
fasciculata . . .	Blue 5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. .	1842
lavandulæa . . .	Blue 5, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. .	1843
linearis . . .	Blue 5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. .	1840
ovalifolia . . .	Blue 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. .	1824
stricta . . .	Blue 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W. .	1814

DANÆA, *Smith*. In honour of Pierre Martin Dana, a writer on the plants of Piedmont. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Danæaceæ*. An ornamental species of fern, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the root.

alata . . .	Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. .	1823
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DANÆACEÆ or **DANÆAWORTS**. A small order of handsome ferns, some forming trees. All are natives of tropical countries.

DANCING-GIRLS. See *Mantisia Saltatoria*.

DANDELION. See *Leontodon*.

DANTHONIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Danthoine, a French botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A worthless genus of grasses, of simple cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Avena provincialis*; 2, *A. semiannularis*; 3, *A. glumacea*; 4, *A. strigosa*—calycina, curvifolia, longifolia, macrantha, pilosa, provincialis 1, semiannularis 2, sericea, spicata 3, rigida 4.

DAPHNACEÆ. See *Thymelæceæ*.

DAPHNADS. See *Thymelæceæ*.

DAPHNE, *Linn*. From *daio*, to burn, and *phone*, a noise; it crackles when burning. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæceæ*. All handsome dwarf shrubs, mostly evergreens, excellently suited for planting near the front of shrubberies. The branches of *D. Cneorum* are procumbent, stretching to a great distance; whence it makes a beautiful rock plant. All the species prefer a peaty soil, and are readily increased by grafting on the common Spurge Laurel (*D. Laureola*), which may be plentifully raised from seed. In the South of Europe, *D. Gnidium* is used to dye wool yellow. The berries of *D. Laureola* are poisonous to all animals except birds. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. Daphnifolia*; 2, *D. collina neapolitana*; 3, *D. cannabina*; 4, *D. oleifolia*; 5, *Passerina Tarton-raia*; 6, *P. villosa*; 7, *P. Thymelæa*; 8, *Mezereum foliis-atropurpureus, papyracea*. See *Lagetta*, *Edgeworthia*.

alpha . . .	White . 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Italy . .	1759
altaica . . .	White . 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Siberia .	1796
Aucklandi . . .	Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. .	
australis . . .	Pink . 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Naples .	1838
chinensis . . .	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 4	China .	1825
Cneorum . . .	Pink . 3, H. Ev. S. 2	Austria .	1752
fol. variegatis	Gn. yel. 7, H. Ev. S. 2	Gardens .	
collina . . .	Purple 3, H. Ev. S. 3	Italy . .	1752
Fortuni . . .	Lilac . 2, G. De. S. 3	China .	1844
Gnidium . . .	White . 7, H. Ev. S. 2	Spain .	1597
Houtteana . . .	Vio lil. 3, H. De. S. 2	China .	1850
hybrida 1 . . .	Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid .	1827
indica . . .	White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4	China .	1800
rubra . . .	Fr. pk. 4, G. Ev. S. 4	China .	1840

japonica . . .	Pink . 3, G. Ev. S. 2	Japan . .	1840
Laureola . . .	Green . 2, H. Ev. S. 6	Brit. woods .	
lutetiana . . .	Rose . 4, F. Ev. S. 3	Hybrid . .	
Mezereum . . .	Pink . 3, H. De. S. 3	Eng. woods .	
album . . .	White . 3, H. De. S. 3	Eng. gard. .	
autumnale . . .	Red . 8, H. De. S. 3	Europe . .	
rubrum . . .	Pink . 3, H. De. S. 3	Eng. woods .	
neapolitana 2 . . .	Purple 3, H. Ev. S. 2	Naples . .	1822
odora . . .	Pk. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	China . .	1831
rubra . . .	Pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 3	China . .	1831
variegata . . .	White . 10, G. Ev. S. 3	Japan . .	1800
oleoides . . .	White . 4, H. Ev. S. 2	Crete . .	1815
papyracea 3 . . .	White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4	Nepal . .	1824
pontica . . .	Gn. yl. 4, H. Ev. S. 4	Pontus . .	1759
rubra . . .	Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 4	Hybrid . .	1827
fol. variegatis	Pink . 8, H. Ev. S. 3	Pontus . .	
pubescens . . .	Yellow 4, H. Ev. S. 3	Austria .	1810
sericea 4 . . .	White . 4, H. Ev. S. 2	Crete . .	1820
striata . . .	Purple 5, H. Ev. S. 2	Switzerl. .	1819
Tarton-raia 5 . . .	White . 6, H. Ev. S. 3	France . .	1640
Thymelæa 7 . . .	Yellow 3, H. Ev. S. 3	Spain . .	1815
tinifolia . . .	White . 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica .	1773
tomentosa 6 . . .	White . 6, F. Ev. S. 2	Asia . .	1800
viridiflora . . .	Green . 4, H. Ev. S. 1	Nepal . .	1829

DARÆA. See *Asplenium*.

DARLINGTONIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Dr. Darlington, an American botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. The soil best adapted to these pretty plants is peat and sand, mixed with vegetable mould. They do best grown in pots, among the Alpine plants. They may be increased by dividing at the roots, or by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acacia brachyloba*; 2, *Mimosa glandulosa, Acacia glandulosa*.

brachyloba 1 . . .	White 9, F. Her. P. 1	W. Amer. .	1803
glandulosa 2 . . .	White 9, F. Her. P. 1	W. Amer. .	1806

DARNEL. See *Lilium temulentum*.

DARWINIA, *Rudge*. In honour of Dr. Darwin, the celebrated author of the poem entitled the Botanic Garden. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chamaelauciaceæ*. These very singular plants grow well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the young wood strike freely in sand, under a glass.

fasciculata . . .	White . 6, G. Ev. S. 20	N. Hol. .	1820
taxifolia . . .	White . 6, G. Ev. S. 20	N. Hol. .	1824

DASYANTHES. See *Erica*.

DASYCARPOS, hairy-fruited.

DASYLIRION, *Zucc*. From *dasy*, thick, and *lirion*, a lily; the plants are succulent. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. The species of this genus require similar treatment to the tender species of Yucca, and are increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Roulinia acrotricha, Yucca acrotricha*.

acrotrichum . . .	White . 5, G. Her. P. 5	Mexico .	1830
graminifolium . . .	White . 5, G. Her. P. 5	Mexico .	1835

DASYSTEMON, *De Candolle*. From *dasy*, thick, and *stemon*, a stamen; in allusion to the thick filaments. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. For culture, &c., see annual species of *Crassula*.

calycinum . . .	White . 6, H. A. 1	Australia	1823
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DATE of TREBESOND. See *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*.

DATE-PALM. See *Phoenix*.

DATE-PLUM. See *Diospyros*.

DATISCA, *Willdenow*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Datisceæ*. Hardy herbaceous plants, growing in any common garden

soil, to the height of four feet. They are increased by divisions at the roots.

camabina . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 4 Candia . 1640
hirta . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 4 Pennsylv. 1826

DATISCÆE or **DATISCADS**. A small order nearly related to *Begoniads*—consisting of herbaceous plants and a few large trees.

DATŪRA, *Linn.* An alteration of the Arabic name, *tatorah*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanæceæ*. An ornamental genus, but chiefly composed of plants possessing very deleterious qualities. The seeds of *D. ceratocaulon* will sometimes remain in the ground for several years before they vegetate. The seeds of all the species require to be sown early in spring, on a hotbed, and when of sufficient size they should be transplanted into a warm border, where they will flower better than if kept in pots. In the United States the juice of *D. Stramonium* is used in doses of from twenty to thirty grains in cases of epilepsy, or of mania without fever. *Synonymes*: 1, *humilis*; 2, *Brugmansia suaveolens*. See *Brugmansia*.

carthaginensis White 7, H. A. 2 Grenada . 1850
ceratocaulon . White 8, H. A. 2 S. Amer. . 1805
chloranthia 1. Yl. gr. 7, H. A. 1 Texas . 1859
comiflora . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1844
fastuosa . . . Purp. 8, H. A. 3 Egypt . 1629
fœrox . . . White 8, H. A. 3 China . 1731
Gardneri 1. White 8, G. Ev. S. 15 S. Amer. . 1733
guayaquilensis White 8, H. A. 2 Guayaquil. 1826
lævis . . . White 7, H. A. 2 Africa . 1780
Métel . . . White 7, H. A. 2 Asia . 1596
muricata . . . White 5, H. A. 2 . 1820
Stramonium . White 8, H. A. 2 Eng. rubbish.
Tátula . . . Blue . 8, H. A. 3 N. Amer. . 1629

DAUBENTŌNIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Daubenton, a celebrated naturalist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. Very handsome plants; for culture and propagation, see *Piscidia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aschynomene longifolia*, *Piscidia longifolia*; 2, *Aschynomene punctica*, *longifolia* 1. Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain. 1820
punctica 2. . Vermil. . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain. 1820
Tripetiàna . Scar. or . 8, G. De. S. 3 Buenos A. 1840

DAUBÉNŶA. Dr. Lindley named this genus after Dr. Charles Daubeny, the late professor of botany at Oxford, and well known for his physiological researches. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliæceæ*. This is a very pretty as well as a singular little genus, producing its beautiful yellow flowers in an umbel larger than a crown-piece. It will grow well in sandy loam and peat, and may be increased from off-sets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Massonia latea*.

ahrea 1. . Yellow . 6, G. Bu. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1832
fulva . . . Yellow . 6, S. Bl. P. 1 Africa . 1836

DAUCUS, *Tournefort*. From *daio*, to make hot; in allusion to its supposed effect in medicine. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are very useful, as *D. Carota*, and its varieties which yield the esculent root so well known under the name of carrot. They grow well in any common soil; the seeds require to be sown towards the end of March, or beginning of April. See *Platyspermum*, and *Trachyspermum*.

Carota . . . White 6, H. B. 3 Brit. fields.
aurántia . . . White 6, H. B. 3 Europe, gardens.
horténsis . . . White 5, H. B. 3 Europe, gardens.
præcox . . . White 6, H. B. 3 Europe, gardens.

aureus, *crinitus*, *Gingidium*, *gummifer*, *hippidus*, *littoralis*, *lucidus*, *maritimus*, *mauritanicus*, *meifolius*, *montevidensis*, *parviflorus*, *polygamus*, *siculus*.

DAVALLIA, *Smith*. In honour of Edmund Davall, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiæceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful ferns. The rootstock of *D. canariensis* curves over the side of the pot in which it grows, and being covered with close brown hair, it very much resembles a hare's-foot; hence it is commonly called the hare's foot fern. The species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by divisions at the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichomanes gibberda*.

alata . . . Br. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .
bullata . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal .
canariensis . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 Canaries. 1699
concecadensis Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. . 1823
dissecta . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Java .
dubia . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1826
elegans . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
fiaccida . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1820
fumaroides . Br. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1828
gibberda . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1825
pentaphylla . Br. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Singapore
pyxidata . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1808
retusa . . . Br. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
sclida . . . Br. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon 1841
tenuifolia . . Br. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon

DAVEARIA. See *Podolbium*.

DAVIESIA, *Smith*. In honour of the Rev. Hugh Davies, F.L.S., a Welsh botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. The species are all very handsome plants when in flower; they do best in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; cuttings nearly ripened, of all the species, will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Daviesia glauca*; 2, *Chorozema diversifolia*, *C. genistefolia*. See *Jacksonia*.

acicularis . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1804
alata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1818
angulata . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Swan R. .
cordata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 1/2 N. Holl. . 1824
corymbosa . . . Wt. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1804
genistoides . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1825
incrassata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1820
junceæ . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 1/2 N. Holl. . 1823
juniperina . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1825
latifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1805
leptophylla . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
linearis . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. S. W. . 1827
longifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Swan R. . 1840
mimosoides 1. . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1809
pedunculata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .
physodes . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
polyphylla . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1842
pingens . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1825
quadrilæta . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
racemulosa 2. . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 1/2 N. Holl. . 1823
ramulosa . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1842
squarrosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
ulicina . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1792
umbellulata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1816
virgata . . . Tawny 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Blue Mts. . 1827

DEAL-WOOD is the timber of *Pinus*.

DAY LILY. See *Hemerocallis*.

DEADLY CARROT. See *Thapsia*.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. See *Atropa Belladonna*.

DEAD NETTLE. See *Galeobdolon*.

DEASTELLA. See *Mimëtis*.

DÉBILE, weak, feeble, slender.

DECÁNDROUS, having ten stamens.

DECAPHÝLLOUS, ten-leaved.

DECIDUOUS, falling off. Leaves which are shed annually are said to be deciduous; as are trees that annually lose their leaves.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. See *Taxodium distichum*.

DECIPUENS, deceiving, by resembling something else.

DECLINATE, curved downwards.

DECOCTION, a preparation or digest, by boiling water.

DECODON, *Gmelin*. From *deca*, ten, and *odous* (*odontos*), a tooth; referring to the calyx having ten teeth. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. This is a handsome border plant when in flower, growing in any common soil, and increased by dividing the plant at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nesaea verticillata*.

verticillata 1, Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759

DECOMPOUND: a leaf is said to be decomposed when it is often pinnated; a panicle, when its branches are also paniced.

DECORTICATED, disbarked.

DECUMARIA, *Linn.* From *decuma*, a tenth; in reference to the tenfold structure of some of the flowers and fruit. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philadelphææ*. The species of this genus are ornamental, and well adapted to training against a wall or trellis; they grow well in any common soil, and may be increased by layers, or cuttings planted in sand, under a glass.

barbata . . . White 7, H. De. Tw. 4 Carolina . 1785
prostrata . . . White 7, H. De. Tr. 3 N. Amer. . 1820
sarmentosa . . . White 7, H. De. Tw. 25 Carolina . 1758

DECUMBENT, lying down.

DECURRENT, running down.

DECURSIVE, having a tendency to run down.

DECUSSATE, when two right lines cross each other at right angles, they are said to be decussate.

DEERINGIA, *R. Brown*. In memory of Dr. Charles Deering, an English botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantææ*. Curious but weak-growing plants. The seeds require to be sown in a hothouse or hotbed, and when of sufficient size the plants may be potted off and placed among the stove plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Celësia baccata*.

celosioides . . . White . 9, S. . B. 4 E. Ind. . 1804
indica . . . White . 10, S. . B. 14 E. Ind. . 1804

DEFLEXED, turned downwards.

DEFOLIATUS, deprived of leaves.

DIGRAPHIS, *Trinius*. Derived from *dis*, twice, and *grapho*, to mark. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phalaris arundinæa*; 2, *Arundo colorata*—americana 1, arundinæa 2, variegata.

DEHISCENT, gaping; an expression applied to the mode in which the anthers or the fruit burst open and discharge their contents.

DELESSERIA, *Lamour*. In honour of M. Benjamin Delessert, a famous French botanical patron. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiææ*. Beautiful species, of mostly deep green *Algae*, found in the ocean and on the sea-shore—*alata*, *a. angustissima*, *a. dilatata*, *Bonnemaisoni*, *glandulosa*, *gmelina*, *hypoglossum*, *lace-*

rata, *ocellata*, *Plocaminum*, *punctata*, *ruscifolia*, *sanguinea*, *sinuosa*, *uncinata*.

DELIMA, *Linn.* From *delino*, to file or shave off; the leaves are used for polishing. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dilleniææ*. Very fine climbing plants, growing best in loam, peat, and sand mixed; ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tetracera sarmentosa*.

nitida . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Trinidad . 1830
sarmentosa 1. Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Ceylon . 1820

DELIQUESCENT, melting away upon exposure to air.

DELPHINIUM, *Linn.* From *delphin*, a dolphin; in reference to the supposed resemblance in the nectary of the plant to the imaginary figures of the dolphin. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ranunculææ*. All the species of larkspur are showy, and valuable as border flowers, especially *D. Ajacis* and *Consolida*, both of which are universally grown among the border annuals. The herbaceous and perennial kinds are increased by divisions or seeds, and the annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border, where they will flower and seed freely. *D. Consolida* is regarded as a simple astringent. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. tri-dactylon*; 2, *D. hirsutum*; 3, *D. intermedium*; 4, *D. juncum*; 5, *D. ambiguum*. See *Consolida*.

Aconiti . . . Purple 6, H. . A. 1 Levant . 1801
Ajacis . . . Pink . 6, H. . A. 14 Switzrl. . 1573
flore-pleno . . . Varigt. 6, H. . A. 1 Europe . 1573
albidiflorum . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 3 Armenia . 1823
alpinum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 5 Hungary . 1816
altatum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Altaia . 1829
ambiguum . . . Blue . 6, H. . A. 2 Barbary . 1759
amœnum . . . Pa. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1818
aztreum . . . Lgt. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 6 Carolina . 1805
Barlowii . . . Dk. bl. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Eng. hyb.
caeruleum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hybrid . 1847
cardinale . . . Scarlet 6, H. Her. P. 2 California . 1854
cardiophyllum . . . Blue . 6, H. . A. 1 Pyrenees . 1818
cheillanthum . . . Dk. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1819
multiplex . . . Az. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.
chinense . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1818
flore-pleno . . . Dp. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1818
Consolida . . . Blue . 4, H. . A. 2 Eng. fields.
flore-pleno . . . Varigt. 6, H. . A. 2 Eng. gards.
crassicaule . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1822
cuneatum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1816
dasycarpum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Caucasus . 1819
decorum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Russia . 1838
dictyocarpum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1817
discolor . . . Bl. wt. 8, H. Her. P. 5 Siberia . 1834
divaricatum . . . Purple 7, H. . A. 1 Persia . 1836
elatum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 6 Siberia . 1597
elegans . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 14 N. Amer.
flore-pleno . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 14 N. Amer. 1741
elegans Bar-
lowii . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hybrid, gards.
exaltatum 1 . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1758
fissum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 4 Hungary . 1816
flexuosum . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus . 1820
gracile . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1826
grandiflorum . . . Dk. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1816
album . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens . 1816
flore-pleno . . . Dk. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens.
chinense . . . Blue . H. Her. P. 2 China . 1816
Hulmii . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Eng. gards.
pallidum . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens.
rubrum . . . Rd.pk. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens.
hybridum 2 . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1794
intermedium . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 6 Silesia . 1710
caerulescens . . . Lgt. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 6 Gardens . 1836
laxum . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 6 Gardens.
leptostachyum 3 . . . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 6 Pyrenees.

intermedium .				
pedicellatum .	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 6	Gardens . 1836
pilosissimum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 6	Siberia
ranunculifolium	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 6	Pyrenees.
sapphirinum	Blue		H. Her. P. 6	Hybrid .
laxiflorum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 3	Siberia
Menziesii	Blue	. 7, H.	Ta. P. 3	N. Amer. 1826
mesoleucum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 3	. 1822
montanum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 4	Switzerl. 1819
bracteosum	Blue	. 6, H.	Her. P. 6	S. Eur. 1816
moschatum	Dk. bl.	8, H.	Her. P. 6	Switzerl. 1834
ochroleucum	White	6, II.	Her. P. 2	Iberia 1823
Oliverianum	Blue	. 6, H.	A. 13	S. Eur. 1826
palldium	Pale bl.	6, II.	Her. P. 2	Siberia 1822
palmarifidum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 3	Siberia 1824
glabellum	Blue	. 6, H.	Her. P. 3	Siberia 1817
pentacyneum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 2	S. Eur. 1810
peregrinum	4 Blue	. 7, H.	A. 1	Italy . 1820
picium		Lgt. bl. 6, H.	B. 13	S. Eur. 1816
pschdo-peregrinum	Red	. 6, II.	Her. P. 3	Siberia 1823
pubescens	5 Blue	. 8, H.	A. 2	Mediterr. 1816
purpureum	Purple	7, II.	Her. P. 2	Siberia 1785
Reguifii	Blue	. 7, H.	B. 4	Majorca 1824
revolutum	Pale bl.	4, H.	Her. P. 6	
speciosum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 4	Caucasus 1816
spirium	Blue	. 8, H.	Her. P. 4	Siberia 1810
Staphisagria	Lgt. bl.	7, II.	B. 2	S. Eur. 1596
tonussimum	6 Purple	8, H.	A. 1	Greece 1885
tricornae	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1806
triste	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 2	Dahuria 1819
ucyanicum	Blue	. 6, H.	Her. P. 13	Siberia 1818
urecolatum	Blue	. 6, H.	Her. P. 2	. 1801
velutinum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 4	Italy . 1819
villosum	Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 4	Caucasus 1818
vinumveum	Blue	. 8, H.	Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1825
virgatum	Blue	. 6, H.	A. 13	Syria 1823

The garden varieties of Delphinium, as given in the catalogues of nurserymen, are some of them exceedingly beautiful. A few may be named—*delicatum*, *cardiopetalum*, *Hendersoni*, *magnificum*, *grandiflorum*, *maximum*, *formosum*, *Montrency*, *Mooreanum*.

DÉLTA-LEAVED, shaped like the Greek Δ .

DELTOÏDES, triangular.

DEMATIUM, Person. From a diminutive of *dema*, a bundle; in reference to the mode of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceae*. An extremely minute species of *Fungi*, of a bluish colour, found on the stems of herbs in autumn—*articulatum*.

DEMULCENT, having the property of softening anything.

DENDROBĪUM, Swartz. From *dendron*, a tree, and *bios*, life; in the places of their natural growth, the species are generally found upon trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, *Nat. Or. Orchidaceæ*. No orchidaceous plants contribute more to the gaiety of the stove than the species of this splendid genus. *D. nobile, chrysanthum, Gibsoni, fimbriatum, densiflorum*, and many others, are equalled by few, and certainly not surpassed, in the beauty of their flowers, by any other orchidaceous plants; and if the following directions be attended to, they will be found very easy of culture:—All orchidaceous plants require (to cultivate them successfully), a season of growth, a season of rest, and a season for flowering; all of which should coincide, as much as possible, with the corresponding seasons of those parts of the globe which they so profusely inhabit; and the species of this genus should especially be subjected to a change of treatment assimilating as much as

possible to that before mentioned, without which, they will never flower in perfection. In India, three seasons only are known; the hot, or dry season, which is succeeded by the rainy season, and the cold, or winter season. In the hot season, all, or the greater part, of the plants belonging to this genus produce their flowers; in the rainy season, they make their shoots; and during the cold season, they have a period of repose. The different seasons being so well known, it is very easy to imitate them in our hothouses, and by attending to these simple rules, we should be enabled to flower the species of this more abundantly than those of any other orchidaceous genus, besides which, they might be easily induced to flower in this country at any season of the year. *D. chrysanthum*, Pierardi, and some others grow well when fastened singly on pieces of wood, and treated as is recommended under *Burlingtonia*; but they all succeed well when potted in very turfy peat, raised above the pot, in the same way as is recommended in potting *Stanhopeas*. A strong moist heat is indispensable in the growing season, when they may be frequently slightly syringed overhead. They will be found to succeed best in a warmer part of the house than the *Stanhopeas* require. They are propagated by detaching one or more of the stems while in a dormant state, taking care not to injure the roots, and potting it carefully in turfy peat soil, and not much raised above the pot, which must be carefully drained; the pot should then be plunged in a gentle bottom heat, where the plant will speedily produce new shoots. Synonyms: 1, *D. cucullatum*; 2, *D. pusillum*; 3, *capreum*, *clavatum*, *Cynlidium moschatum*, *Epidendrum moschatum*; 4, *Pedilodnum Kühlh.*, *P. secundum*; 5, *barbatulum*; 6, *Färneri alba*, *fimbriatum majus*, *formosum giganteum*; 7, *moulmeinense*, *tortile rosea*; 8, *Holochrysa*; 9, *Desmétrichum cymbidioides*; 10, *Desmétrichum criniferum*. See *Aporem*, *Broughtonia*, *Camaridium*, *Pedidium*, *Eria*, *Polystachya*, *Specklinia*, and *Xylobium*.

acerosum	Yel. pk.	9, S.	Epi. 1	Singapore	1840
aculeare	Yel. pk.	8, S.	Epi. 1	Singapore	1840
acuminatissi- mum	Grnish.	10, S.	Epi. 3	Manilla	1840
aduncum	Pink	7, S.	Epi. 2	Manilla	1812
aequilum	Wt. brn.	13, S.	Epi. 3	N. Holl.	1823
affine		8, S.	Epi.	Timor	1843
aggregatum	Yellow	4, S.	Epi. 1	India	1828
majus	White	4, S.	Epi. 1	India	1835
albo-sangu- neum	Wh. red	8, S.	Epi. 1	Moulmein	1850
album	White pk.	4, S.	Epi. 1	India	1828
alpestre	White	9, S.	Epi. 1	Himalayas	1840
amboinensis	Rose	8, S.	Epi. 1	Amboyna	1850
amœnum	Wh. yel.	6, S.	Epi. 13	Nepal	1843
ampleum	Straw fld.	4, S.	Epi. 1	Khoosca	1837
anodunum	Purple	6, S.	Epi. 13	Philippin.	1840
aqueum	Greenish bl.	3, S.	Epi. 1	Bombay	1842
aureum	Yellow	9, S.	Epi. 2	Ceylon	1836
pallidum	Pale yel.	3, S.	Epi. 2	Ceylon	1836
auriferum	Yellow	2, S.	Epi. 1	China	1843
barbatum	Buff	7, S.	Epi. 1	Bombay	1838
bicameratum	Yel. pur.	8, S.	Epi. 1	Khoosca	1837
bicolor	Wh. red.	11, S.	Epi. 1		
biflorum			S. Epi.	S. Islands	1844
bigibbum	Purple	11, S.	Epi. 2	N. Holl.	1850
bulbbum			S. Epi.	N. Guinea	1844

breviflorum	Grn. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	
caerulescens	Sky blue 4, S. Epi. 2	Khooseca	1837
candidum	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1		
calamiforme	Green 8, S. Epi. 1½	Singapore	1840
calcaratum	Or. pink 6, S. Epi. 2	E. Ind.	1820
calceolaria	Yellow 8, S. Epi. 1	India	1838
calcolus			
Cambridge- anum	Yellow 9, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
canaliculatum	White 3, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1824
candidum	White 4, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
cassythoides	Buff 10, S. Epi. 1	Pt. Jackson	
chlorops 5	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1	Bombay	1842
chrysanthum	Yellow 2, S. Epi. 1	Nepal	1828
chrysotrichum	Yellow 3, S. Epi. 1	India	1845
clavatum	Yellow 4, S. Epi. 1	Assam	
complanatum		Australia	1828
compressum	Yellow 8, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1842
crassulifolium		Australia	1839
crepidatum	W. pk. yel. 3, S. Epi. 1	India	1849
labellum-glabro	Ro. or. w. 3, S. Epi. 1	Assam	1856
erectum	White 8, S. Epi. 2	S. Amer.	1847
criniferum 10	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1843
crispatum	White 6, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	1838
crumenatum	White 4, S. Epi. 2	Sumatra	1823
violacodrum	White 4, S. Epi. 1	Java	1838
encullatum	Pl. straw 9, S. Epi. 2	India	1835
encumerinum	Whit. pk. 6, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1841
cumulatum	Pink 5, S. Epi. 1	Java	1855
Cunninghami	White 5, S. Epi. 1	N. Zeal.	1843
cypreum	Red buff 6, S. Epi. 2½	E. Ind.	1825
cuspidatum	White 6, S. Epi. 1½	Savoy	1844
cymbidioides	Ochr. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1	Java	1853
Dalhousia- num 6	Pur. rose 6, S. Epi. 2	Brazil	1837
Davii		S. Epi.	
densiflorum	Orange 6, S. Epi. 1½	Nepal	1820
pallidum	Pale yel. 6, S. Epi. 1½	India	1837
denidans	Whit. grn. 4, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
Devonianum	W. y. pk. 5, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	1837
discolor	Yel. brn. 10, S. Epi. 3	Java	1838
Egertoniae	Pink yel. 8, S. Epi. 1	Sabaranp.	1844
elongatum	Yel. rd. 10, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1835
erosum		S. Epi.	Java 1844
excisum	White 9, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1840
Falconeri	Pu. or. wt. 4, S. Epi. 1	Bhootan	1856
Färmeri	Ro. str. 3, S. Epi. 1½	E. Ind.	1847
fimbriatum	Yellow 5, S. Epi. 2	Nepal	1823
oculatum	Oran. brn. 6, S. Epi. 3	Nepal	1840
flavescens	Yellow 8, S. Epi. 1	Java	1844
formosum	White 5, S. Epi. 2	Khooseca	1837
Fytcheianum		S. Epi.	
gemellum	Yelsh. gr. 11, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1840
Gibsonii	Orange 6, S. Epi. 1½	Khooseca	1837
glabacum	Green 9, S. Epi. 1	Philippines	
Griffithianum	Yellow 3, S. Epi. 1½	E. Indies	1838
Hasseltii	Purple 11, S. Epi. 1½	Java	1844
herbaceum	Greenish 9, S. Epi. 1	India	1844
heterocarpum	Pa. yel. 9, S. Epi. 2	Khooseca	1837
Heyneanum	Whit. gr. 3, S. Epi. 1½	Bombay	1838
hianum	Whit. grn. 3, S. Epi. 1½	Bombay	1838
Hilli	Wh. y. l. br. 6, S. Epi. 2	Mortn. B.	1860
hymenophyl- lum		S. Epi.	Java 1844
infundibulum	Yellow 5, S. Epi. 1	Moulmein.	
insigne	Yelsh. gn. 6, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
intermedium		S. Epi.	India 1837
Jenkinsi	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1	Assam	1837
janceum	Green 5, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1841
Kingianum	Pk. spot 9, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1843
Kuhlii 4	Pa. pur. 10, S. Epi. 2	Java	1844
latifolium	Green 4, S. Epi. 1	Manilla	
lingueforme	Purple 5, S. Epi. 1	N. S. W.	1810
litifolium	Lil. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1½		
longicollis	Str. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1840
longicauda	White 5, S. Epi. 1	Nepal	1828
Lowii	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1	Borneo	
Maerzi	Pink 10, S. Epi. 1	India	1839
maerianum	Lilac 2, S. Epi. 7	Manilla	1842
macrochilum	Rose 7, S. Epi. 1½	Manilla	1838
macrophyllum	Purple 7, S. Epi. 2	Philippin.	1838
gigantum	Rose 7, S. Epi. 2	Philippines.	
M'Carthyi	Rose 7, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1854
macrosta- chium	Pale yel. 4, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1829
mesochilum	White 6, S. Epi. 1	India	1846
microbalbon		S. Epi.	Milghensis 1844

minutum	White 3, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1836
miserum	White 3, S. Epi. 1	Philippin.	1837
moniliforme	Blue 4, S. Epi. 1	Japan	1824
Mooreanum	Whit. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1	Aniteura	1850
moschatum 3	Ro. buff 5, S. Epi. 1	E. Ind.	1828
multicaule	White 4, S. Epi. 1	E. Ind.	1837
mutabile	Rose 4, S. Epi. 1	Java	1844
myosurus	Blue pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Society I.	1825
nobile	Gn. y. l. pk. 2, S. Epi. 1	China	1836
Wallichii	Pur. c. wh. 3, S. Epi. 1½	E. Indies	1840
nodatum 8	Yellow 5, S. Epi. 1	Moulmein.	
nudum	Pale pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Java	1844
ochreatum	Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
palplore	Wh. y. l. 10, S. Epi. 1	Moulmein	1840
Paxtoni	Oran. br. 4, S. Epi. 1½	Khooseca	1837
pectum	Rose cr. 6, S. Epi. 1	Borneo	
Pierardi 1	Whitish 4, S. Epi. 2	E. Ind.	1815
latifolium	P. rose y. l. 6, S. Epi. 2	Singapore	1830
Intescens	Yellowish 5, S. Epi. 2	India	1835
majus 7	Whitish 4, S. Epi. 2	India	1830
planilobum	Whit. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1½	Manilla	1840
plicatile	Yel. rd. 4, S. Epi. 1	Manilla	1837
polyanthum	Yel. cr. 6, S. Epi. 1	Moolmayn.	1844
pugioniforme	Yellow 8, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	
pulchellum	Yellow 4, S. Epi. 1	E. Ind.	1830
purpureum	Purple 3, S. Epi. 1	Ragabosa	1844
purpureum	Purple 4, S. Epi. 1½		
pygmaeum 2	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 1	E. Ind.	
randum	Yellow 8, S. Epi. 1	E. Ind.	
revolutum	Straw 4, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1842
rhombum	Pale y. l. 8, S. Epi. 1	Manilla	1839
rigidum	Purple 7, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1824
Rückertii	Yellow 2, S. Epi. 1½	Philippin.	1843
rugosum	Pale yel. 4, S. Epi. 1	Java	1844
salicence	Yellow 5, S. Epi. 1	Java	1844
sanguinolent- um	Buff vio. 8, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon	1842
schenium	White 6, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1845
scopa	Whitish 7, S. Epi. 1½	Philippin.	1837
sectindum 5	Ro. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1	Malacca	1828
pallidum	Pale pur. 7, S. Epi. 1	Sumatra	1840
speciosum	Yel. wht. 1, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1821
stuposum	White 5, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
sulcatum	Orange 4, S. Epi. 1	Khooseca	1837
taurinum	Yel. pur. 10, S. Epi. 3	Philippin.	1837
tères	Wht. or. 1, S. Epi. 1	Singapore	1837
teretifolium	Purple 7, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl.	1823
tetragonium	Yel. gr. 5, S. Epi. 1	Moreton B.	1838
tortile	Rose 5, S. Epi. 1	Moreton B.	1846
transparens	Rose 6, S. Epi. 1	Nepal	1818
triadenum	Wh. lilac 6, S. Epi. 2	E. Indies	1844
tridentiferum		S. Epi.	
undulatum	Yel. br. 3, S. Epi. 1	Manilla	1838
vaginatum	Str. pur. 2, S. Epi. 1	Singapore.	
Veitchianum	Ye. wh. er. 4, S. Epi. 1	Java	1846
villosulum	Orange 6, S. Epi. 1½	E. Indies	1848
xanthophyl- lum	Orange 6, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies.	

DENDROCHILUM, Blume. From *dendron*, a tree, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of orchidaceous plants, possessing little interest to the grower. The treatment is the same as for *Epidendrum*.

abbreviatum Grn. wht. 5, S. Epi. 1 Java . . . 1840
filiforme Grn. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . . . 1836
glumaceum Pale grn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . . . 1838
latifolium Green 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . . . 1842
longifolium Grn. wht. 5, S. Epi. 1 Singapore . . . 1840

DENDROMECON, Benth. From *dendron*, a tree, and *mekon*, a poppy; alluding to the shrubby habit and affinity of the plant. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceae*. This is rather a remarkable plant, thriving in any common garden soil, and increased by seeds.
rigidum . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 2 California . . . 1833

DENHAMIA. See *Culcasia*.

DENS-CANIS. See *Erythronium Dens-canis*.

DENSUM, thick, tufted, bundled.

DENTARIA, Tournefort. From *dens*, a tooth; alluding to the tooth-like structure of the

roots; whence the English name, Toothwort. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This is a genus of very ornamental plants, well worthy of cultivation in every garden. They succeed best in a light, rich, sandy soil in a moist shady situation; they may be multiplied by divisions or seeds.

bulbifera . . . Purp'e 4, H. Tu. P. 1½ Eng., sha. pl.
dasyloba . . . Purple 5, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . . 1838
digitata . . . Pa. pr. 5, H. Tu. P. 1½ Switzerl. . 1656
diphylla . . . W. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . .
enneaphylla . Pa. yel. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Austria . . 1656
glandulosa . Lt. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Hungary . 1815
laciniata . . . White 5, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1822
maxima . . . Pa. pr. 5, H. Tu. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1823
pinnata . . . Pa. pr. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Switzerl. . 1683
polyphylla . Purple 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Hungary . 1818
quinquefolia . Purple 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Tauria . . 1820
tonifolia . . Lt. pur. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Siberia . . 1825
trifolia . . . White 5, H. Tu. P. 1 Hungary . 1824

DENTATE, having the margin divided into incisions, resembling teeth.

DENTATELY-CILIATED, having the margin toothed, and tipped with hairs.

DENTATELY-SINUATED, scalloped and toothed.

DENT DE LEON. See *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

DENTÉLLA, *Forster*. From a diminutive of *dens*, a tooth; each side of the segments of the corolla is furnished with a small tooth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A small, creeping plant, the seeds of which require to be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when of sufficient size, they may be planted out into the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Oldenlandia repens*.

repens 1 . . . White . 6, F. A. ½ E. Indies . 1802

DENTICULATE, the margins finely and slightly toothed.

DENTICULATELY-CILIATED, having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with hairs.

DENTICULATIONS, very small teeth.

DENTIFORM, tooth-shaped.

DENTIFRICE, powder made to scour the teeth.

DEOBSTRUENT, having the power of removing obstructions; a term in medicine.

DEODAR CEDAR, or **DEODARA**. See *Cedrus Deodara*.

DEPAUPERATE, impoverished, poor.

DEPENDENT, hanging down.

DEPRESSED, pressed downwards, low.

DEPURATED, purified, cleansed.

DÉRRIS, *De Candolle*. From *derris*, a skin; in reference to the thinness of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. Pretty green-house climbing shrubs, growing freely in light soil, and cuttings of the ripe wood strike freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

trifoliata . . . White . 5, G. Cl. P. China . . 1826

DESCENDENS, growing downwards.

DESCHAMPSIA, *Beauvois*. In honour of M. Deschamps, M.D., a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacæ*. A genus of grasses, which will grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aira bœttica*; 2, *A. caespitosa*; 3, *A. lævigata*; 4, *A. montana*; 5, *A. paludosa*.

bœttica 1 . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Botnia . . 1816

caespitosa } Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Brit., moist place.
vivipara }

glomerata . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Scotland, mounts.
lævigata 3 . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 1 Scotland, mounts.
alpina, *ambigua*, *caespitosa* 2, *dicolor*, *juncæa*, *montana* 4, *media*, *paludosa* 5.

DESFONTAINEA, *Ruis* and *Pav.* Named in honour of M. Desfontaines, a French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacæ*. The species are handsome, and are well worth cultivating. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them, and cuttings will root if planted in the same soil, and placed under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. splendens*, *Hookeri*, *acutangula*.

spinosa 1 . . . Scar. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 10 Peru . . 1850

DESMANTHUS, *Willdenow.* From *desme*, a bundle, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are collected into bundles, or spikes. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. Some of the species of this genus are rather ornamental, while others are not worth cultivating. They like a mixture of peat and loam, and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The aquatic kinds require to be grown in large tubs, with five or six inches of soil in the bottom, and filled up with water. The tubs should be placed in a warm situation in the stove, where the plants will grow, and produce seeds, from which they may be increased. See *Neptunia*.

callistachys . Red yel. 7, S. Ev. -S. 3 S. Teneriffe 1824

lactistris . . . White 7, S. Aq. P. ½ S. Amer. . 1818

leptostachys . White 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Guinea . . 1825

strictus . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies . 1800

triquetris . White 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1820

cineræus, *diffusus*, *divergens*, *natans*, *plenus*, *punctatus*, *virgatus*.

DÉSMLA. See *Erica*.

DESMIDIUM, *Agardh.* From *desmos*, a bond; on account of the parts cohering when in a state of dissolution. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomacæ*. Two minute species of green *Algae*, found in summer in still waters. *Synonyme*: 1, *Conferva dissiliens*—*cylindrica* 1, *Swartzii*.

DESMOCHÆTA, *De Candolle*. From *desmos*, a bond, and *chaite*, a hair; in allusion to the coherence of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anarantacæ*. This is a genus of ornamental plants, requiring a soil composed of a mixture of sandy loam and peat. They are variously increased by cuttings, seeds, or dividing the roots; the former root readily in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Achyranthes lappacæa*; 2, *A. patula*. See *Cladostachys*.

atropurpurea 1 . Purple 9, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind. . 1759

flavescens . . . Yellow 8, G. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1823

globosa . . . Pa. red 8, G. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1817

micrantha . . . Yellow 7, G. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1820

pátula 2 . . . White 9, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1823

prostrata . . . Gr. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1793

tomentosa . . . White 8, G. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1818

uncinata . . . White 8, G. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1820

DESMODIUM, *De Candolle*. From *desmos*, a bond; alluding to the stamens being joined. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. A few species of this genus are very handsome, while the rest have little or no beauty. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them, and young plants may be obtained from cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, or by seeds.

D. diffusum is a valuable fodder plant. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum glutinosum*; 2, *H. aparinnes*; 3, *H. adscendens*; 4, *H. canadense*; 5, *H. canescens*; 6, *H. capitatum*; 7, *H. cuspidatum*; 8, *H. gangeticum*; 9, *H. gyrans*; 10, *H. latifolium*; 11, *H. maculatum*; 12, *H. malacophyllum*; 13, *H. marilandicum*; 14, *H. multiflorum*; 15, *H. obtusum*; 16, *H. paniculatum*; 17, *H. canescens*; 18, *H. sagittatum*; 19, *H. serotinum*; 20, *H. tomentosum*; 21, *H. tortuosum*; 22, *H. trigonum*; 23, *H. triflorum*; 24, *H. triquetrum*; 25, *H. umbellatum*; 26, *H. viridiflorum*.

acuminatum 1 Pur. 7, S. Her. B. 2 N. Amer. 1805
 alatum . . . Pur. 7, S. B. 3 E. Indies . 1817
 angustifolium Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1824
 auriculatum . Pur. 7, S. B. 5 Timor . 1819
 bracteatum . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1818
 brasiliense . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1819
 cajanifolium . Blue 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Caraccas . 1820
 cephalotes . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1823
 ciliare . . . Violet 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
 cinereum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1820
 collinum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1816
 dibium . . . Pa. red 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1824
 glabellum . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
 gyrans 9 . . . Pur. 7, S. B. 2 E. Indies . 1775
 gyroides . . . Pur. 7, S. B. 4 E. Indies . 1817
 hamosum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1818
 incanum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1818
 lacteum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Maurit. . 1826
 lasiocarpum . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Guinea . 1823
 latifolium 10 . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 China . 1818
 nudiflorum . Pur. 7, S. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1723
 nntans . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1823
 paniculatum 16 Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1781
 pauciflorum . White 7, H. De. Tr. 2 N. Amer. 1818
 pseudo-tri-
 quetrum } White 7, S. B. 3 Nepal . 1820
 reniforme . . Pur. 7, S. B. 2 E. Indies . 1820
 rotundifo-
 lium 17 . . . White 7, H. De. Tr. 2 N. Amer. 1733
 spectabile . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Maurit. . 1826
 stipulaceum . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1824
 supinum . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. Tr. 3 W. Indies . 1816
 triquetrum 24 Pur. 7, S. B. 1 E. Indies . 1802
 trinervium . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 . 1820

Aparines 2, *adscendens*, *cæruleum*, *asperum*, *canadense* 4, *canescens* 5, *capitatum*, *cuspidatum* 7, *diffusum*, *diversifolium*, *gangeticum* 8, *guianense*, *heterophyllum*, *Leschenaultii*, *maculatum* 11, *malacophyllum* 12, *marilandicum* 13, *multiflorum* 14, *obtusum* 15, *retusum*, *sagittatum* 18, *serotinum* 19, *spirale*, *tenellum*, *tomentosum* 20, *tortuosum* 21, *trigonum* 22, *triflorum* 23, *umbellatum* 25, *viridiflorum* 26.

DESMÓNCUS, *Martius*. From *desmos*, a bond, and *ogkos*, a hook; the tendrils at the apex of the leaves are connected. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A very ornamental genus of palms, delighting in sandy loam, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the other genera belonging to the same tribe.
americanus . Straw . 6, S. Palm 6 St. Vincent . 1824
dubius . . . Straw . 6, S. Palm 6 Trinidad . 1824
orthacanthus Straw . 6, S. Palm 6 Brazil . 1822
polyacanthus Straw . 6, S. Palm 6 Brazil . 1822

DESPUMATE, to throw off in froth or scum.

DESAUXIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of N. Desvaux, a French botanist. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Desvauxiaceæ*. A plant of easy culture, merely requiring to be sown in light soil, and treated as other common stove annuals.
Billardiæri . . Green . 6, S. A. 1 N. Holl. . 1823

DESAUXIACEÆ OR **BRISTLEWORTS**. A small

order of little tufted herbs resembling sedges. They are all natives of N. Holland and the South Sea Islands.

DETARIUM, *De Candolle*. From *Detar*, the name of the tree in Senegal. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. For culture, &c., see *Copaiæra*.
Senegalense . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Senegal . 1822

DETERGENT, **DETERSIVE**, having the power of cleansing.

DEUTZIA. *Thunberg* named this genus in compliment to John Deutz, sheriff of Amsterdam, and one of his patrons. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Philadelphacææ*. Very ornamental plants, producing white flowers, not so large as the snowdrop, but many together, in numerous clusters on the young branches; the foliage is dark green. They thrive in any garden soil, and may be propagated with facility by cuttings or layers.

canescens . . White 5, G. De. S. 4 Himalayas .
corymbosa . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Himalayas . 1838
crenata . . . White 5, G. De. S. 4 Himalayas .
flore-pleno . . White 5, G. De. S. 4 Gardens .
gracilis . . . White 4, H. De. S. 2 Japan . 1843
scabra . . . White 5, H. De. S. 6 Japan . 1833
staminea . . . White 4, H. De. S. 4 Himalayas . 1841

DEVIL'S APPLES. See *Datura Stramonium* and *Mandragora officinalis*.

DEVIL'S BIT. See *Succisa*.

DEVIL'S DUNG. See *Ferula assafætida*.

DEVIL'S DYE. See *Indigofera*.

DEVIL'S FIG. See *Argemone mexicana*.

DEVIL'S LEAF. See *Urtica urentissima*.

DEVIL'S MILK. See *Euphorbia Peplus*.

DEVIL'S WORT. See *Plumbago scandens*.

DEWAZ. See *Vitis vinifera*.

DEWBERRY. See *Rubus cæsius*.

DEYEUXIA. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacææ*. Weeds of simple culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Calamagrostis stricta*; 2, *C. purpurascens*; 3, *Agrostis arundinacææ-acutiflora*, *émula*, *Billardiæri*, *confinis*, *Hostii*, *Langsdorffii*, *laponica*, *montana*, *neglecta* 1, *purpurascens* 2, *sylvatica* 3.

DHACE, a dye made in India with the flowers of *Grisea tomentosa* and *Morinda*.

DHOONA, a fragrant resin obtained from *Shorea robusta*, and used in the Indian temples as incense.

DIACÁLPE, *Blume*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.
aspidioides . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Java.

DIADÉPHOUS, when stamens are connected into two bodies.

DIALISSA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*.

pulchella . Yellow . 1, S. Ter. Orch. 1 Tolima . 1843

DIÁNDEOUS, having two stamens.

DIANÉLLE, *Lambert*. Derived from *Diana*, the sylvan goddess; on account of the plants growing in woods. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. A genus of very ornamental plants, requiring, to grow them well, a mixture of loam and peat; they are easily increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dracæna ensifolia*.

cærulea . . . Blue . 6, G. Tu. P. 2 N. Holland 1783
congesta . . . Blue . 6, G. Tu. P. 2 N. Holland 1820

divaricata	. Blue	7, G. Tu. P. 3	N. S. W.	1805
ensifolia 1.	. White	8, S. Tu. P. 1½	E. Indies	1731
laevis	. Blue	8, G. Tu. P. 1½	N. Holland	1822
longifolia	. Blue	8, S. G. Tu. P. 2	N. Holland	1822
memoranda	. Blue	8, G. Tu. P. 2	E. Indies	1731
revoluta	. Blue	8, S. G. Tu. P. 2	N. Holland	1823
strumosa	. Blue	8, S. G. Tu. P. 1½	N. Holland	1822

DIANTHUS, *Linn.* From *dios*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms, and the unrivalled neatness of the flowers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceae*. A truly beautiful and ornamental genus, containing some of the most prized flowers we possess, on account of their beauty and fragrance; the foliage of the perennial kinds is also as green and vivid in winter as it is in summer. The rarer species should be grown in pots, so that they can be protected in winter. They all delight in light loamy soil, mixed with a little rotten dung, or decayed leaves and sand. They may be increased by seeds, layers, cuttings, and division of the roots. The cuttings should be planted out under a glass, about the middle of June, and if on a gentle hotbed, they will be ready for planting in the open ground in about three weeks. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border, where they will grow and flower freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. scaberr*; 2, *D. glaucophyllus*; 3, *D. pumilus*; 4, *D. albaribens*; 5, *D. orientalis*; 6, *D. neglectus*; 7, *D. fureatus*; 8, *D. Willdenowii*; 9, *D. petraeus*; 10, *D. procrumbens*; 11, *D. patens*; 12, *D. petraeus*; 13, *D. moschatellus*, *dabius*; 14, *D. ochroleucus*; 15, *D. Bisignani*; 16, *D. virgineus*; 17, *D. pangenis*, *rupëstris*.

aggregatus	. Pink	6, H.	B. 1	1817
flore-pleno	. Crim.	6, H.	B. 1	Gardens.
albans	. Wht.	8, G. Her. P. 3	C. G. H.	1787
albo-nigricans	. W. br.	6, H.	B. 1	Gardens.
alpestris	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	1817
alpinus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	1750
arborescens	. Pink	7, F. Ev. S. 1½	Greece	1820
arborescens	. Red	7, F. Ev. S. 1½	China	1824
arvensis	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	
Arvensis	. Red	6, H.	A. 1	Eng. pastures.
auriculoides	. Red	6, H.	A. 1	New Jersey 1826
asper 1.	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerland	1822
atrorubens	. Crim.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1802
attenuatus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	1822
auriculæiflora	. Rd. w. 6.	Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Genoa
Babisi 2.	. Red	8, H. Her. P. 1	Germany	1817
barbatus	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Germany	1817
flore-pleno	. W. ro.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Gardens.	
latifolius 3	. Scar.	7, H. Her. P. 1½		1826
bicolor	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1816
biflorus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Greece	
brevis	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Jurassa	
buchtormensis	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Russia	1826
cebus	. Flesh	7, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, rocks.	
campestris	. W. rd.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1815
capitatus 4	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus	1822
carolinianus	. Pur.	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1811
Carthusianorum	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Germany	1817
caryophylloides	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1		1817
Caryophyllus	. Flesh	6, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., old walls.	
flore-pleno	. Crim.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., gardens.	
fruticosus	. Crim.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., gardens.	
imbricatus	. Flesh	8, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., gardens.	
caucasicus	. Pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1803
cephalotes	. Pink	7, H.	B. 1	1823
chinensis	. Red	7, H.	B. 2	China
giganteus	. Red	7, H.	B. 2	Hybrid, gardens.
Hedderwigii	. Dk. rd.	7, H.	B. 1½	Hybrid, gardens.

chinensis	. Red	7, H.	B. 1	Hybrid, gardens.
laciniata	. Red	7, H.	B. 1	Japan.
flore-pleno	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Naples	1820
ciliatus	. Flesh	7, H. Her. P. 1		
clavatus	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1800
collinus	. Flesh	8, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1817
crenatus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Russia	1850
crucatus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Natolia	1843
Cyri	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1820
diutinus	. Flesh	6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., pastures.	
deltoides	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1826
dentatus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Cyprus	1820
diffusus	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe	1771
diminutus	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1803
discolor	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Greece	1822
divaricatus	. W. ro.	5, H. Her. P. 1		
dubius	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	1825
elegans	. Blush	7, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	1825
erubescens	. Brn.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Italy	1756
ferrugineus	. Sulp.	8, H.	B. 1½	Italy
sulphureus	. Brn.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Iberia	1815
finbriatus 5	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Russia	1820
Fischeri	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.	1830
albus	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	1804
fragrans	. Pink	7, F. Ev. S. 1½	Greece	1815
fruticosus	. Pa. rd.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont	1819
fureatus	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	S. France.	
gallicus	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 2½	Greece	1821
giganteus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe	1820
glacialis 6	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1		1827
glaucophyllus	. Wht.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., pastures.	
glabrus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1816
guttatus	. Crim.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.	
Hendersonianus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	France	1821
hirsutus	. Red	8, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	
Hornemannii 7	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1815
hortensis	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	1810
hyssopifolius	. Pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Iberia	1817
ibericus 8	. Pink	6, F. Her. P. 1	China	1804
japonicus	. Red	7, F. Her. P. 1	Greece	1825
juniperinus	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1½		
latifolius	. Wht.	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus	1814
leptopetalus	. Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Lebanon	1830
Libanotis	. Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1817
Liboschitzianus 9	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1820
longicaulis	. Wht.	7, H.	B. 1	S. Europe
marginatus	. W. pl.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Levant.	
monadelphus 10	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Montpellier	1764
monspessulanus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1803
montanus	. Spot.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	1825
multiflorus	. Wht.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1823
musini	. Crim.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl.	1820
nanus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Carpath.	1822
affidus	. Yel.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	1821
ochroleucus	. Pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1817
pallidiflorus 11	. Pur.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid.	
Penrynæ	. Wht.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1804
petraeus	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1		1804
floribus	. W. pr.	7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe	1620
majoribus 12	. W. li.	6, H. Her. P. 1½	M. Bald.	
plumarius 13	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1		1816
plumosus	. Pur.	4, H. Her. P. 1	Greece	1820
Potretianus	. Pur.	4, H. Her. P. 1	Crimca	1822
flore-pleno	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1816
polymorphus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	1804
diutinus	. W. yl.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Crimca	1820
pomeridianus	. Pink	7, H.	A. 3	Eng., pastures.
pratensis 14	. Red	9, H. Ev. S.	C. G. H.	1824
proflor	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Crimca	1820
prostratus	. Red	7, H.	A. 1	Greece
Pseud-Armeria	. W. rd.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1827
pubescens	. Pa. li.	8, H. Her. P. 1		
pulchellus	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	1781
punctatus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1825
pungens	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	Casp. Sea	1802
repens	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1820
rigidus				
rupicola 15				



ruthenicus	. Pur.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Russia	. 1816
saxatilis	. Wht.	6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Europe	. 1816
Seguieri	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl.	. 1832
serotinus	. Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	. 1804
serratus	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	. 1827
sciculus	. Red	8, H. Her. P. 1	Sicily	. 1829
spinulosus	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 2	Mt. Lebanon	. 1831
squarrosus	. Wht.	6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Tauria	. 1817
Sternbergii	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
suavolens	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1		. 1820
suavis	. Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1		
suffruticosus	. Pink	8, F. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Siberia	. 1804
superbus	. Wht.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Europe	. 1596
sylvaticus	. Red	6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Ratisbon	. 1815
sylvestris 16	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe	. 1782
tauricus	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	. 1831
tener	. Red	8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Europe	. 1817
umbellatus	. Red	7, H. Her. P. 1		. 1825
velutinus	. Red	5, H. A. P. 1	Calabria	. 1837
versicolor	. Red	8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$	Russia	. 1827
virginus 17	. Red	6, H. Her. P. 1	Montpelier	. 1816

DIAPENSA. Named by Linneus from *diapente*, composed of five; alluding to the flowers being five-cleft. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Diapensiaceæ*. A very pretty little alpine plant, but rather difficult to cultivate, as too much moisture is very apt to kill it. In its native country, it is continually covered with snow in winter, which protects it from the severe dry frosts. It succeeds best grown in small pots, in peat soil, with the protection of a frame in winter, and is increased by seeds, or divisions. See *Pyxidanthera*.

lappinea. White . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lapland . 1801

DIAPENSIACEÆ, or DIAPENSIADS. An order of small prostrate shrubs, principally natives of mountain ranges in the north of Europe and North America.

DIAPHANOUS, transparent.

DIAPHORETIC, promoting perspiration.

DIARRHENA, *Mich.* From *dis*, twice, and *aner*, a male. Only two of the stamens usually fertile. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A hardy American grass of no beauty, and growing in common soil—*americana*.

DIASCIA, *Link.* From *dis*, twice, and *askion*, a little bladder; because of the two protuberances at the base of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A Cape annual, of no value—*Bergiana*.

DIASTÉLLA. See *Mimètes*.

DIATÉMA, *Benth.* A Gesneraceous genus of plants. The generic name is probably given in allusion to the genus being intermediate betwixt *Achimenes* and *Gesnera*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Gesnera*.

ochroleuca. White . 8, S. Her. P. 1 N. Grenada 1844

DIATOMA, *De Candolle.* From *diatome*, separation; the filaments are divided into joints. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Very minute species of yellow and green *Algae*, found at all seasons of the year in the ocean, ditches, and on the sea-coast—*aëritum*, *Biddulphianum*, *brachygynum*, *elongatum*, *floculosum*, *marinum*, *obliquatum*, *striatulum*, *tenuë*.

DIATOMACEÆ, or BRITTLE-WORTS. Small crystalline fragmentary bodies, found in the sea, and in still waters and oozy places in all the northern parts of the world.

DIBLÉMA, *J. Smith.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Store ferns.

samaréne. Brown 6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Indies.

DÍCERA, *Forster.* From *dis*, double, and *keras*, a horn; the anthers are terminated by two horns or bristles. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Elæocarpaceæ*. A rambling shrub, growing to the height of about two feet. It succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Elæocarpus dentatus*, *Eriostemon dentatus*.

dentata 1 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 New Zeal. . 1810

DICERMA, *De Candolle.* From *dis*, twice, and *erma*, a prop; the calyx is propped at the base by two bracts. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A genus of very elegant shrubs, about three feet high, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; they may be increased by young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum biarticulatum*; 2, *Zornia elegans*, *Hedysarum elegans*; 3, *Zornia pulchella*.

biarticulatum 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. 1808

elegans 2 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 China. 1819

pulchellum 3 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1798

DICHÆA, *Lindley.* From *dichi*, in two rows; in allusion to the arrangement of the leaves. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are small, uninteresting little plants, succeeding best when treated as the genus *Burlingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium graminoides*, *Epidendrum graminoides*.

graminoides 1 . Grn. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 Demerara . 1823

glauca 2 . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oaxaca . 1844

ochracea 3 . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Demerara . 1839

DICHILUS, *De Candolle.* From *dis*, twice, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the calyx being deeply two-lipped. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A pretty little shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Loddigesia*.

Lebeckioides. Wht. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1826

DICHLAMYDEOUS plants are those whose flowers have a calyx and corolla distinct; from *dis*, two, and *chlamys*, a coat or covering.

DICHONDRA, *Forster.* From *dis*, twice, and *chondros*, a grain; in allusion to the form of the capsules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Nolaneæ*. Little creeping inconspicuous plants, seldom to be met with in collections; they grow well in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings.

argentea . . . White 7, G. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind. . 1800

carolinensis . . . White 7, F. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina . 1810

repens . . . White 7, G. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. S. W. . 1803

rotundifolia . . . White 7, G. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$. 1819

sericea . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1793

DICLINOUS EXOGENS. The plants thus named never (or at least very rarely) have bisexual flowers, but consist of species in which the stamens constantly appear in one kind of flower, and the pistil in another.

DICHORIZÁNDRA, *Micran.* From *dis*, twice, *chorizo*, to part, and *aner*, an anther; in reference to the anthers being two-cleft. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelyneæ*. Beautiful herbaceous plants, resembling *Commelyna* in

their foliage, and may be referred to that genus for culture and propagation.

argenteo-marginata	Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . .
gracilis	Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . .
leucophthalmus	Bl. wh. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . . 1853
ovalifolia	Purp. . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . .
ovata	Blue . 9, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . . 1846
oxypetala	Red . 8, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . . 1810
pieta	Blue . 9, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. . 1830
puberula	Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 3	Brazil . . 1823
thyrsiflora	Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 4	Brazil . . 1822

DICHOSEMA, *Bentham*. From *dichos*, double, and *sema*, a standard; the standard is two-lobed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus is nearly related to *Chorozema*, and requires the same treatment. Propagation is by cuttings and seeds.

subinërme . Yel. red. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1851

DICHOSMA. Derived from *dicha*, without, and *osme*, a smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Diósma*. Synonyme: 1, *Diósma bifida*.

bifida . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . .

DICHOSPORIUM, *Nees*. From *dicha*, double, and *spora*, a spore; in allusion to the double coat of the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. An extremely minute species, found on the bark of oak trees in autumn. Synonyme: 1, *Spumaria physaroides*—aggregatum 1.

DICHTOMOUS, a stem that ramifies in pairs.

DICHROCÉPHALA. See *Grangea*.

DICHRONEMA. See *Schœnus*.

DICKSONIA, *L'Heritier*. In honour of James Dickson, a famous British cryptogamic botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A very ornamental genus of ferns, containing the tree-fern of St. Helena, which has often been brought in a living state to this country, but it rarely survives many months. The species do well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by divisions or seeds. See *Balanitium*, *Cibodium*, and *Sitoldbium*.

adiantoides	Brown 11, S. Ev. S. 2	W. Ind. . . 1828
antartica	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 2	N. Hol. . . 1824
arborescens	Brown 9, S. Ev. T. 12	St. Helena. 1786
Culcita	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 2	Madeira . .
davallioides	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 3	N. Hol. . .
dissecta	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2	Jamaica . . 1703
pilosula	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. . . 1811
ruginosa	Brown 9, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil . .
scandens	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2	
squamosa	Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 3	N. Zeal. . .

DICTYPTERA, *Jussieu*. From *dis*, double, and *kleio*, to shut; in allusion to the two-valved fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. An ornamental genus, nearly allied to *Justicia*, to which genus it may be referred for culture and propagation. See *Barleria*.

assurgens	Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1	W. Ind. . . 1818
bivialis	Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1	E. Ind. . . 1818
chinensis	Pa. blue 9, G. Her. P. 1	E. Ind. . . 1816
hexangularis	Red . . 7, S. A. 2	S. Amer. . . 1733
martiniensis	Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 2	W. Ind. . . 1818
pectinata	Blue . . 6, S. Ev. S. 1	E. Ind. . . 1798
peruviana	Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 2	Peru . . . 1818
resupinata	Wt. pur. 3, S. A. 1	S. Amer. . . 1805
retusa	Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . . 1821
scorpioides	Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Vera Cruz 1802
verticillaris	Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. . . 1826

DICOCCEUS, having two cocci.

DICOTYLEDONES. Having two *Cotyledons*.

DICRANUM, *Hedwig*. From *dikranos*, two-headed; in reference to the divisions of the teeth of the capsule. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A fine genus of mosses; many of the species form broad masses of turfy vegetation, giving a beautiful character to the face of the earth where they grow. They are found at all seasons, and almost in every situation. Synonymes: 1, *Hypnum adiantoides*; 2, *Dicranum viridulum*, *osmundioides*; 3, *D. pusillum*, *uncinatum*; 4, *Trichostomum puliferum*; 5, *D. flagellare*; 6, *Hypnum taxifolium*; 7, *D. callistomum*. See *Didymodon*, *Grimmia*, *Leucodon*, and *Trichostomum*—*adiantoides* 1, *bryoides* 2, *cerviculatum* 3, *crispum*, *falcatum*, *flagellare*, *flavescens*, *flexuosum*, *fulvellum*, *glaucom*, *heteromallum*, *latifolium* 4, *longifolium*, *pellucidum*, *polycarpon*, *Schreberi-anum*, *scoparium*, *fuscescens-majus*, *Scotti-anum* 5, *spurius*, *squarrosum*, *Starkii*, *strumiferum*, *subulatum*, *taxifolium*, *undulatum*, *varium*, *luridum*, *rufescens*, *viride* 7, *virens*.

DICRYPTA, *Lindley*. From *dis*, double, and *krypto*, to conceal; alluding to the structure of the four pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious species, with solitary flowers, requiring the same treatment as *Stanhopea*. Synonymes: 1, *Heterotaxis crassifolia*, *D. crassifolia*.

Raudri 1	Yellow . 6, S. Epi. 1	Jamaica . 1823
bicolor	Yel. blk. . 8, S. Epi. 1	Demerara. 1834
discolor	Orange . 8, S. Epi. 1	Demerara. 1834
iridifolia	Yel. spot. 8, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad . 1835

DICTAMNUS, *Linn.* An ancient name supposed to have been given because the leaves resemble those of the Ash; hence the English name, *Fraxinella*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A genus of very ornamental plants, deserving a place in every flower-border. *D. Fraxinella*, when rubbed, emits a fine odour, something like that of lemon-peel; this fine scent is strongest in the pedicels of the flowers. The species succeed well in any common garden soil, and may be increased by seeds, which ripen freely. The roots were formerly esteemed as a sudorific and vermifuge. Synonyme: 1, *D. albus*. See also *Origanum Dictamnus*.

albus	White 6, H. Her. P. 3	Germany 1596
angustifolius	Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Altai . . 1821
elegans	Red . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Germany .
Fraxinella 1	Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 3	Germany 1596

DICTYANTHUS, *Jord.* From *diktyon*, a net, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are netted with purple veins. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Climbing plants of considerable beauty, capable of bearing the open air in summer, but must be sheltered in a warm greenhouse or stove in winter. The treatment is the same as for *Asclèpias*. Synonymes: 1, *Stapelia campanulata*, *Tympananthe suberosa*.

campanulatus	Wht pur. 6, S. Cl. S. 10	Brazil . . 1851
Pavonia	Gr. brn. 8, S. Cl. S. 10	N. Spain 1853

DICTYDIUM, *Schrader*. From *diktyon*, a net, and *eidos*, similar, alluding to the resemblance

- of the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. A very minute, black, pin-headed species, to be found at all seasons on rotten wood—*cérnuum*.
- DICTYRIA**, *J. Smith.* From *diktyon*, a net; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.
attenuata . . . Brown 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
- DICTYOGLÓSSUM**, *J. Smith.* From *diktyon*, a net, and *glossa*, a tongue; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Synonyme: *Acróstichum crinitum*.
crinitum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1793
- DICTYÓPTERIS**, *Presl.* From *diktyon*, a net, and *ptéris*, a fern; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.
attenuata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Australia
lanccolata . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Maurit. . 1824
macrodonata . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Australia 1840
pteroides . . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Australia 1842
- DIDÉLTA**, *L'Heritier.* From *dis*, double, and *delta*, the Greek letter equivalent to the English D; in reference to the double receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Shrubs, with little to recommend them, growing well in peat and loam, mixed; and may be increased by cuttings—*caradsum*, *spinosum*.
- DIDÉRMA**, *Persoon.* From *dis*, double, and *derma*, skin; in allusion to the double peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Found on bark, moss, dead oak leaves, &c. *Carmichaelianum*, *cyanescens*, *deplanatum*, *nitens*, *spunarioides*, *umbilicatum*.
- DIDÉSMIS**, *Desfontaines.* From *dis*, twice, and *desmos*, a bond; the pod is jointed like two links of a chain. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Uninteresting annuals, of the simplest culture. Synonymes: 1, *Myagrüm ægyptiacum*; 2, *Sinapis bipinnata*—*ægyptiaca* 1, *bipinnata* 2.
- DIDISCUS.** See *Trachymène*.
- DIDYMIUM**, *Schrad.* From *didymos*, double; in allusion to the inner and outer peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Very small species of *Fungi*, occasionally seen on dead leaves—*globosum*, *lobatum*, *pertusum*, *serpula*.
- DIDYMOCARPUS.** In reference to the twin capsules, from *didymos*, twin, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. A genus of pretty plants, requiring a mild stove or warm greenhouse. They should be potted in rather light soil, consisting of heath-mould and leaf-mould, and increased by division. Synonyme: 1, *Henckelia crinita*. See *Streptocarpus*.
crinitus 1. . . Wt. yl. . 6, S. Her. P. 1/2 Pulo Pen. 1845
Humboldtianus . . . Violet . 10, S. Her. P. 1/2 Ceylon . 1853
polyanthus . . . Lilac . 6, S. Her. P. 1/2
- DIDYMOCHLÆNA**, *Desvaux.* From *didymos*, double, and *chlaina*, a cloak; indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Very pretty ferns, requiring the same treatment as other stove plants of its class. Synonymes: 1, *Aspidium truncatulum*, *Didymochlæna sinuosa*.
pulehérriima . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil .
truncatula 1 . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . . 1838
- DIDYMODON**, *Hedwig.* From *didymos*, double, and *odous*, a tooth; the teeth of the fringe are in pairs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A genus of chiefly greenish mosses, found in spring and summer on mountain rocks and moist banks. *D. inclinatum* is only to be met with in this country, upon the mountains of Connemara, in Ireland. Synonymes: 1, *Trichostomum capillaceum*; 2, *T. flexifolium*; 3, *Grimmia heteromalla*; 4, *G. inclinata*; 5, *G. atrovirens*; 6, *D. Bruntóni*; 7, *Bryum bipartitum*, *Dicranum Celsii*, *D. strictum*, *Trichostomum papillosum*; 8, *T. rigidulum*; 9, *T. trifarium*, *linoides*—*brachydontius*, *capillaceum* 1, *crispulum*, *cylindricum*, *flexifolium* 2, *glaucescens*, *heteromallum* 3, *inclinatum* 4, *ithyphyllum*, *nervosum* 5, *obscurum* 6, *purpureum* 7, *rigidulum* 8, *trifarium* 9.
- DIDYMOUS**, two united; applied to the fruit when they appear twin.
- DIDYNAMIA**, the fourteenth class in the Linnaean system of botany. From *dis*, twice, and *dynamis*, power, two stamens have the superiority.
- DIDYNAMOUS**, having two long stamens and two short ones in the same flower, each pair being collateral.
- DIEFFENBACHIA**, *Schott.* See *Caladium*.
- DIÉLYTRA**, *Borkhausen.* From *dis*, double, and *elytron*, a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. A genus of very desirable herbaceous plants. Any light rich soil suits them, and they are easily increased by divisions or seeds. Synonymes: 1, *Corydalis canadensis*; 2, *Fumaria cucullaria*; 3, *F. eximia*; 4, *Corydalis tenuifolia*.
bracteosa . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1823
canadensis 1 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1819
cucullaria 2 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1731
eximia 3 . . . Flesh 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 N. Amer. . 1812
formosa . . . Flesh 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1796
lachenaliaeflora . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . . 1826
speciosa . . . Flesh 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1810
spectabilis . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . . 1810
tenuifolia 4 . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1 Kamtch. . 1820
- DIËNIA**, *Lindley.* From *dis*, two, and *enia*, a strap; in allusion to the attachment of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a plant of no particular beauty. Turfy peat soil, and an efficient drainage, will be found to suit it.
cordata . . . Green . 9, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico . . 1837
- DIÉRVÍLLA**, *Tournefort.* In compliment to M. Dierville, a French surgeon. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cuprifoliaceæ*. Very desirable plants for the front of shrubberies, growing from three to four feet high, in any common soil; they may be readily increased by cuttings put into the ground in autumn and spring, or by suckers, which they throw up in great quantities from the roots. Synonyme: 1, *D. canadensis*, *Lonicera Diervillea*; 2, *Weigela amabilis*.
amabilis 2 . . . Rose . 6, H. De. S. 3 Japan . .
lutea 1 . . . Yellow . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1730
Middendorfianna . . . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Russia . .

DIETES, Salisbury. From *dis*, twice, and *etes*, an associate; the genus is nearly related to *Iris* and *Moræa*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacæe*. The plants of this genus are very ornamental, and for culture, &c., may be referred to *Iris*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Iris bicolor*; 2, *Moræa catenulata*; 3, *Iris moræoides*, *Moræa iridioides*.

bicolor 1 . . . Yel. drk. 6, F. Her. P. 2
catenulata 2 . . . Wht. brn. 6, F. Her. P. 1 Madag. 1826
iridioides 3 . . . Wht. brn. 7, F. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1758

DIETÉTICS, relating to food or diet.

DIFFORM, different forms; used to express irregularity.

DIFFUSE, scattered, widely spread.

DIGITALIS, Linn. Derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariæcæe*. The species are mostly very showy border flowers, growing in any common garden soil. The tender kinds are best planted in pots, so that they may have the protection of the frame in winter. According to De Candolle, the powdered leaves, or an extract of them, produce vomiting, dejection, and vertigo, increase the secretion of saliva and urine, lower the pulse, and even cause death. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. grandiflora*; 2, *D. hybrida*; 3, *parviflora*; 4, *intermedia*; 5, *ambigua*; 6, *erubescens*; 7, *D. micrantha*, *D. hybrida purpurascens*. See *Isoplexis*, *Rehmannia*, and *Pterostigma*.

ambigua 1 . . . Lgt. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerl. 1596
alba . . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 3 Greece 1816
Campbell-
iana 2 . . . Bl. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Eng. gards.
eryostachya . . . Brn. yel. 7, H. B. 3 Russia 1827
ferruginea . . . Brown 7, H. B. 3 Italy . 1597
falva . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 3
fuscescens . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 24 Hungary 1823
hybrida . . . Pk. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hybrid, gards. 1827
lacinifata . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1827
lævigata . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1816
lanata . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1789
leucophæa . . . Wt. brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Greece 1788
lutea 3 . . . Lgt. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 France 1629
fucata . . . Yel. red 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe.
lutescens . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2
media 4 . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1817
micrantha . . . Yel. brn. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerl. 1817
rallior . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1789
nervosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 1836
obscura . . . Orange 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1778
ochroleuca 5 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 3 Europe . 1820
orientalis . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Levant 1820
parviflora . . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 1798
purpurascens 6 . . . Pink 6, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1776
purpurea . . . Purple 7, H. B. 3 Brit. woods.
alba . . . White 7, H. B. 3 Brit. hedges.
superba . . . Pk. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hybrid 1842
rigida . . . Yel. red 6, H. Her. P. 1 1826
sibirica . . . Yel. red 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1826
Thapsi . . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1752
tomentosa . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 3 Portugal 1818
tubiflora . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2
viridiflora . . . Green 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant 1827

DIGITARIA, Schrader. Derived from *digitus*, a finger; alluding to the singular manner in which the heads are divided. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminæcæe*. A genus of grasses, all the species of which are uninteresting. They grow in any common soil, and may be multiplied by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. humifusa*;

2, *Milium filiforme*—ægyptiaca, affinis, barbata, bicornis, bifloris, ciliaris, eriogona, filiformis, glabra 1, linearis, marginata, paspaloides, Roxburghii 2, sanguinalis, villosa.

DIGITATED, fingered, shaped like the hand spread open.

DIGITIFORM, formed like fingers.

DIGNÂTHE, Lindl. Name not explained by the author. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæcæe*. This is a genus nearly allied to *Aspasia*. The species have no particular beauty. Treatment the same as other Mexican epiphytes.

pygmæa . . . Gr. yl. sp. 6, S. Epl. 1 Mexico .

DIGRAPHIS. See *Dégraphis*.

DIGYNIA. The second order in the Linnæan system of botany; from *dis*, twice, and *gynæ*, a woman. Flowers having two styles.

DIGYNOUS, having two styles, or female organs.

DILATED, widened.

DILÂTRIS, Linn. Meaning unexplained. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamodoricæe*. Ornamental plants, growing about a foot high in sandy peat; they are readily propagated by seeds or divisions.

corymbosa . . . Purple . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
paniculata . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
viscosa . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795

DILIVARIA, Juss. See *Acanthus ilicifolius*.

DILL. See *Anethum*.

DILLEŒIA, Linn. After the celebrated professor of botany at Oxford, John James Dillenius, author of *Hortus Elthamensis*, &c. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dilleniæcæe*. A splendid tree, which thrives well in the collections of this country. It grows best in a light loamy soil, or loam and peat; ripened cuttings, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The young calyxes are used in curries by the inhabitants of Bengal. See *Cobertia*, *Tetræcera*, and *Wormia*.

speciosa . . . Wht. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. 1800

DILLENIÆCÆE, or DILLENIADS. An order consisting principally of trees, shrubs, and undershrubs, nearly allied to magnoliads, and possessing considerable beauty. Some are fruit-bearing and others form fine timber trees.

DILLWYNIA, Smith. In honour of Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F.R.S., L.S., &c., a well-known British botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rabacæe*. Very elegant shrubs when in flower, and well worthy of cultivation in every collection. They grow from one to four feet high, in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained. Cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. See *Eulæxia*, *Chorozeia*, and *Pultenea*.

acicularis . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Hol. 1826
cinerascens . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1819
cinnabarina . . . Red 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Hol. 1826
clavata . . . Yel. brn 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Swan R. 1839
ericifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1794
floribunda . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1794
glaberrima . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1800
glycinifolia . . . Or. rose 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. 1830
juniperina . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1800
parvifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1800
phylicoides . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. 1824
pungens . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia 1825

rūdis . . .	Yellow . 4,	G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol. . 1824
brevifolia . .	Yellow . 4,	G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol. . 1824
hispidula . .	Yellow . 5,	G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol. . 1824
sanguinea .	Crimson 5,	G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol. . 1824
teretifolia .	Yellow . 5,	G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol. . 1824
scabra . . .	Red . 4,	G. Ev. S. 2	Adelaide . 1850
sericea . . .	Yellow . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Hol. . 1824
speciosa . .	Or. yel. 6,	G. Ev. S. 2	Australia . 1838
tenuifolia .	Yellow . 5,	G. Ev. S. 1½	N. Hol. . 1824

DIMACRIA, *Sweet*. From *dis*, double, and *makros*, long. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. See *Geranium* and *Pelargonium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Geranium heterophyllum*; 2, *Geranium apiifolium*; 3, *Geranium barbatum undulatum*; 4, *Pelargonium ciliatum*; 5, *Geranium pinnatum*; 6, *Pelargonium heracleifolium*; 7, *P. vicifolium*; 8, *Geranium barbatum minus*; 9, *Geranium barbatum*; 10, *G. tenellum*.

hipartita . . .	Yellow 5,	G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.
imbata . . .	Blush . 5,	G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.
sulphurea . .	Yellow 5,	G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.

Andrewsii 1, *apiifolia* 2, *affinis*, *aristata* 3, *auriculata* 4, *astragalifolia*, *barbata*, *cárnea*, *coronillæfolia*, *depressa*, *elegans*, *foliolosa* 5, *fúlgens*, *floribunda*, *fissifolia*, *heracleifolia* 6, *lanceolata*, *longiflora*, *longifolia*, *linearis*, *oxalidifolia*, *pinnata* 7, *punctata*, *radiata*, *reflexa*, *revoluta*, *rumicifolia*, *recurvata* 8, *setigera* 9, *Smithiana*, *spatulata*, *tenella* 10, *virginæa*.

DIMIDIATE, divided into two parts.

DIMOCARPUS. See *Euphōria*.

DIMORPHA. See *Parivora*.

DIMORPHOTHECA. See *Caléndula*.

DINEBRA, *Beauvois*. Its Arabic name. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An annual species, growing in any garden soil, and increased by seeds. See *Atheropogon*, and *Wangenheimia*.

arabica . . .	Apetal 6,	H. Grass. ½	E. Ind. . 1804
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DINEMA, *Lindley*. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A very pretty genus; for culture and propagation, see *Stanleya*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Epidendrum polybalbon*. *polybalbon* 1 White . 12, S. Epi. ½ Jamaica. 1822
paleaceum . Straw col. 9, S. Epi. ½ Guatemala

DINETUS, *Sweet*. From *dinetos*, that may be twined; in allusion to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. A very ornamental genus; the perennial species thrive well in any rich light soil. Young cuttings, planted in the same sort of soil, under a glass, in heat, will soon root. *D. racemosa* grows very fast in a sheltered situation, and is well adapted to make a good covering for a temporary arbour. It is increased from seed, which is ripened in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Porana paniculata*; 2, *P. racemosa*.

paniculata 1 .	White 3,	S. Ev. Tw. 10	E. Ind. . 1823
racemosa 2 .	White 8,	H. Tw. A. 10	Nepal . 1823

DIODCLEA, *H. Bt. Kunth*. In memory of *Diodorus* Carystinus, an ancient Greek botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A twining shrub, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dolichos mollis*—*mollis* 1.

DIODIA, *Linn.* From *diodos*, a passage; many of the species grow by the way-sides. *Linn.*

4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A genus of rather pretty trailing shrubs, of simple cultivation. A light soil suits them best; and cuttings, in the same kind of soil, root freely if placed in heat.

prostrata . .	White 6,	S. Ev. Tr. ½	W. Ind. . 1818
sarmentosa .	White 7,	S. Ev. Tr. ½	W. Ind. . 1821
verticillata .	White 6,	S. Ev. Tr. ½	W. Ind. . 1821
virginica . .	White 6,	H. De. Tr. ½	Virginia . 1820

DIOECIA. The twenty-second class of the Linnean system of botany, from *dis*, twice, and *oikos*, house; alluding to the flowers with stamens and those with the seed-bearing organs growing on different plants.

DIOECIOUS, when a plant bears female flowers on one individual, and males on another.

DIOMEDEA, *Cassini*. Named after *Diomeda*, the daughter of *Phorbas*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of ornamental shrubs, with silvery leaves: they succeed well in any rich light soil; and cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bupthalmum frutescens*; 2, *B. arborescens*.

argentea . .	Yellow 6,	G. Ev. S. 2	S. Amer. . 1824
bidentata 1 .	Yellow 7,	G. Ev. S. 2	W. Ind. . 1695
glabrata 2 .	Yellow 6,	G. Ev. S. 2½	S. Amer. . 1699

DIOMEDES. See *Narcissus*.

DION, *Lindley*. *Dis*, two, and *oon*, an egg, each scale bearing two ovules. *Linn.* 22, Or. 11, Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. A singular Mexican genus; the plant introduced to this country, and presented to the Horticultural Society, had a simple stem, like that of a *Zamia*, but buried in wool; bearing deep and light green pinnated leaves. A cone which accompanied the plant, consisted of woolly rigid two-lobed scales, collected into a cone the size of a child's head, bearing on each lobe a single nut about as large as a chestnut.

edible . . .	Green . 5,	S. Ev. S. 3	Mexico . . 1844
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DIONÆA, *Linn.* *Dione*, one of the names of *Venus*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1; Nat. Or. *Droseraceæ*. This is a very singular little plant in respect to its leaves, which are of an anomalous form, and have a curious motion, by which they catch insects; whence the specific name, *Muscipula*, a fly-trap. The petiole of the leaf is winged. The extreme part is that which acts as a trap. As soon as the insect enters, the lobes of the leaf fold together, and remain so as long as the insect continues to struggle; but as soon as it is quiet, the leaf opens and permits it to escape. The plant thrives best in small pots, in peat earth, and some dwarf species of moss placed underneath in the pot; the pots should then be placed in a pan of water, and set in a cool place in the stove, with a glass over them, but not close, else they will be liable to damp. Seeds are sometimes produced, by which they may be increased, but the readier way is to divide the plants at the root. It has also been found, that if a leaf be taken off, and placed on damp moss, it will emit a young plant from its edge.

Muscipula .	White . 7,	S. Her. P. ½	Carolina . 1788
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DIONON. See *Dion*.

DIOSCOREA, *Linn.* Named after Pedacius Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoreaceæ*. The yam is cultivated in tropical climates for the sake of the roots, which are used in a similar way to potatoes, and are much esteemed by the natives. They are chiefly climbing plants; and some have very handsome foliage. They all succeed well in a light rich soil, and are readily increased by dividing their roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dioscorea Batatas*, *D. japonica*; 2, *D. quaternata*.

aculeata . . . Green 6, S. Tu. P. 10 E. Ind. . 1803
alata . . . Green 7, S. Tu. P. 12 India . . 1739
brasiliensis . . Green 7, S. Tu. P. 8 Brazil . . 1823
bulbifera . . . Green 7, S. Tu. P. 12 E. Ind. . 1692
cinnamomifolia Gn. y. l. 7, S. Tu. P. 6 Rio Jan. . 1827
pentaphylla . . Green 8, S. Tu. P. 10 E. Ind. . 1763
sativa 1 . . . Green 8, S. Tu. P. 15 W. Ind. . 1733
altissima, *angula*, *angustifolia*, *atropurpurea*, *coriacea*, *crispata*, *fasciculata*, *glabra*, *globosa*, *lobatophylla*, *leonensis*, *nepalensis*, *Nummularia*, *oppositifolia*, *piperifolia*, *pulchella*, *purpurea*, *quaternata*, *quinqueloba*, *rubella*, *scabra*, *trifida*, *trifoliata*, *triphylla*, *villosa* (2).

DIOSCOREACEÆ, or **YAMS**. Twinning shrubs, with large tubers, used for food, much in the same way as we use potatoes.

DIOSMA, *Linn.* From *dios*, divine, and *osme*, smell; the bruised leaves have an exquisite smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. This is a genus of truly beautiful, heath-like shrubs, growing from one to four feet high. To grow them well, they must have a mixture of peat and sand, and a little turfy loam in the bottom of the pot, over the shreds. Young cuttings, planted in sand, with a glass over them, will root freely, without any heat. See *Adenandra*, *Agathosma*, *Audouinia*, *Baryosma*, *Coleonema*, *Dichosma*, and *Lincindia*.

alba . . . White 3, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1800
capitata . . . Purp. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
cordata . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 13 C. G. H. . 1823
corymbosa . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 13 C. G. H. . 1818
cupressina . . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1790
ericoides . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1756
fetidissima . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1824
hirsuta . . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1731
hybrida . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
linearis . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1800
longifolia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1752
oppositifolia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
pectinata . . . Blue 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
punctata . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1762
rubra . . . Red 3, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812
scoparia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 13 C. G. H. . 1812
sphaeroccephala . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
squamosa . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
subulata . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818
succulenta . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
tendula . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
tonussima . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1789
tonuifolia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
tetragona . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
ulicina . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
virgata . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820

DIOSPYROS, *Linn.* From *dios*, divine, and *pyros*, pear; resemblance of the fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. Ornamental and highly valuable timber trees, from fifteen to thirty feet high. The species grow in any light loamy soil, and may be increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. The European species, *D. Lotus*, produced that

famous fruit, which, according to the ancient romancers, caused oblivion. Some of the species are very remarkable for the hardness of the wood, such as *D. Ebenus*, *Ebenaster*, *Mabola*, and *Melanoxylon*, and for the eatable quality of the fruit; the former is well known under the name of ebony and ironwood. The bark of *D. virginiana* is said to be febrifugal. The fruit of *D. Embryopteris* is so glutinous as to be used in Bengal for paying boats. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. edulis*.

amplexicaulis . . . Green 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Maurit. . 1840
chloroxylon . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1822
cordifolia . . . Wh. gn. 7, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1794
discolor . . . White 6, G. Ev. T. 20 Phillppn. 1823
Ebenaster . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Bengal . 1792
Ebenus . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1792
edulis . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
Embryopteris . . Wh. gn. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1818
hirsuta . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Ceylon . 1820
Kaki . . . Wh. gn. 6, G. Ev. T. 10 Japan . 1789
lobata . . . Wh. gn. 6, G. Ev. T. 15 China . 1822
Lorus . . . Yel. gn. 6, H. Ev. T. 20 Italy . . 1596
luceida . . . Yellow 6, H. De. T. 12 N. Amer. 1820
lycioides . . . Wh. gn. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 . . 1806
Mabola . . . Yel. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Philip. I. 1822
Melanoxylon . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1817
montana . . . Wh. gn. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1822
obovata . . . Wh. gn. 5, S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. . 1796
pubescens . . . Yel. gn. 4, H. Ev. T. 20 N. Amer. 1812
reticulata . . . Yel. gn. 5, G. Ev. T. 20 Maurit. . 1824
rugulosa . . . White 6, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Hol. . 1823
sapota 1 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 20 Phillppn. 1843
sylvatica . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1812
vaccinoides . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 China . 1823
virginiana . . . Yel. gn. 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1629
dulcis . . . Yellow 7, H. Ev. T. 16 America. 1629

DIDRIS, *Schreber*. From *dis*, double, and *ous*, an ear; the flowers possess two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Shrubs of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and increased by layers or cuttings, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Atriplex pedunculata*. See *Olanthus*.

ceratoides . . . Apetal 3, H. De. S. 2 Siberia . . 1780
atropiclinea 1, *candidissima*, *maritima*.

DIPHACA, *Loureiro*. From *dis*, twice, and *phake*, a lentil, or pea; the pods are composed of two one-seeded joints. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, about eight feet high, nearly allied to *Dalbergia*. It requires the same treatment as other greenhouse plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dalbergia Diphaca*.

cochinchinensis . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 China . .
DIPHYES. See *Bolbophyllum*.

DIPHYLLÆIA, *Michaux*. From *dis*, double, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the stems bearing only two alternate leaves each. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. A very pretty plant, growing freely in any rich light soil, and multiplied by divisions.

cymosa . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1812

DIPHÏSA, *Jacquin*. From *dis*, twice, and *physa*, a bladder; the pods are furnished with a membranous bladder on each side. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, from six to ten feet high; the soil best adapted to it is a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Young cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

carthaginensis . . . Yellow 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Carthage 1827

DIPHYSICIUM, *Weber*. From *dis*, twice, and *physikon*, a vesicle; in reference to the shell of the theca being double. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceae*. A very little plant, found in woods, and on rocks in Alpine situations. The stems are exceedingly short, and grow in densely matted patches. *Synonyme*: 1, *Buxbaumia foliösa*—foliösum.

DIPLACHNE, *Beauvois*. From *diploos*, double, and *achne*, chaff. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. An uninteresting species of grass, of simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Festuca polystachya*—fascicularis.

DIPLACUS, *Nuttall*. From *dis*, two, and *plakos*, a placenta; alluding to the splitting of the capsule, to each valve of which is attached a large placenta, and under its edges are found the slender subulate seeds. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A genus of very elegant plants, especially *D. puniceus*, which will prove a very great ornament to our gardens. The species will succeed well in rich sandy loam, and may be increased by cuttings. *D. puniceus* is at present rather scarce in this country: *Synonyme*: 1, *Mimulus glutinosus*. glutinosus 1. Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 California 1794 puniceus . . . Scarlet . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 California 1837

DIPLADENIA, *De Candolle*. From *diploos*, double, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the two tubercles which are found at the base of the ovary. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. M. Alphonse De Candolle, in his monograph upon this order, has separated these from the well-known Linnæan genus *Echites*. They are stove twiners, which seem to thrive best in rough heath mould, mixed with silver sand; whilst growing in summer, copious waterings do them no injury, but in winter, without caution in this respect, they are apt to damp off. They are propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood. *Synonymes*: 1, *Echites crassinöda*; 2, *Echites splendens*; 3, *Echites atropurpurea*; 4, *D. magnifica*.

acuminata 4. Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil . 1854 atropurp. . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil . 1841 rea 3. crassinöda 1. Red . . 9, S. Ev. Tw. 10 R. Janeiro 1841 flava . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 N. Grenda 1845 Härrisi . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Trinidad 1854 illüstris . . . Ro. pur. 6, S. Tu. P. 1½ Brazil . 1848 nobilis . . . Wht. pk. 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 S. Amer. . 1847 splendens 2. Rose wt. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Orgn. Mts. 1843 urophylla . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1847

DIPLÄSIA, *Richard*. From *diplozo*, to double; in reference to the glumes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. A plant with little to recommend it, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions.

karattifolia . . . Petal. 8, S. Grass. 3 Guiana . . 1825

DIPLÄZIUM, *Swartz*. From *diplozo*, to double; in allusion to the indusia being double. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. A very handsome and ornamental genus of ferns. *D. auriculatum* forms a tree about ten feet high. The plants succeed well in loam and peat, and may be either increased by seeds or divisions; the latter is the more preferable method. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asplenium arboreum*; 2, *Asplenium decussatum*; 3, *Hemionitis esculenta*; 4,

A. frondösum; 5, *H. grandifolia*; 6, *Asplenium ambiguum*; 7, *A. plantagineum*; 8, *A. porrectum*; 9, *A. ambiguum*; 10, *A. striatum*; 11, *A. thelypteroides*.

acuminatum . . . Brown 9, S. Her. P. ½ Brazil . afflue . . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon . arborescens . . . Brown 8, S. Ev. T. 12 Maurit. . 1826 auriculatum 1. . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Ev. T. 12 Caraccas 1820 barbadense . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1822 breviflorum . . . Brown 9, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon . castaneafolium . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Guiana . 1824 caudatum . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 I. of Luzon . coarctatum . . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841 decussatum 2. . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . deflexum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca . ebeneum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 3 I. of Luzon . esculentum 3. . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 3 E. Ind. . 1822 extensum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca . frondosum 4. . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . grandifolium 5. . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 4 Jamaica . 1793 integrifolium . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Java . . juglandifolium . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica . 1820 malabarium 6. . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 10 E. Ind. . 1818 plantagineum 7. . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1819 porrectum 8. . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca . Schkührii 9. . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca . seramporense . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 3 Serampr. 1820 Shephéri . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1822 striatum 10. . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1793 thelypteroides 11 . . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823 undulobum . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1

DIPLOCHILUS. See *Diplomeris*.

DIPLOCHINUS. See *Diplomeris*.

DIPLOCHITA, *De Candolle*. From *diploos*, double, and *chiton*, a coat of mail. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. For culture, refer to *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma Fothergilla*; 2, *Melastoma Tamöna*.

Fothergilla 1 . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ Trinidad . 1815 macrophylla . . . Rose 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1820 Swartziana 2 . . . Rose 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1816

DIPLOCÖMA, *D. Don*. From *diploos*, double, and *koma*, hair; the pappus is of two forms. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A pretty species, succeeding well in common garden soil; but requiring protection in winter, therefore it is best to always grow a few plants in pots to stand in the frame in winter, as those in the ground are apt to suffer if not well attended to; it may be increased by seeds or divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Doronicum villösum*. villösa 1. Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1826

DIPLOLÆNA, *Desfontaines*. From *diploos*, double, and *læna*, a cloak; in allusion to the double involucrem. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rutaceae*.

angustifolia . . . Yel. cr. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1837 Dampieri . . . Yel. cr. 4, E. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1837 grandiflora . . . Yel. cr. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1837

DIPLOLÆPIS, *R. Brown*. From *diploos*, double, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An uninteresting genus of climbing plants, growing freely in any rich light soil; young cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The root of *D. vomitoria* is prized by the Indian doctors for its expectorant and diaphoretic qualities—*apiculata*, *ovata*, *vomitöria*.

DIPLOMERIS, *D. Don*. From *diploos*, double, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of pretty orchidaceous plants, requiring the same treatment as *Cypri-*

pedium. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diplochilus hirsutus*; 2, *Diplochilus longifolius*.

hirsuta 1. Purple . . 3, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ India . . 1836
pulchella 2. Purple . . 3, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Nepal . . 1836

DIPLONEMA, *Don*. See *Royèna*.

DIPLOPAPPUS, *Cassini*. From *diploos*, double, and *pappos*, pappus; the fruit is furnished with a double row of bristles. *Linn*. 19, Or. 2 Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A very handsome, shrubby species, growing to the height of about two feet, producing its flowers in heads, with the rays rich lilac, and the disc a bright yellow. It succeeds well in sandy loam, and is increased by cuttings. It will grow and flower well in a hot, exposed situation in the open ground in summer, but requires the protection of a frame in winter.

incanus . . Lil. yel. 8, F. Ev. S. 2 California. 1832

DIPLOFÉLTIS, *Endlicher*. From *diploos*, double, and *pelte*, a buckler; the double fruit. *Linn*. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. These plants require similar treatment to Cape plants, such as *Hebenstreitias*, striking freely from cuttings of the young wood, and will bear to be planted in the open border during the summer season.

Hugelii . . Rose wht. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R. 1837

DIPLOPHYLUM, *Lehmann*. Derived from *diploos*, double, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the two-leaved calyx. *Linn*. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A border annual, the seeds of which need only be sown in the open border early in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *Veronica Crista-galli*.

veronicaeforme 1. Blue 4, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus . 1813

DIPLOSÁSTERA, *Tansch*. See *Calliopsis*.

DIPLOSPORA, *De Candolle*. See *Cánthium*.

DIPLOSTEGIUM, *De Candolle*. See *Osbéckia*.

DIPLOSTAPHIUM, *De Candolle*. See *Aster*.

DIPLOTÁXIS, *De Candolle*. From *diploos*, double, and *taxis*, a series; the seeds are disposed in two rows in each cell. *Linn*. 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Uninteresting annuals, which merely require sowing in the open border, where they will grow, flower, and produce their seed in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sisymbrium catholicum*; 2, *Sinapis crassifolia*; 3, *Sinapis erucoides*; 4, *Sisymbrium murale*; 5, *Sisymbrium pendulum*; 6, *Sisymbrium tenuifolium*; 7, *Sinapis virgata*—Barrelieri, catholica 1, crassifolia 2, erucoides 3, hispida, muralis 4, pendula 5, saxatilis, tenuifolia 6, viminea, virgata 7.

DIPLOTHEMIUM, *Martius*. Derived from *diploos*, double, and *thema*, a spathe. *Linn*. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing to the height of about ten feet, and requiring the same treatment as *Caryota* and other genera of the order. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cocos areolaris*.

campestre . . Straw 5, S. Palm 10 Brazil . . 1823
caudescens . . Cream 5, S. Palm 10 Brazil . . 1823
littoralis 1 . . Cream 5, S. Palm 8 Brazil . . 1854
maritimum . . Straw 5, S. Palm 10 Brazil . . 1823

DIPODIUM, *R. Brown*. From *dis*, two, and *pous*, podos, a foot; referring to the threads of the pollen masses. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A very curious, leafless plant, with

rather pretty purplish flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Blèlia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dendrobium punctatum*.

punctatum 1. Purplish 12, S. Ter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1822

DIPORIDIUM. See *Ochna*.

DIPSACACEÆ, or TEAZLEWORTS. Herbaceous plants, or under shrubs, natives of the temperate parts of the world. The common teazle is used by fullers in dressing cloth.

DIPSACOSAMIA, *Benth*. See *Zamia*.

DIPSACUS, *Tournefort*. Supposed to be from *dipsao*, to thirst; in consequence of the leaves holding water; *dipsakos* is also the Greek name for the disease called diabetes, which is always accompanied by great thirst. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. Curious species, some of which are pretty flowering plants, especially *D. pilosus*. They grow well in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. *D. fullonum* is extensively cultivated in the west of England, the dried heads of which furnish the teazle used by fullers in dressing cloth.

ferox . . . Purple 7, H. B. 3 S. Eur. . 1818
fullonum . . . Purple 7, H. B. 6 Brit. hedges.
Gnelli . . . Blue . 7, H. B. 3 Caucasus 1820
infernus . . . White . H. B. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nepal . 1823
lacinia . . . Purple 7, H. B. 6 Germany, 1683
pilosus . . . White 8, H. B. 4 Brit. moi. pl.

sylvestris.

DIPTERACANTHUS. See *Ruellia*.

DIPTERIX, *Schreber*. From *dis*, double, and *pteria*, a wing; the two upper lobes of the calyx appear like two wings. *Linn*. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental tree, attaining the height of sixty feet. It requires to be grown in a loamy soil, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The seeds of this tree are the Tongo, or Tonquin-beans, so well known as giving a pleasant scent to snuff. *Synonyme*: 1, *Barysisma Tongo*.
odorata 1. . Purple 5, S. Ev. T. 60 Guiana . . 1793

DIPTEROUS, applied to anything which has two wings.

DIRCA, *Linn*. Derived from *dirka*, signifying a fountain; in reference to the habitation of the plant. *Linn*. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæceæ*. An ornamental little shrub, found growing in the marshes of North America. It succeeds well in sandy loam, and is propagated by layers or seeds. It is so tough that the twigs are used for baskets, &c.; whence the English name, leather wood.

palustris . Yellow . 3, H. De. S. 6 Virginia . 1750

DIRCÆA, *Decaisne*. See *Gesnera*.

DISA, *Linn*. Meaning unknown. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of interesting tuberous-rooted plants, thriving well in an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increased by separating the roots. They require to be very carefully watered when not in a growing state.

bracteata . . Green . 6, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1818
chrysostachya. Yellow . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. .
cornuta . . . Pa. blue 6, G. Ter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1805
draconis . . . Wt. pur. 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
ferruginea . . Brown . 6, G. Ter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1820
flexuosa . . . Blue . 6, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1823
graminifolia . Blue . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

grandiflora . . .	Scarlet . 7, G. Ter. 1	C. G. H. . 1825
superba . . .	Scarlet . 7, G. Ter. 1	Hybrid, gards.
lácera . . .	White . 6, G. Ter. 1	C. G. H. . 1826
maculata . . .	Blue . 6, G. Ter. 1	C. G. H. . 1816
prasinata . . .	Grn. red 6, G. Ter. 1	C. G. H. . 1815
spatulata . . .	Pa. blue 6, G. Ter. 1	C. G. H. . 1805

DISÁNDRA, *Linn.* Named from *dys*, difficult, and *aner*, an anther; the number of the anthers varies. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A small trailing plant, which, when raised, its pendent branches and little yellow flowers have a very pretty appearance. It will grow well in any rich light soil, and is propagated by divisions or cuttings, with or without a glass, in a shady situation.

prostrata . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Madeira . 1771

DISCÁRIA, *G. Don.* From *diskos*, a disk; disk broad. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A plant of easy culture, requiring a mixture of light loam and heath mould, and may be increased by cuttings of the half-ripened wood, planted in sand, and placed in heat.

australis . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holland 1824

DISCHÍDIA, *R. Broum.* From *dis*, twice, and *schizo*, to split; application unexplained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing in any light sandy soil; and cuttings will root very freely in the same kind of soil, without any glass.

bengalensis . White . 9, S. Ev. Tr. 1 India . 1819

nummulária . White . 8, S. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Amboyna

DISCOID, anything dilated into something which may be compared to a disk.

DISCUS, or **DISK**, the fleshy annular process that surrounds the ovarium of many flowers; also the surface of a leaf; also the centre of a head of flowers of *Compositæ*.

DISCUTIENT, having the power to scatter the matter of tumours.

DISÉMMA, *Labillardière.* From *dis*, double, and *stemma*, a crown; the crown of the flower is double. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceæ*. A genus, comprising some splendid and curious shrubs, requiring the same treatment, in culture and propagation, as *Passiflora*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Passiflora adiantifolia*, *Murucúa adiantifolia*; 2, *P. aurántia*, *M. aurántia*; 3, *Passiflora Herbertiana*, *Murucúa Herbertiana*. *adiantifolia* 1. Orange 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Norfolk Is. 1792

aurántia 2. Wt. red 7, G. Ev. Cl. 20 Australia .

Herbertiana 3 Gn. wt. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 30 N. Hol. . 1821

DISÉRMIS, smooth, without thorns.

DISOCÁCTUS, *Lindley.* From *dis*, two, *isos*, equal, and *cactus*. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. This was formerly referred to *Cereus*, from which family it may, however, be readily known by the number of sepals being constantly twice two, and that of the petals the same. It was introduced by George Üre Skinner, Esq., in 1839, to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. It forms a graceful bush, from two to three feet high, but will, no doubt, attain a much larger size if trained against a trellis, and sufficient room allowed for it to spread; the flowers are of a deep pink colour; only one flower is produced at the extremity of each branch, but they open in succession for a considerable time, and are succeeded by beau-

tiful little blood-coloured berries, scarcely so large as the common sloe. A turfy loam, mixed with sharp sand and leaf mould, suits it best; when the plant is growing, a moist atmosphere is most suitable, but in winter it should be kept dry, with plenty of light. It may be increased by cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cereus bifórmis*, *Epiphyllum bifórmis*.

bifórmis 1. . Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Honduras . 1839

DISOMÓRPHOUS, two-shaped.

DISPARÁGO. See *Stæbe*.

DISPÉRIS, *Swartz.* From *dis*, two, and *pera*, a pouch; in allusion to the appearance of the two outer lateral segments of the perianth. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A tuberous-rooted genus, requiring the same treatment as *Disa*.

capensis . . . Scarlet . 7, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1816

cucullata . . . Purple . 6, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1822

sectinda . . . Purple . 6, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1797

DISPÉRUS, two-seeded.

DISPÓRUM, *Salisbury.* From *dis*, twice, and *poros*, a pore. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Pretty species, which may be successfully grown in two-thirds peat and one-third loam; they will succeed in a warm border if carefully protected from severe frosts: they may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Uvulária chinénsis*. *fólyum* 1. . Brown . 10, G. Her. P. 1 China . 1801

parvidórum . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1820

DISSÉCTA, lacinated, deeply cut into very fine segments.

DISSEPIENTIS, the partitions by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.

DISSDON, *Greville.* From *dis*, twice, and *odous*, a tooth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A genus of little, dark, and pale green plants, inhabiting, during summer, mountains and Alpine bogs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Splachnum Frælichianum*, *S. reticulatum*; 2, *Weissia splachnoides*—*Frælichianum* 1, *splachnoides* 2.

DISSOLÉNA, *Loureiro.* From *dis*, double, and *solen*, a tube; in allusion to the double tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A pretty species, growing in rich light soil; and cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will soon root. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cérbera chinénsis*.

verticillata . Wht. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1812

DISTÁCHYON, two-spiked.

DISTAFF THISTLE. See *Carthamus lanátris*.

DISTÉNTUS, distended, inflated.

DÍSTICHOUS, two-rowed; producing leaves or flowers in two opposite rows.

DISTRÉTUS, *De Candolle.* See *Elephantopus*.

DITIÓLA, *Fries.* From *ditto*s, double, and *ioulous*, down; in reference to the downy nature of the pubescence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. A species of *Fungi*, which grows upon dry wood, from autumn till spring. It is one of the species of dry rot, and very injurious to the timber on which the plants vegetate—*radicata*.

DITRICHÓTOMOUS, divided into twos or threes; a stem continually divided into double or treble ramifications.

DITTANY OF CRETE. See *Origanum Dictamnus*.
DIURETIC, having the power of promoting the flow of urine.

DIURIS, R. Brown. From *dis*, double, and *oura*, a tail; alluding to the lateral lobes of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus succeed well with the same treatment as *Disa*.

<i>alba</i>	White	6, G. Ter.	1 N. Hol.	1810
<i>atrea</i>	Yel.	8, G. Ter.	1 N. S. W.	1810
<i>corymbosa</i>	Pur.	8, G. Ter.	1 Swan R.	
<i>Drummondii</i>	Yel.	6, G. Ter.	1 Swan R.	
<i>elongata</i>	Pink	5, G. Ter.	1 N. Hol.	1822
<i>filifolia</i>	Yel.	7, G. Ter.	1 Swan R.	
<i>laxiflora</i>	Yel.	6, G. Ter.	1 Swan R.	
<i>longifolia</i>	Pink	7, G. Ter.	1 N. Hol.	1824
<i>maculata</i>	Yl.spt.	4, G. Ter.	1 N. S. W.	1823
<i>pendunculata</i>	Yel.	5, G. Ter.	1 N. Hol.	1826
<i>porrifolia</i>	Pur.	7, G. Ter.	1 Swan R.	
<i>sulphurea</i>	Pa.yel	6, G. Ter.	1 N. Hol.	1823

DIURNUM, daily.

DIVARICATE, growing in a straggling manner.

DIVERGENT, { growing far asunder; applied to
DIVERGING, { branches and leaves.

DIVI DIVI. See *Cæsalpinia coriaria*.

DIVI LADNER. See *Tabernaemontana dichotoma*.

DOCK. See *Rumex*.

DODARTIA, Linn. In honour of F. Dodart, M.D., a French botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A species of little beauty, thriving in any light rich soil, and increased from seeds or divisions.

orientalis . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant . 1752

DODDER. See *Cuscuta*.

DODECÁNDRIA. The eleventh class in the Linnean system of botany. From *dodeka*, twelve, and *aner*, a man. Plants with twelve stamens.

DODECÁNDROUS, having twelve stamens.

DODECÁTHEON, Linn. From *dodeka*, twelve, and *theos*, a divinity; twelve gods or divinities of the Romans; a name absurdly applied to a plant, native of a world the Romans did not know, and resembling in no particular any plant of their writers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. Very ornamental plants when in flower, and well worthy a place in every collection. The species grow best in a light loamy soil, and are easily increased by dividing the roots.

<i>integrifolium</i> Lgt.pur.	4, H. Her. P.	½ N. Amer.	1829
<i>Mecadia</i>	Lgt.pur.	5, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia. 1744
<i>albiflorum</i>	White	5, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens. 1824
<i>elegans</i>	Rosy	5, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens. 1827
<i>giganteum</i>	Lilac	5, H. Her. P. 1½	Gardens. 1819
<i>hincum</i>	Lilac	5, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens. 1824

DODONÆA, Linn. In honour of Rembert Dodonæus, known by the name of Dodonæus, a famous botanist and physician. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Plants scarcely worth cultivating, except in general collections. They thrive well in loam and peat, or any light soil; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species must be placed in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. heterophylla*; 2, *D. viscosa*, *angustifolia*; 3, *D. angustifolia*.

<i>angustissima</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1823
<i>aplenifolia</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1820
<i>attenuata</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1820
<i>Burmanniæna</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1800
<i>ceratocarpa</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	3 K. G. Sound.	1837

<i>cuneata</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1820
<i>dioclea</i> 1	Green 6, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1819
<i>eleagnoides</i>	Green 6, S. Ev. S.	4 S. Domin.	1800
<i>filiformis</i>	Green 6, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1820
<i>jamaicensis</i> 2	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 Jamaica	1810
<i>laurifolia</i>	Green 6, S. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	1823
<i>microcarpa</i>	Green 6, S. Ev. S.	4 Bourbon	1824
<i>pinnata</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1824
<i>salicifolia</i> 3	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1820
<i>salsolaefolia</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 V. D. L.	1830
<i>scabra</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1820
<i>truncata</i>	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1820

bialata, *oblongifolia*, *paulliniaefolia*, *triquetra*, *viscosa*.

DOG BRAMBLE. See *Ribes Cynosbati*.

DOG ORCHIS. See *Cynorchis*.

DOG PARSLEY. See *Ethusa Cynäprium*.

DOG POISON. See *Ethusa Cynäprium*.

DOG'S-BANE. See *Apocynum*.

DOG'S-CABBAGE. See *Theloggonum Cynocrambe*.

DOG'S MERCURY. See *Mercurialis perennis*.

DOG'S-TAIL GRASS. See *Cynosurus*.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET. See *Erythronium*.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*.

DOLÁBRIFORM, axe-shaped.

DOLICHÁNDRA, Cham. See *Spathodea*.

DOLÍCHOS, Linn. From *dolichos*, long; in reference to the long twining stems. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *D. Jacquinii* and *D. lignosus* are about all that are worth cultivating for ornament. Any rich light soil will suit them, and they may be increased by seeds or cuttings; if by cuttings, they must be planted in sand, under a glass; the stove kinds in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phaseolus vexillatus*. See *Canavalia*, *Oyamopsis*, *Dioeclea*, *Labiab*, *Lablavia*, *Mucuna*, *Pachyrhizus*, *Phaseolus*, *Psophocarpus*, *Rhynchodia*, *Saja*, *Vigna*, and *Wistaria*.

<i>angulosus</i>	Yel.	7, H. Tr. A.	2 N. Amer.	1820
<i>abreus</i>	Yel.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	4 China	1820
<i>capensis</i>	Yel.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	5 C. G. H.	1823
<i>Catiang</i>	Pur.	7, S. A.	8 E. Ind.	1793
<i>fragrans</i>	Yel.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	5 China	
<i>alba</i>	White	7, G. Ev. Tw.	5 China	
<i>frutescens</i>	Pa. yl.	7, S. Ev. S.	8 Nepal	1820
<i>gargeticus</i>	Pur.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	4 Jamaica	1816
<i>hirsutus</i>	Pur.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	10 China	1802
<i>heterophyl- lus</i>	Yel.	7, H. Tw. A.	6 Canaries	1810
<i>Jacquinii</i>	White	7, S. Ev. Tw.	8 S. Amer.	1800
<i>lignosus</i>	Pur.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	12 E. Ind.	1776
<i>lobatus</i>	Yel.	6, H. Tw. A.	3 C. G. H.	1800
<i>Labia</i>	Wt.bl.	7, H. A.	1½ Egypt	1818
<i>melanop- thalmus</i>	Pur.	8, H. A.	3 Italy	1800
<i>monachalis</i>	Pa.red	7, H. A.	2 Spain	1818
<i>sinensis</i>	Pa.red	7, H. Tw. A.	4 India	1776
<i>sphaero- spermus</i>	Red	6, S. A.	3 Jamaica	1816
<i>vexillatus</i> 1	Yel.	7, G. Tw. A.	3 W. Ind.	1780

biflorus, *lateus*, *pilosus*, *reticulatus*, *sesquipetalis*, *setefolius*, *tetraspermus*, *tranquebaricus*, *unguiculatus*.

DOLIOCARPUS, Rolander. From *dolios*, deceitful, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruit, though beautiful, is poisonous. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. An ornamental plant; for propagation and culture. See *Tetracera*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tetracera Calinea*, *Calinea scandens*. *Calinea* 1 . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Guiana . 1822

DOMBÉYA, Cavanilles. In honour of Joseph Dombey, a French botanist and traveller in Peru and Chili. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or.

Sterculiæceæ. Ornamental plants, growing freely in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood will root freely if put in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Astrapæa mollis*. See *Tourètia*.

canadina . White 3, S. Ev. T. 15 Mauritius .
cordifolia Red . 4, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1820
erythroxylon White 12, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1846
ferruginea . White 3, S. Ev. T. 15 Mauritius . 1815
mollis 1 . Rose 3, S. Ev. T. 15 Mauritius . 1830
ovata . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Bourbon . 1822
punctata . White 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Bourbon . 1820
villosifolia . White 3, S. Ev. T. 15 Bourbon . 1820
viburniflora . White 3, S. Ev. T. 15 Madagascar

DONCKLÆRIA. See *Centradenia*.

DONDIA, *Sprengel*. In honour of Dondie Duprée, a French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæceæ*. A very pretty little plant, requiring an equal mixture of loam and peat; it may be increased by seeds or divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Astrantia Epipactis*.

Epipactis 1 . Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Alps . 1823

DONIA. See *Clanthus*.

DODDIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Samuel Doody, a London apothecary, one of the earliest British cryptogamic botanists. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiæceæ*. Very handsome ferns, growing well in loam and peat, and easily increased, either by seeds or divisions. *Synonyms*: 1, *D. maxima*; 2, *Woodwardia caudata*; 3, *Woodwardia virginica*.

aspera . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. 1803
blechnoides 1 . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1835
caudata 2 . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
Kunthiana . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1
lunulata . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1834
mædia . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
virginica 3 . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 Virginia. 1774

DOOGHAN. See *Myristica*.

DOOGO. See *Ferula*.

DOOM PALM. See *Hyphæne thebaica*.

DOORBA, DOORWA, or HURRYALEE. See *Cynodon Dactylon*.

DOREMA, D. Don. From *dorema*, a gift or benefit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæceæ*. This is the gum ammoniac plant. "It grows principally on the plains between Yudecaust and Kumisha, in the province of Irak, without cultivation. The gum is so abundant that, upon the slightest puncture being made, it instantly oozes forth, even at the ends of the leaves." It will grow freely in ordinary garden soil, and is propagated by seeds.

ammoniacum Whit. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Persia 1831

DORIA. See *Senecio Doria*.

DORONICUM, *Linn.* Altered from *Doronigi*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræceæ*. An ornamental genus, and from the plants flowering early in spring, they are well deserving of cultivation; they grow in any garden soil, and may be increased with facility by dividing at the root. *Synonyme*: 1, *D. orientale*. See *Diplacoma*, *Werneria*, *Arnica*, and *Senecio*.

alticum . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1783
australiacum . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1816
caucasicum 1 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1815
columnæ . . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . 1824
cordifolium . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Russia . 1838
dentatum . . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1825

macrophyllum } Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe . 1828
Pardalanchæ Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. mead.
plantagineum Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1570
scorpioides . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Germany .

DORSAL, growing on the back.

DORSTENIA, *Linn.* In memory of Theodore Dorsten, a German botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Moræceæ*. Very curious plants, growing freely in any light rich soil, and may be multiplied with facility by parting the roots, or by seeds.

arifolia . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. . 1822
brasilensis . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. . 1792
ceratanthus Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1836
cordifolia . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1822
contrajerva . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1748
Drakæna . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 Vera Cruz . 1818
Houstoni . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1747
tubicina . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 1 Trinidad . 1817

DORTMÁNNA, *Don*. After one Dortmann, said to be a Dutch apothecary. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliæceæ*. The species of this genus are singular and beautiful plants, but require a good deal of care in cultivation. *D. lacustris* succeeds best planted in a pot of gravel, and placed in a pond or cistern, so that the plants may be about six inches under the water. The other species may be grown in a pot half filled with peat earth, and the rest with sphagnum, in which the plants must be set, and the pot placed in shallow water, so as not to immerse the plants. They may be increased by division. *Synonyms*: 1, *Lobelia Dortmanna*; 2, *L. paludosa*.

lacustris 1 . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. lakes.
paludosa 2 . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.

DORYÁNTHE. Named by Correa de Serra, from *dory*, a spear, and *anthe*, flower; because of the long straight flower-stem. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidæceæ*. Rather an ornamental plant, requiring a warm part of the greenhouse, or a cool part of the stove; the latter is preferable. It may be increased from suckers, which are seldom to be obtained, except by cutting a large plant down, or taking out the heart of the plant; in either case, it will throw out suckers.

excisa . . Cream 7, G. Her. P. 20 N. S. W. . 1800

DORYCNium, *Tournefort*. From *dory*, a spear; the ancient plant was used to poison spears. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Very handsome plants, of simple culture, succeeding best in a dry soil. They may be increased by seeds, which they ripen in abundance. *Synonyms*: 1, *Lötus hirsutus*; 2, *D. ibericum*; 3, *L. parviflorus*; 4, *L. rectus*; 5, *L. subafflorus*; 6, *D. monspeliense*, *Lötus Dorycnium*; 7, *D. hirsutum*, *incanum*, *Lötus tomentosus*, *sericeus*, *affine*. See *Convulvulus*.

herbaceum . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1802
hirsutum 1 . Red wt. 7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1683
latifolium 2 . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia . 1818
parviflorum 3 . Yel. gn. 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1810
rectum 4 . . Red. 7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1640
subafflorum 5 . . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1820
suffruticosum 6 White 7, H. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. 1640
tomentosum 7 . Red wt. 7, H. Ev. S. 8 S. Eur. 1817

DORYÓPTERIS, *J. Smith*. From *dory*, a spear, and *pteris*, a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Polypodiaceæ. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pteris collina*; 2, *Pteris hastata*; 3, *P. palmata*; 4, *P. sagittata*.

collina 1. . Brown. 8, S. Her. P. Brazil . .
cordifolia . . P. y. br. 7, S. Her. P.
hastata 2. . P. y. br. 6, S. Her. P. W. Indies . 1823
palmata 3. . Brown. 7, S. Her. P. Caraccas . . 1821
sagittifolia 4. Brown. 7, S. Her. P.
Wallichii . . Yel. bn. 8, S. Her. P. E. Indies .

DOSSÍNIA, *Morren*. See *Cheiróstylis*.

DOTHÍDEA, *Fries*. Derived from *dothien*, a tubercle, and *eidos*, similar. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Mostly dark species, growing upon stems of grass and leaves of trees — *álnea*, *betulina*, *Fumago*, *Geránii*, *Heraclei*, *Himántia*, *Potentillæ*, *P. reptantis*, *P. verna*, *Pteridis*, *Ranunculi*, *ribidæ*, *Robertiana*, *Ulm*.

DOTS—may be pellucid, resinous, or hairy.

DOUBLE COCOA NUT. See *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

DOUGLÁSIA. Named by Dr. Lindley, some years ago, in compliment to Mr. Douglas, whose zeal in collecting seeds and plants, and whose untimely end have richly earned for him a niche in the long gallery of departed science. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. This is a very beautiful, but scarce, little plant, growing pretty freely in peat and sand, and ripening its seed in small quantity. Mr. Douglas transmitted the seed, from which this interesting plant was raised, from the Rocky Mountains, where he first found it among the snow, and afterwards from California.

nivalis . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Rky. Mts. . 1827

DOUMA. See *Hyphæne*.

DOUM PALM. See *Hyphæne thebaica*.

DOURADINHA. See *Waltheria Douradinha*.

DOVE'S FLOWER. See *Peristéria*.

DOVE'S-FOOT. See *Geranium nölle*.

DOWN, soft, short hairs.

DOWNY-PUBESCENT, soft, short down, closely pressed to the surface.

DOWNY-VILLOUS, covered with long, soft hairs.

DRABA, *De Candolle*. From *drabe*, acrid, biting; taste of the leaves. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are very pretty, being well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or growing in pots, among other alpine plants. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best, and they increase with facility, either by dividing at the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. aizoides*; 2, *D. incana*; 3, *D. androsæca*; 4, *D. lutea*, *longipes*; 5, *D. contorta*; 6, *D. androsæca*; 7, *D. hirta*; 8, *D. hirta*; 9, *D. hirta*. See *Aubriëtia*, *Erophila*, and *Petrocállis*.

aizoides . . Yel. . 3, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Wales, rocks.
Aizoon . . Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Carinthia . 1823
alpina . . Yel. . 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lapland . 1820
*siliculis-pil-
 losis* . . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Greenland . 1820
aspera . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Siberia . . 1820
aurea . . Yel. . 6, H. B. . Denmark . 1820
austriaca . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Austria . 1824
brachystemon } Yel. . 3, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1819
bruniefolia } Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Caucasus . 1820
bryoides } Yel. . 3, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Tauria . 1820
cilioides . . Yel. . 3, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1781
cinerea . . White 7, H. B. . Siberia . . 1818
confusa 2 . . White 7, H. B. . N. Eur. .
corymbosa . . White 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Baff. Bay . 1823

crassifolia . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1826
cuspidata . . Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Iberia . . 1820
dasycarpa . . White 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Altai . . 1837
daurica . . White 7, H. B. . Dauria . . 1824
ericeifolia . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Caucasus . 1821
fladensis 3 . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1819
glaciaria . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Siberia . . 1826
Gmelini . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Siberia . . 1823
grandiflora . . White 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Altai . . 1832
gracilis 4 . . Yel. . 6, H. A. . N. Amer. . 1827
hirta . . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1819
hirta . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Eur. . 1823
incana 5 . . White 5, H. B. . Brit., rocks.
incompta . . Yel. . 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Caucasus . 1821
lappónica 6 . . White 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lapland . 1810
lasiocarpa . . White 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. . 1820
lutea . . Yel. . 6, H. A. . S. Eur. . 1824
murális . . White 6, H. A. . Eng., rocks.
muricella 7 . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lapland . 1810
memoralis . . Yel. . 6, H. A. . Europe . 1759
nivalis . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1824
oblongata . . White 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Baff. Bay . 1823
pilosa . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Siberia . . 1825
repens . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Siberia . . 1818
rupesstris 8 . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Scot., rocks.
siliquosa . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Caucasus . 1822
stellata 9 . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pyrenees . 1820
stylaris . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. . 1832
tomentosa . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Switzerl. . 1819
tridentata . . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Russia . . 1838
nummularia.

DRACÆNA, *Linn.* From *drakaina*, a female dragon; the inspissated juice becomes a powder, like the dragon's-blood. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Very ornamental trees, well worthy of being cultivated in every collection of stove plants. They thrive well in a light, loamy soil; large cuttings root freely by being stuck in the tan, provided there be a strong heat. In Java, the root of *D. terminalis* is considered a valuable medicine in dysenteric affections. The substance called Gum Dragon, formerly used in medicine, is the juice of *D. Dræco*. *Synonymes*: 1, *spicata*, *terminalis*, *Wallichii*, *javanica*, *Cordylina Sieboldii*, *terminalis*, *albo-maculata*, *Sansevieria javanica*; 2, *D. marginata*. See *Charlwoodia*, *Dianella*, *Philloma*, and *Cordylina*.

arborea . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 25 S. Leone . . 1809
bicolor . . Ro. wt. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Fernando Po. 18 0
brasiliensis White 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Brazil . . 1825
cérnua . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Mauritius . .
Dræco . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . . 1640
elliptica . . Green 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Java . . 1854
maculata 1 Green 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Java . . 1854
ensifolia . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 . . 1800
férrea . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 8 China . . 1771
variegata . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 6 China . .
fragrans . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 6 Africa . . 1768
interrupta White 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . . 1798
leonensis . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Leone . . 1824
marginata . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Madagascar . 1816
mauritiiana White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius . . 1825
nodosa . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 . . 1820
nütens . . Brown 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . . 1820
ovata . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . .
purpurea . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . . 1820
reflexa . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Madagascar . 1819
salicifolia . . 6, S. Ev. T. 2
striata . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 C G H . . 1820
succulosa . . White 7, S. Ev. S. S. Leone . . 1821
terminalis . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . . 1820
péndula . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . .
fessellata 2 White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Madagascar . 1816
unbrau- } White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Mauritius . . 1788
lfera }
undulata . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C G H . . 1816

DRACO. See *Dracæna Dræco*.

DRACOCÉPHALUM, *Linn.* From *drakon*, a dra-

gon, and *kephale*, head; the appearance of the heads of the flowers. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Most of the species are ornamental, and as such, they deserve a place in every garden. They succeed well in common garden soil. Some of the tender perennial kinds require the protection of a frame in winter, and, on that account, they ought to be grown in pots; they increase readily by dividing the roots. The annual kinds merely require sowing in a rich, light soil, in the open ground, where they will flower beautifully. *Synonyme*: 1, *D. grandiflorum*. See *Physostegia*, and *Cedronella*.

altaïense 1.	Purp.	7, H. De.	S. 1	Georgia.	1759
argunense.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1½	Siberia.	1822
austriacum.	Blue	6, H. Her.	P. 1	Austria.	1597
botryoides.	Purp.	7, H. Her.	P. ½	Siberia.	1822
canariense.	Pa. pur.	8, G. Ev.	S. 3	Canaries.	1697
canescens.	Blue	7, H.	A. 1½	Levant.	1711
chamaedryoides.	Blue	7, F. Ev.	Tr. 4		1823
gracile.	Blue	6, H. Her.	P. ½		
grandiflorum.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia.	1759
ibericum.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Iberia.	1820
integrifolium.	Blue	7, H. Ev.	S. 1½	Siberia.	1827
mexicanum.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1½	Mexico.	1832
moldavicum.	Blue	7, H.	A. 2	Moldavia.	1596
albiflorum.	White	7, H.	A. 2	Moldavia.	1596
nütans.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia.	1731
origanoides.	Blue	7, F. Ev.	Tr. 1	Siberia.	1829
palmatum.	Purp.	7, H. Her.	P. 1½	Siberia.	1815
parviflorum.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. ½	N. Amer.	1825
petitum.	Purp.	7, H. Her.	P. 1½	Levant.	1711
peregrinum.	Purp.	7, H.	A. ½	Siberia.	1759
pinnatum.	Blue	6, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia.	1832
Russichianum.	Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 2	N. Eur.	1699
sibiricum.	Blue	8, H. Her.	P. 1	Siberia.	1760
thymiflorum.	Purp.	7, H.	A. ½	Siberia.	1752

DRACŌNIS, spotted like a serpent.

DRACŌNTIUM, *Linn.* From *drakon*, a dragon; the stems are spotted like the skin of a snake. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. Curious species, delighting in a rich, light loam, and increased by dividing the roots. In India, the prepared root of *D. polyphyllum* is supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues, and is a valuable remedy in asthma. See *Calla*, *Simplocarpus*, *Arum*, *Amorphophallus*, and *Mônstera*.

polyphyllum.	Apetal 5, S. Ev.	Cr. 2	India.	1759
spinosum.	Apetal 4, S. Ev.	Cr. 2	Ceylon.	1759

DRACOPHYLLUM, *Labillardière*. From *drakon*, a dragon, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves resemble those of *Dracæna Drāco*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridacææ*. Ornamental shrubs; for culture and propagation, see *Andersōnia* and *Sphenótoma*.

capitatum.	White 6, G. Ev.	S. 2	N. Hol.	1830
gracile.	White 6, G. Ev.	S. 2	N. Hol.	
longifolium.	White 6, G. Ev.	S. 2	N. Hol.	1824
secundum.	White 6, G. Ev.	S. 2	N. Hol.	1823

DRACŌPIS, *De Candolle*. From *drakon*, a dragon, and *opsis*, appearance. Florets singular. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Grows freely in common garden soil, and is increased by seeds and division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, *R. amplexifolia*, *R. perfoliata*, *amplexicaulis* 1 Yellow 7, H. A. 3 Louisiana 1793

DRACŪNCULUS, *Tournefort*. See *Arum*.

DRAGON. See *Dracōntium*.

DRAGON-TREE. See *Dracæna Drāco*.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. See *Pterocarpus Drāco*, *Cá-lomus Drāco*, and *Dracæna Drāco*.

DRAGON'S-HEAD. See *Dracocéphalum*.

DRAKÆNA. See *Dorstēnia Drakæna*.

DRAPARNÁLDIA, *Bory de St. Vincent*. In honour of J. P. R. Draparnald, a French botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferacææ*. Small, bright green plants, found at all seasons in pools and rivulets—*glomerata*, *plumosa*, *tenuis*.

DRASTIC, applied to purgative medicines which act violently.

DREPANOCÁRPUS, *Meyer*. From *drepanon*, a sickle, and *karpos*, a fruit; alluding to the shape of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Rather an ornamental shrub, from six to ten feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Pterocarpus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pterocarpus lunatus*.

lunatus 1.	White 6, S. Ev.	S. 12	S. Amer.	1792
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DREPANOPHYLLUM, *Kunth*. From *drepanon*, a sickle, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the falcate leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacææ*. A worthless, herbaceous perennial, growing in any soil; increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sium falcària*—agreste 1.

DRÍMIA, *Jacquin*. From *drimys*, acrid; the juice of the roots is so acrid as to cause inflammation when applied to the skin. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. An ornamental genus, when the plants are in flower; they require a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, or peat soil. When not in a growing state they require but little water, and when potted just before they begin to grow, they will flower freely. *Synonyme*: 1, *D. lanceaefolia*, *Hyacinthus revolutus*, *Lachenalia reflexa*.

acuminata.	Brown	8, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1829
altissima.	Wt. gn.	8, G. Bl.	P. 1½	C. G. H.	1791
ciliaris.	Pr. wt.	8, G. Bl.	P. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
elata.	Redgn.	10, G. Bl.	P. 2	C. G. H.	1799
lanceaefolia.	Purp.	9, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1800
lanceolata.	Yel. gn.	9, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1774
longepedunculata.	Gn. pr.	9, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1800
media.	White.	8, G. Bl.	P. 1½	C. G. H.	1820
purpurascens.	Purp.	8, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1818
pustilla.	Green.	6, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1793
revoluta 1.	Green.	8, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1774
undulata.	Grn. str.	5, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1819
villosa.	Green.	8, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1826

DRIMÍOPSIS, *Lindl.* From *drimia*, and *opsis*, resemblance. The plants resemble *Drímia*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. For culture and propagation refer to *Drímia*.

maculata.	Green spot.	6, F. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1850
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DRÍMYS, *Forster*. From *drimys*, acrid; the juice of the root causes inflammation when applied to the skin. *Linn.* 13, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Magnoliacææ*. Valuable trees, from twelve to forty feet high, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings would probably root if planted in sand, under a glass. Winter's bark, which resembles that of cinnamon, is the produce of *D. Winteri*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Wintera aromática*.

chilensis.	White.	5, G. Ev.	T. 25	Chile.	1829
Winteri 1.	White.	5, G. Ev.	T. 35	Magellan	1827

DRINKER'S-NUT. See *Strýchnos potatdrum*.

DROFWORT. See *Spiræa filipendula*.

DROSEREA. From *droseros*, dewy; the plants are beset with glandular hairs, which make them appear as if covered with dew. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Droseraceæ*. This is a most singular and beautiful genus of plants, whose leaves are ornamented with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends a drop of viscid acrid juice. These hairs are so irritable as to contract when touched, imprisoning insects, after the manner of *Dionæa Muscipula*. In their native state, they are found growing on mossy turfy bogs. The best way to grow them, is to plant them in small pots, about three parts full of peat earth, and some sphagnum placed on it; the plants should then be planted in the moss, and the pots placed in pans of water, and even then, the hardy species grow best in the greenhouse. They are all increased by seeds, which should be allowed to sow themselves. *Synonyme*: 1, *D. intermedia*.
acaulis . . . White. 7. G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1823
americana . . . White. 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1820
anglica . . . Wt. red 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. bogs.
binata . . . White. 7. G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1821
filiformis . . . Purp. 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Jersey . 1811
linearis . . . Purp. 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1818
longifolia 1 . . Wt. red 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
pauciflora . . . White. 7. G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1823
rotundifolia . . . White. 7. H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
spatulata . . . Cre. pr. 6. G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Australia . 1860
Whittakeri . . . White. 6. G. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Australia . 1860

DROSERACEÆ, or SUNDEWS. An order of small herbaceous plants, all growing in damp places; many are covered with glandular hairs, which possess considerable irritability.

DRUMMONDIA, De Candolle. Named after Mr. Thomas Drummond, a well-known naturalist, and zealous collector of plants, chiefly in the United States; he died at Havannah, in March, 1835. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. This is a very pretty little plant, well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or to grow on rock-work. It thrives most luxuriantly in peat, though it succeeds in any light soil; divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Mitella pentandra*.
mitelloides. Yell. wish 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rky. Mts. 1827

DRUNKEN DARNEL. See *Lolium temulentum*.

DRUPACEÆ, or ALMOND-WORTS. An order of trees and shrubs separated from *Rosaceæ*, on account of bearing what is usually known as stone-fruit—the cherry, plum, peach, and other similar fruits belong to this order.

DRUPE, a kind of fruit, consisting of a fleshy, succulent rind, and containing a hard stone in the middle. See *Drupaceæ*.

DRUSA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Le Dru, a French botanist and traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A hardy annual, the seeds of which merely require sowing in a warm situation—*oppositifolia*.

DRYÁNDRA, R. Brown. In honour of Jonas Dryander, a distinguished Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. A splendid genus of plants, nearly related to *Banksia*. All the species thrive well in an equal mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand. The pots require to be well drained, and the potsherds broken very small, because the roots are fond of running among them. Cuttings taken off

at a joint, in August or September, and planted in sand, without shortening the leaves, will readily root if placed on a gentle hotbed (but not plunged), under a glass; but they must be covered, so as the frost cannot injure them. As soon as rooted they must be potted off, as the sand would injure the roots if they were too long in it; after being potted off, they should be placed in a close frame, and hardened to the air by degrees. The cuttings will do equally well if put in early in spring, just as they are beginning to push out young wood. See *Hemiclidia*.

arctotoides . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1830
armata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
Baxteri . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
bipinnatifolia . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
blechnifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 13 N. Hol. . 1824
calophylla . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1830
carduacea . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
angustifolia . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1846
cuneata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
brevifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
longifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
favosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
falcata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
floribunda . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
foliolata . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1830
formosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1803
Frazeri . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
longifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
macroculata . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
nervosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
nivea . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1805
nobilis 1 . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
obtusá . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
plumbosa . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803
premorsa . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1848
protocides . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
pteridifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 13 N. Hol. . 1824
blechnifolia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
senecifolia . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1840
stiposa . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
tenuifolia . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803

DRYAS, Linn. From *dryades*, or nymphs of the oaks; because the leaves bear some resemblance to those of the oak. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A delicate genus of plants, which succeed best in a border of peat soil; but they require to be protected in winter. They may be increased either from cuttings, seeds, or divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. octopétala*; 2, *D. integrifolia*.

decapétala . . . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1839
Drummondii 1 . . Wht. 7, F. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1828
integrifolia . . . Wht. 7, F. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Greenland . 1824
intermedia . . . Wht. 6, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1832
minor . . . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1832
octopétala . . . Wht. 7, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., rocks.
americana . . . Wht. 7, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1800
tenella 2 . . Wht. 7, F. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Canada . 1820

DRY GANGRENE. See *Acinula clavus*.

DRYMÁRIA, Willdenow. From *drymos*, a forest; habitation of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. Plants of no value; they need only to be sown on a hotbed early in spring. In the month of May they may be planted out into a warm border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Holosteum cordatum*.

cordata 1 . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1800
gracilis . . . White 7, S. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil. . 1829
palustris . . . White 6, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1830
villosa . . . White 6, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1837

DRYMOGLÓSSUM, Presl. From *drymos*, a forest, and *glossum*, a tongue; fronds. *Linn.* 24,

Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Niphobolus carndus*. For culture, &c., see *Polypodium*.

carneolum 1 . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1 Australia
lanceolatum . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1 India . 1843
piloselloides . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . 1828
spathulatum . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .

DRYMŌNIA, *Martius*. From *drumonia*, woodland; the plant inhabits forests. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. An ornamental genus. For culture and propagation, see *Besleria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Besleria serrulata*, *Drymonia serrulata*. See *Campania*, and *Nematanthus*.

ble-lor 1 . Pur. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 W. Ind. . 1806
cristata . Green . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Guiana . 1841
grandiflora . Yel. pur. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 1 Gardens.
punctata . Yel. vio. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Guatemala. 1843
villosa . . Wht. pur. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 1½ Surinam . 1854

DRYNARIA, *Bory*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium albidosquamatum*, *P. cuspidatum*; 2, *P. scandens*; 3, *P. juglandifolium*; 4, *Anaxetum crassifolium*, 5, *P. cuspidifolium*; 6, *P. diversifolium*; 7, *Hemionitis plantaginea*, *Polypodium membranaceum*; 8, *Microsorium irregulare*, *Polypodium irioides*, *P. polycephalum*; 9, *P. cuspidatum*; 10, *P. longifrons*; 11, *P. neglectum*; 12, *P. palmatum*; 13, *P. cuspidatum*, *P. scandens*, *P. pustulatum*; 14, *P. quercifolium*; 15, *P. rupestre*; 16, *Pleopeltis nuda*; 17, *Polypodium phymatodes*.

albidosqua- }
mata 1 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
Billardieri 2 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ N. Hol. . 1824
caespitosa . Yel. . 4, S. Her. P. 1 India . . 1841
capitellata 3 . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. . 1822
coriacea . Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1 India . . 1840
coronans . Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. .
crassifolia 4 . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. . 1823
cuspidiflora 5 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
diversifolia 6 . Brn. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Australia.
dubia . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
Fortini . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 China .
glauca . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
hemioniti- }
dea 7 . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . 1843
Horsfieldii . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1 Java . .
iteophylla . Brn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . 1841
iri-jdes 8 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies. 1824
leiorhiza 9 . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies.
lomatoides . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
longifrons 10 . Brn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
longipes . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies. 1823
longissima . Brn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
loriformis . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Indies.
neglecta 11 . Brn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
normalis . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . .
palmata 12 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ I. of Luzon
plantaginea . Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies. 1842
propinqua . Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies.
pustulata 13 . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1½ Manila . 1840
quercifolia 14 . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon 1824
rubida . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
rupestri 15 . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
sesquipeda- }
lis 16 . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 2 Nepal . .
spectrum . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 2
stenophylla . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 2 Java . .
subfalcata . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1½ I. of Luzon
tenuillaris . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1 Mindanao.
undulata . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. 1½ I. of Luzon
vulgaria 17 . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies. 1816
Wallichii . Yel. . 3, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .

DRYOBALANOP *CAMPHORA* is the **HARD CAMPHOR TREE** of Sumatra and Java.

DRYOPTERIS, *Smith*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

sagittifolia . Yellow 4, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies .

DRYOSTACHYUM, *J. Smith*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

caudatum . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1½ Celebes . . 1842
pilosum . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon. 1841
splendens . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon. 1842

DRYPETES. Named by Vahl, from *drypto*, to lacerate; plant spiny. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, about six feet high, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Schafferia lateriflora*.

ericea 1 . . Orange 6, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . . 1820

DRYPSIS, *Linn.* From *dripto*, to tear; the leaves are armed with stiff spines. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. This beautiful little plant is well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, in which situation it flowers in the greatest profusion. It may be increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds, sown in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and when the plants get of sufficient size, they ought to be planted on the top of rockwork, where they must not be suffered to get dry till they are well established.

spinosa . . Pa. blue 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Italy . . 1775

DRY ROT. See *Merulius*.

DUCHESNEA, *G. Don*.—*fragaroides*. See *Fragaria indica*.

DUCKMEAT. See *Lemna*.

DUCK'S-FOOT. See *Podophyllum*.

DUCKWEED. See *Lemna*.

DUDAİM. See *Cucumis Dudaim*.

DUFRESNIA, *De Candolle*. Named after Peter Dufresne, M.D., author of a work on Valerians. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. The species grows freely in any common garden soil, and is increased by division.

orientalis . Rose . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . . 1838

DUG CACTUS. See *Mammillaria*.

DULCAMARA. See *Solanum Dulcamara*.

DULCIS, sweet, nectariferous.

DULICHIMUM, *Persoon*. The name of the island where the plant was first found. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. A curious perennial species, growing in peaty soil, and increased by divisions.

spathaceum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 N. Amer. . 1818

DULSE. See *Halymenia*.

DUMASIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Dumas, one of the editors of *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Clitoria*.

pubescens . . Yellow 10, G. Ev. Tw. 6 Nepal . 1824

villosa . . Pa. yl. 10, G. Ev. Tw. 6 Nepal . 1824

DUMB CANE. See *Caladium seguinum*.

DUMERILIA, *Leysser*. In honour of M. A. M. Constant Dumeril, a French naturalist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Rather a pretty shrub, growing about three feet high, in any common garden soil, and increased by cuttings.

paniculata . Purple 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Columbia . 1825

DÜMOSE, bushy, shrubby.

DUNSTABLE STRAW. The best wheat straw used at Dunstable is grown on the chalk soils of that neighbourhood.

DUPONTIA. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*.—*Fischèri*.

DURANTA, *Linn.* After Castor Durantes, a physician and botanist, who died in 1590. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A very pretty and free-flowering genus, successfully grown in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *D. microphylla*; 2, *D. dentata*. See *Casselia*.

argentea . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	5 E. Ind.	. . .	1824
Ellisia 1 . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	. . .	1739
infernis . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	. . .	1739
macrocarpa 2 . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind.	. . .	1818
Mutisii . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	5 W. Ind.	. . .	1820
Plumieri . . .	Blue 10, S. Ev. S.	15 S. Amer.	. . .	1733
xalapensis . . .	Blue 8, S. Ev. S.	5 Mexico	. . .	1822

DURIO, *Linn.* Duryon, in the Malay language, is the name of the fruit. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. This tree thrives well in a rich loamy soil; and cuttings, not too ripe, taken off at a joint, with their leaves entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The fruit of this tree is about the size of a man's head, and is said to be the most delicious of all the fruits of India. The axil-like substance, which contains the kernel, is the eatable part of it, and most resembles cream; yet it is accompanied by such an intolerable stench, that, according to Rumphius and Valentyn, it is, by law, forbidden to throw them out, near any public path, in Amboyna. The smell is said to be similar to that of some putrid animal substances; yet all agree, that if the first repugnance is once overcome, no fruit is more agreeable than the *durion*. The fruit is also used as a bait to entrap the civet-cat; hence the specific name.

zibethinus . . .	White 5, S. Ev. T.	50 E. Ind.	. . .	1825
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DURION. See *Durio*.

DURIUSCULA, rather hard, or rigid.

DURMAST. See *Quercus pubescens*.

DÜRUS, hard, stubborn, rough.

DUTCH ELM. See *Ulmus suberösa*.

DUTCH MEDLAR. See *Mespilus germanica*.

DUTCH PINK. See *Réseda Luteola*.

DUTCH RUSH. See *Equisetum hyemale*.

DUVÁLIA, *Nees*. In honour of M. Duval. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Marchantiaceæ*. See *Marchántia*.

DUVÁLLIA, *Haworth*. In honour of M. Duval, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A curious genus of

succulent plants, nearly related to *Stapelia*, to which they may be referred for culture, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia hirtella*; 2, *D. radiata*; 3, *Stapelia reclinata*; 4, *S. replicata*.

caespitosa . . .	Purple 5, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1790
compacta . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1800
élegans . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1795
glomerata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1804
hirtella 1 . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	
Jacquiniána 2 . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1802
lævigata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1800
mastodes . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	
radiata . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1795
reclinata 3 . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1795
replicata 4 . . .	Purple 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1812
tuberculata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. . .	1808

DUVAÛA, *Kunth*. In honour of M. Duval, a French botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. Rather an ornamental genus; for culture and propagation, see greenhouse species of *Rhus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Schinus dentata*; 2, *Amyris polygamia*, *Schinus dependens*; 3, *Duvauia dependens* var.

dentata 1 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S.	15 Owhyhee	. . .	1795
dependens 2 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S.	20 Chile	. . .	1790
latifolia 3 . . .	Yellish . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	20 Chile	. . .	1830
longifolia . . .	Green . . .	6, H. Ev. S.	20 Buenos A.	. . .	1829
ovata . . .	Grish . . .	5, G. Ev. S.	6 Chile	. . .	1824

DWALE. See *Atropa Belladonna*.

DWARF ELDER. See *Sambucus Ebulus*.

DWARF FAN-PALM. See *Chamærops humilis*.

DWARF MOLY. See *Allium Chamæmoly*.

DYCKIA, *Schultes, Jun.* In honour of the Prince Salm-Dyck, one of the most liberal and intelligent patrons of science of the present day. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. A very handsome genus, agreeing in many particulars with the aloe, to which genus it may be referred for culture and propagation.

altissima . . .	Orange 9, G. Her. P.	2½ Buenos A.	
rariflora . . .	Orange 6, G. Her. P.	2 Brazil	. . . 1832

DYER'S GREEN WEED. See *Génista tinctoria*.

DYER'S LITTLE YELLOW WEED. See *Réseda Luteola*.

DYER'S OAK. See *Quercus tinctoria*.

DYSODIA. See *Dyssodia*.

DYSOPHYLLA, *Blume*. From *dysodes*, fetid, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in reference to the smell of the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants nearly related to *Mentha*, for which, see culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mentha pumila*, *verticillata*; 2, *M. quadrifolia*.

pumila 1 . . .	Purple 8, H. Her. P.	1 Nepal	. . .	1826
quadrifolia 2 . . .	Purple 7, G. Ev. S.	13 Nepal	. . .	1836
stellata . . .	Purple . . .	G. Her. P.	1 India	. . . 1816
verticillata . . .	Lilac . . .	G. Her. P.	1½ Nepal	. . . 1828

DYSPPEPSIA, difficulty of digestion.

DYSSODIA. See *Bæbera*.

DYSSODIUM. See *Melampodium*.

E.

EAGLE WOOD. See *Aquilaria*.
EARED, having ears, or appendages.

EARINA, *Lindley*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Very rare plants. The stems are terminated by dense, oblong spikes of white flowers, which are de-

lightfully fragrant. For treatment, see *Oncidium*.

micronata . . .	White 5, S. Epi.	1 N. Zealand	. . .	1845
suavdolens . . .	White 5, S. Epi.	1 N. Zealand	. . .	1813

EARTH GALL. See *Ophiorhiza Mungos*.

EARTH OF LEMNOS. See *Adansonia digitata*.

EARTH NUT. See *Bunium*.

EARTH PEA. See *Lathyrus amphicarpos*.

EARTH TONGUE. See *Geoglossum*.

EAST INDIA MUGWORT. See *Artemisia hirsuta*.

EASTER GIANT. See *Polygonum Bisiborta*.

EATABLE BIRD'S NESTS. See *Gelidium*.

EBENACEÆ, or EBENADS. An order of trees and shrubs distinguished for the excessive hardness of their wood; the ebony may be cited as an example. Some kinds bear eatable fruit, as the Mabola of the Philippines, and the Kaki of Japan, which are species of *Diospyros*.

EBENEUS, black, ebony-coloured.

EBENUM. See *Diospyros Ebenus*.

EBENUS, *Linn.* From *abnous*, the Arabic name for ebony, or *ebenus* of the Romans. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are pretty little dwarf plants, with pink flowers; they require a peaty soil, added to a little loam, to grow in, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anthyllis crética*; 2, *A. pinnata*.

crética 1. . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Candia . . 1737

pinnata 2. . . Pink . 6, G. B. 2 Barbary . . 1788

EBONY. See *Diospyros Ebenus*.

EBONY AMERICAN. See *Wheeleria Ebenus*.

ECASTAPHYLLUM, *P. Browne*. From *hecastos*, each, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves of some of the species are composed of only one leaflet. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, growing about ten feet high; they succeed in rich soil, and are increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pterocarpus Ecastaphyllum*.

Brownel 1. . . Wht. red 5, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . . 1733

Plumieri . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . . 1820

Sieberi . . . Wht. red 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Guinea . . 1824

ECAUDATE, spikeless, without a stem.

ECBOLIUM. See *Justicia Ecbolium*.

ECCREMOGARPUS, *Ruiz et Pavon*. From *ek-kremes*, pendent, and *karpos*, fruit; the fruit is pendent. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. An exceedingly ornamental plant, well adapted for training over bowers, columns, trellis-work, &c., like clematis, honeysuckles, &c.; it should be planted in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; cuttings root at once, in sand or soil, with or without a glass. See *Calampelis*.

longiflorus . . . Orange 7, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Peru . . 1825

ECHÉANDIA, *Ortega*. Named after Greg. Echeandia, botanical professor at Saragossa. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This singular plant was among a collection received by Sir Charles Lemon, in 1837, from Mr. John Rule, Superintendent of the Real del Monte Mines, Mexico, in the neighbourhood of which it is probably a native. It flowered in the greenhouse at Carlew, in June, 1839, and continued during July and August to send out a succession of five or six flowers daily. It produces seeds, by which it is increased. *Synonymes*: 1, *Conanthera Echeandia*, *Anthericum reflexum*, *Phalangium reflexum*.

teniflora 1. . . Golden 7, G. Her. P. 8 Mexico . . 1827

ECHÉVERIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Echeveri, author of the splendid drawings of

the Flora Mexicana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Among succulents, this genus is one of great beauty. *E. gibbiflora* is disposed to grow rather straggling; nevertheless, it is worthy of a place in every collection, on account of its strong, shining leaves, and orange-scarlet flowers. To grow them well, they require a soil composed of sandy loam and a little peat, mixed with reduced rubbish of bricks, &c. At all seasons they should be cautiously watered, particularly in winter. They increase from cuttings, dried a few days before being put in the soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cotyledon cespitosa*; 2, *C. coccinea*; 3, *Pachyphylon bracteosum*; 4, *Sedum quitense*.

acutifolia . . . Scar. yl. 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico . . 1841

bracteolata 3 . . . Red yl. 9, G. Ev. S. 1 Caracacas . . 1840

cespitosa 1 . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1½ California 1796

canaliculata . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1850

coccinea 2 . . . Scarlet 10, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1816

farinosa . . . Lemon 7, G. Ev. S. 2 California 1847

gibbiflora . . . Yl. puk. 9, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1826

grandifolia . . . Orange 10, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1828

laxa . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ California 1847

lurida . . . Scarlet 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico . . 1830

pulverulenta W. rd. g. 9, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1840

quitensis 4 . . . Red . . 9, F. Ev. S. 1 Peru . . 1840

racemosa . . . Crims. 10, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico . . 1836

retusa . . . Yel. red 9, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . . 1840

rosea . . . Rose yl. 9, G. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . . 1840

Scheerli . . . Pink yl. 11, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . . 1842

secunda . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1837

ECHIALES. A natural alliance, consisting of a group of Exogens, intermediate between Solanales and Bignonales.

ECHINACEA, *Mench.* Derived from *echinus*, a hedgehog; the prickly scales of the receptacle give that appearance. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants are ornamental, growing from one to two feet high, and of bold habits. For culture, &c., see *Coreopsis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coreopsis heterophylla*, *Ximenesia Cuvamillei*; 2, *Rudbeckia napifolia*; 3, *R. purpurea*; 4, *R. serotina*.

angustifolia . . . Rose 8, H. Her. P. 2 Java . . 1860

Dicksoni . . . Lil. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico . . 1847

dubia . . . Lil. 9, F. Ter. P. 2 Mexico . . 1837

heterophylla Pur. 10, H. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . . 1829

intermedia . . . Red 9, H. Her. P. 2½ Eng. hyb. 1826

napifolia 2 . . . Red 7, F. Her. P. 2 N. Spain . . 1824

purpurea 3 . . . Red 9, H. Her. P. 5 N. Amer. . . 1699

serotina 4 . . . Red 9, H. Her. P. 2½ N. Amer. . . 1816

ECHINÆIS, *Cass.* See *Cirsium scleranthron*.

ECHINÆRIA, *Desfontaines*. From *echinus*, a hedgehog; the prickly heads may be fancied to resemble little hedgehogs. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious little annual, growing in any common soil, and increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cénchrus capitatus*, *Sisleria echinata*.

capitata 1 . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. ½ S. Eur. . . 1771

ECHINATED, covered with prickles, like an echinus, or hedgehog.

ECHINÉLLA, *Agardh*. From *echinus*, a hedgehog; bristly appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Very minute species of green *Algæ*, found in lakes, and, by some naturalists, believed to be animalculæ—articulata, oblonga, rotata.

ECHINOCACTUS, *Salm-Dyck*. From *echinus*, a hedgehog, and *cactus*; a name given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. These are plants of great beauty and interest, on account of their singular and grotesque structure, the arrangement of their spines, and the beauty of their flowers. The soil best suited for them is sandy peat, a little loam, and a little lime, or brick rubbish, all of which must be well mixed together. They must be watered very sparingly at all times, but more so in winter. They are increased from offsets, which must be dried a few days before being put in to strike. These plants, and *Mammillariæ*, are sometimes much infested with red spider, which is very troublesome. The effectual way of exterminating them, is to shed a little dry sulphur over the plant infested, and they will soon disappear, and as soon return, if not carefully watched. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cereus abnormis*; 2, *E. platyacanthus*, *Cactus latispinus*; 3, *Cereus cylindricus*; 4, *Cactus depressus*; 5, *Cereus gibbosus*; 6, *Cereus hystrix*; 7, *Cereus imbricatus*; 8, *Cactus intortus*; 9, *Cactus erinaceus*; 10, *Cactus parvispinus*; 11, *Cactus recurvus*, *nobilis*; 12, *Echinocactus orthacanthus*; 13, *Astrôphytum myrionstigma*; 14, *Melocactus octogonus*; 15, *E. hamatacanthus*; 16, *E. visnaga*; 17, *Cactus scopa*, *Cereus scopa*. See *Melocactus*, *Cereus*, and *Echinopsis*.

<i>abnormis</i> 1	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Amer.	1818
<i>acutatus</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1836
<i>acutangulus</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1835
<i>agglomeratus</i>		7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>Anconianus</i>		7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Ancona	1834
<i>arcuatus</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1834
<i>centetarius</i>	Lil. rd.	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1836
<i>chilophthalmus</i>	Pr. wt.	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 R. del Monte	1845
<i>cimabarinus</i>	Red	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1842
<i>coccineus</i>	Red	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>concinus</i> 12	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1823
<i>cornigerus</i> 2	Purple	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1823
<i>corynodes</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>crispatus</i>	Purple	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1826
<i>cylindricus</i> 3	White	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Peru	1799
<i>densus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>Déppet</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>depressus</i> 4		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Amer.	1798
<i>echinatus</i>		9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>edulis</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1836
<i>erinaceus</i> 9	Wh. yl.	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1818
<i>ensculptus</i>		9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1836
<i>Eyresii</i>	Wh. yl.	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>glauces</i>	Wh. gu.	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>formosus</i>	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>gibbosus</i> 5	White	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Jamaica	1808
<i>Gilliesii</i>		9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>gladiatus</i>		7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>humatus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 B. Ayres	1833
<i>hexaëtrôphorus</i>	Whitish	6, S. Ev. P.	1/2 Tampico	1841
<i>hystrix</i> 6		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1808
<i>imbricatus</i> 7		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1828
<i>intatus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Chile	1828
<i>intortus</i> 8	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Antigua	1768
<i>intricatus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1838
<i>incons</i> 16	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1833
<i>Langsdorffii</i>	Yellow	S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1823
<i>latispinus</i>	Purple	S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1823
<i>Lechii</i>	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 S. Amer.	1833
<i>Lehnus</i>	Yl. wht.	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Buenos A.	1840
<i>Litchii</i>	Yl. wht.	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>longihamatus</i>	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1846
<i>Mackleanus</i>	Yl. wt.	10, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Chile	1836
<i>mammillarioides</i>	Yl. red	10, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Chile	1836
<i>melocactiformis</i>	White	S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1836

<i>meonacanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Jamaica	1839
<i>montevideensis</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1839
<i>multiflorus</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1839
<i>myriostigma</i> 13	Wh. yl.	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1839
<i>nobilis</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1796
<i>obvallatus</i>	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>octogonus</i> 14	Red wt.	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 S. Amer.	1830
<i>orthacanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1830
<i>Ottônis</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>oxyacanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1830
<i>oxygonus</i>	Pa. rose	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1831
<i>pachycanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>parvispinus</i> 10		S. Ev. S.	1/2 S. Amer.	1831
<i>pectiniferus</i>	Rose	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>Pentlandii</i>	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1831
<i>platyacanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1837
<i>polyacanthus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1837
<i>pulchella</i>	Wt. bls.	10, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>recurvus</i> 11		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1796
<i>rhodanthus</i>	Rosy	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>rhodanthus</i>	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1849
<i>elliptica</i>	Red	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1849
<i>robustus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>Salmianus</i>	Grey	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Curacao	1826
<i>scopa</i> 17	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1826
<i>spinis-albis</i>	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1836
<i>Sellowi</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 M. Video	1826
<i>sessiliflorus</i>	Pa. yel.	6, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>spinissimus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>spiralis</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835
<i>Stainesii</i>	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1847
<i>streptocaulon</i>	Yellow	8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Bolivia	1844
<i>subgibbosus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Valparaiso	1830
<i>subuliferus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>sulcatus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1829
<i>tenuispinus</i>	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1835
<i>tephracanthus</i>		9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Brazil	1825
<i>thelaphorus</i>		S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1831
<i>tuberculatus</i>		8, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1826
<i>tubiflorus</i>	White	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1836
<i>Williamsii</i>	Rose	9, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1844
<i>xanthacanthus</i>		4, S. Ev. S.	1/2 Mexico	1835

ECHINOCLOA, Beauvois. From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *chloa*, grass; alluding to the prickly heads of flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Hardy annuals, fit only to be grown in botanic gardens. *Synonymes*: 1, *Panicum stagninum*; 2, *P. crus-galli*.

crus-galli 2 Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 1/2 Brit. moi. fle.
setigera Apetal 7, G. Grass. 1 E. Ind. 1820
commutata 1, *crus-cervi*, *echinata*, *erythrosperma*, *intermedia*, *stagnina*.

ECHINOPHORA, Tournefort. From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *phoreo*, to bear; the involucre is covered with stiff spines. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Rather interesting plants, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by dividing the roots.

spinosa White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., sea co.
tenuifolia White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Apulia 1781
trichophylla White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant 1820

ECHINOPOGON, Beauvois. From *echinos*, prickly, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A mere weed, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*; 1, *Agrôstis ovatus*—*ovatus*.

ÊCHINOPS, *Linn.* From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *opsis*, aspect; in allusion to the hedgehog-like heads of flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Coarse plants, of considerable beauty, attaining from one to five feet high. They are well adapted for borders, on account

of their stiff growth; any common soil suits them, and young plants are obtained by dividing the roots. In Spain, they use the flower of *E. strigosus* for tinder. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. persicus*.

bannaticus	. Blue	. 5, H.	Her. B. 2	Hungary	.		
abus	. White	. 5, H.	Her. B. 2	Hungary	.	1832	
dahuricus	. Blue	. 8, H.	Her. P. 2½	Dahuria	.	1828	
exaltatus	. White	. 7, H.	Her. P. 6	Austria	.	1817	
glaberrimus	. Blue	. 8, H.	Her. P. 2	Sinal	.	1830	
Gmelini		. Wt. bl.	. 6, H.	B. 3	Europe	.	1835
horrilus 1	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 6	Persia	.	1818	
humilis	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 1	Caucasus	.	1815	
lanuginosus	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 2	Levant	.	1736	
paniculatus	. Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 6	Spain	.	1815	
persicus	. White	. 8, H.	Her. P. 2	Persia	.	1821	
polycephalus	. Blue	. 9, H.	B. 2	Europe	.	1835	
polycephalus	. Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	.	1816	
pungens	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 3	Russia	.	1835	
Ritro	. Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 2	Europe	.	1570	
ruthenicus	. Blue	. 7, H.	Her. P. 3	Russia	.	1816	
sphaeroccephalus	} Lt. bl.	. 7, H.	Her. P. 5	Austria	.	1596	
spinosus	. White	. 7, H.	Her. P. 4	Egypt	.	1597	
strictus	. Pa. bl.	. 7, H.	Her. P. 3	Europe	.	1822	
strigosus	. White	. 7, H.	A. 2	Spain	.	1729	
tadricus	. Blue	. 8, H.	B. 4	Tauria	.	1816	
tenuifolius	. Blue	. 8, H.	Her. P. 2	Russia	.	1820	
Tournefortii	. Blue	. 7, H.	B. 3	Caucasus	.	1835	
virgatus	. Blue	. 6, H.	Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	.	1820	
viscosus	. Blue	. 8, H.	B. 3	Caucasus	.	1818	

ECHINOPSIS, Zucc. From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. The plants are round and prickly. All the species resemble *Echinocactus*, and their cultivation is the same. *Synonymes*: 1, *Echinocactus leucacanthus*, *Cereus leucacanthus*; 2, *E. obrepandus*; 3, *E. obrepandus purpurea*.

campylacantha 1	. Rose	. 6, S.	Ev. S. 1	Chili	.	1845
cristata 2		. Wht. yl.	. 6, S.	Ev. S. 1	Chili	1844
alba		. White	. 6, S.	Ev. S. 1	Chili	1844
purpurea 3		. Purple	. 6, S.	Ev. S. 1	Chili	1844

ECHINOSPERMUM, Swartz. From *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *sperma*, seed; the seeds are very prickly. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. These plants are not worth cultivating, except in general collections. *Synonymes*: 1, *Myosotis Lappula*; 2, *M. marginata*; 3, *M. virginica*.
virginicum 3. Blue . 6, H. B. 2 Virginia. 1699
barbatum, deflexum, Lappula 1, marginatum 2, patulum, Redowskii.

ECHINOSTACHYS. See *Pycnostachys*.

ECCHITES, Linn. From *echis*, a viper; referring to the smooth, twining shoots. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This is a most beautiful genus of evergreen twiners; they grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased readily from cuttings in sand, under a glass. The bark of *E. antidyenterica* is astringent and febrifugal. *Synonymes*: 1, *Neriandra suberecta*. See *Aganisma, Dipladenia, Hamadryton, Parsdania* and *Strophanthus*.
antidyenterica } Pink . S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. 1821
atropurpurea Brn. pr. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil. 1841
biflora White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 20 W. Ind. 1793
bispinosa Pink 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
carophyllata Pa. yel. 10, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. 1812
difformis Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. Tw. 8 Carolina. 1806
domingensis Yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 12 W. Ind. 1820
Franciscoa Ro. gn. 9, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil. 1845
paludicola Sulphur 8, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Brazil. 1845
fl. sulphurea Yel. red 8, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Brazil. 1849

frutescens	. Yel. pk.	. 8, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 E. Ind.	.	1816
grandiflora	. Pink	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 E. Ind.	.	1823
Heynii	. Yel.	. 6, S.	Ev. Tw.	4 E. Ind.	.	1818
hirsuta	. Yel. ro.	. 9, S.	Ev. Tw.	10 Brazil.	.	1843
longiflora	. White	. 6, S.	Ev. Tw.	6 Brazil.	.	1816
malabaria	. Red	. 6, S.	Ev. Tw.	6 Malabar.	.	1822
paniculata	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 S. Amer.	.	1823
Pellieri 1	. Yel.	. 8, S.	Ev. Tw.	6 Brazil.	.	
peltata	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 Trinidad	.	1826
reticulata	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 E. Ind.	.	1818
Richardi	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	8 Guiana.	.	1824
rubricaulis	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	6 Guiana.	.	1824
splendens	. Wt. ro.	. 9, S.	Ev. Tw.	10 Brazil.	.	1841
stellaris	. Ro. yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	10 Rio Jan.	.	1831
suberecta	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	10 Jamaica.	.	1759
tomentosa	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	3 Guiana.	.	1824
torosa	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	10 Jamaica.	.	1778
tuberosa	. Pink	. 6, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1813
succulenta	. Brown.	. 6, G.	Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	.	1820
umbellata	. Yel.	. 7, S.	Ev. Tw.	15 Jamaica.	.	1733

ECCHIUM, Linn. From *echis*, a viper; the seeds resemble the head of the viper. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. This is a very pretty genus of shrubs, growing from two to six feet high, in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings will root in the same kind of soil, under a glass; but they are more readily increased by layers, which soon take root if laid down in the young wood, with a little nick cut in the shoot. Seeds are frequently produced, from which they may also be increased. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. formosum*; 2, *E. grandiflorum*; 3, *E. hispidum, elegans*.

aculeatum	. White	6, G.	Ev. S. 4	Canaries	.	1815
amænum	. Blue	7, H.	B. 13	Caucasus	.	1826
ambiguum	. Wt. rd.	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	.	1820
angustifolium	Blush	7, H.	A. 2	Spain	.	1826
arenarium	. Pur.	7, H.	A. 1	Calabria	.	1826
argenteum	. Blue	6, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	.	1789
australe	. Pur.	8, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	.	1824
bifrons	. Wt. rd.	6, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	.	1820
brachyanthum		White	6, G.	Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1819
calyculum	. Bl. yl.	7, H.	A. 1	S. Europe	.	1829
candicans	. Blue	6, G.	Ev. S. 3	Madeira	.	1777
capitatum	. Red	6, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1819
caudatum	. Red	7, G.	Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	.	1818
creticum	. Red	4, H.	A. 1	Levant	.	1683
cynoglossoides	Blue	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	.	1816
dahuricum	. Blue	7, H.	B. 1	Dahuria	.	1827
densiflorum	. Blue	6, G.	Ev. S. 2	Canaries	.	1820
diffusum	. Pink	6, H.	A. 1	Crete	.	1817
fastuosum	. Pur.	4, G.	Ev. S. 4	Canaries	.	1779
fasciculatum	. Blue	6, G.	Ev. S. 5	Madeira	.	1787
foliosum	. White	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	.	1815
fruticosum	. Pink	5, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. C. H.	.	1759
gigantum	. White	6, G.	Ev. S. 10	Canaries	.	1779
glabrum	. White	5, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1791
glaucocephalum		Violet	5, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
grandiflorum 1	. Pink	6, G.	Ev. S. 3	Madeira	.	1787
hispidum	. White	6, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1818
incanum	. Blue	6, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1816
italicum	. White	7, H.	B. 4	Jersey	.	
Lagascanum	. Lilac	7, H.	Her. P. 3	Spain	.	1826
lævigatum	. Blue	7, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	.	1774
lasiophyllum	. White	5, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	.	1819
lineatum	. White	7, G.	Ev. S. 2	Canaries	.	1815
longiflorum	. Blue	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	.	1806
lusitanicum	. Violet	6, H.	A. 3	S. Eur.	.	1781
macranthum 2	. Violet	7, H.	A. 1	Barbary	.	1818
macrophyllum	Blue	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	.	1823
maritimum	. Blue	7, H.	A. 4	Italy	.	1815
Mertensii	. Blue	6, H.	Her. P. 1½	Spain	.	1824
microanthum	. Violet	6, H.	A. 1	Barbary	.	1824
mölle		White	6, G.	Ev. S. 6	Teneriffe	1820
nervosum	. Pur.	7, G.	Ev. S. 4	Madeira	.	1777
orientale	. Pa. bl.	6, H.	A. 3	Levant	.	1780
paniculatum	. White	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	.	1815
parviflorum	. Blue	7, H.	A. 2	Barbary	.	1798
petreum	. Blue	5, H.	Ev. S. 3	Dalmatia	.	1843
plantaginoides	White	6 H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	.	1826

plantaginæum.	Pur.	7, H.	A. 1	Italy	1776
prostratum.	Red.	7, H.	Her. P. 1	Egypt	1825
pyramidatum.	Blue.	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
pyrenæum.	White.	7, H.	B. 1	Pyrenees	1815
rubrum.	Red.	6, H.	B. 4	Hungary	1791
salmanticum.	Pluk.	7, H.	A. 1	Spain	1819
scabrum.	Pr. bl.	7, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
Sibthorpii 3	Red.	6, H.	B. 1	Europe	1824
simplex.	White.	6, G.	Ev. S. 1	Teneriffe	1820
Simsii.	Rd. bl.	S, H.	A. 1	S. Europe	1816
sphærocephalon.	White.	7, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1824
spicatum.	White.	7, G.	Her. P. 4	C. G. H.	1790
stratum.	Blue.	6, G.	Ev. S. 3	Canaries	1779
strigosum.	Violet.	8, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1821
Swartzii.	Blue.	6, G.	Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
tenuæ.	Blue.	7, H.	B. 1	Sicily	1824
thyrsoidæum.	Blue.	8, H.	B. 1	S. Eur.	1820
tuberculatum.	Violet.	8, H.	B. 1	Spain	1820
verrucosum.	White.	7, G.	Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1822
violaceum.	Blue.	6, H.	B. 3	Austria	1658
viridescens.	White.	7, G.	Ev. S. 2	Canaries	1820
vulgare.	Red.	7, H.	B. 2	Britain, fields.	
floræ albo.	White.	7, H.	B. 1	Britain, walls.	

ECLIPSA. From *kleipo*, to be deficient; the seed-crown and wing are wanting. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting annuals and biennials of easy culture—*erecta*, *latifolia*, *procumbens*, *prostrata*, *punctata*, *undulata*. See *Bellis*.

ECOSTATA, having no nerves on the leaf.

ECTASIS. See *Erica*.

ECTOCARPUS, *Lyngbye*. From *ektos*, outside, and *karpus*, a fruit; the theca is not inclosed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Mostly dark green marine productions, found in spring and summer—*brachiatus*, *distortus*, *granulosus*, *pusillus*, *tomentosus*, *siliculosus atrovirens-ferrugineus*.

ECTOSTRÖMA, *Fries*. From *ektos*, without, and *stroma*, a hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*? Very minute species, to be met with during summer and autumn on the *Iris* and decayed laurel leaves; whence their specific names—*Iridis*, *Lauri*.

EDDOES. See *Colocasia esculenta*.

EDENTULUS, not toothed.

EDGORTHIA, *Meyer*. In honour of M. P. Edgeworth, of the E. I. Co.'s service, and a great lover of botany. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæacæ*. This is a genus closely allied to *Daphne*. The species require to be grown in two parts sandy loam and one part turfy peat, with good drainage and a liberal supply of water in summer, but carefully watered in winter. Increase is by cuttings planted in sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Daphne papyrifera*, *E. papyrifera*. *chrysanthia* 1. Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1 China. 1845

EDIBLE, eatable.

EDWARDSIA, *Salisbury*. In honour of Sydenham Edwards, a celebrated English botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very ornamental genus of plants, which will survive our winters if planted against a warm wall, and protected from very severe frosts. They vary in height from four to twelve feet; they thrive best in sandy peat, and increase readily from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sophora sericea*.

chilensis. Yellow. 5, G. Ev. T. 15 Chile. 1822
chrysophylla Yellow. 5, F. De. S. 10 N. Zeal.

grandiflora.	Yellow.	5, F. De. S.	12 N. Zeal.	1772
microphylla.	Yellow.	5, F. De. S.	6 N. Zeal.	1772
minima.	Yellow.	5, F. De. S.	4 N. Zeal.	1818
Macnabiana.	Yellow.	7, G. Ev. S.	6 Australia	1820
macrocarpa.	Yellow.	5, G. Ev. S.	6 Chili	1822
myriophylla.	Yellow.	5, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Zeal.	
nitida.	Yellow.	5, S. Ev. S.	8 Bourbon	1820

EFFUSE, applied to inflorescence, and means a kind of panicle with a very loose arrangement.

EGG APPLES. See *Solanum ovigerum*.

EGG-BEARER. See *Solanum ovigerum*.

EGG PLANT. See *Solanum ovigerum*.

EGGLANTINE. See *Rosa lutea*.

EGGLANTINE. See *Rubus Eglanteria*.

EGLITES, *De Candolle*. Derivation unknown.

Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Hardy plants of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: *Pyrethrum simplicifolium*.

domingensis 1.	White	8, H.	A. 1	S. Amer.	1823
viscosa	White	8, S. Her. P.	1½	Vera Cruz	1739

EGYPTIAN BEAN OF PYTHAGORAS. See *Nelumbium*.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS. See *Nymphaea Lotus*.

EGYPTIAN THORN. See *Acacia vera*.

EHRETIA, *Linn.* In honour of D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. Stove plants, of much beauty, from eight to twenty-five feet high. They delight in loam and peat, and cuttings root in the same kind of soil, or in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Bourreria* and *Grabowskia*.

acuminata.	Whit.	7, G. Ev. T.	12 N. Holland	1820
aspera.	Whit.	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind.	1795
buxifolia.	Whit.	7, S. Ev. S.	8 E. Ind.	1833
divaricata.	Whit.	7, S. Ev. T.	12 Havannah	1820
dubia.	Whit.	6, S. Ev. T.	20 Jamaica	1825
internodis.	Whit.	8, S. Ev. S.	6 Antilles	1819
lævis.	Whit.	7, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind.	1823
laxa.	Whit.	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Bourbon	1826
microphylla.	Whit.	7, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Ind.	1818
serrata.	Whit.	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1823
tinifolia.	Whit.	6, S. Ev. T.	30 Jamaica	1734

EHRETIACEÆ or **EHRETIADS**. A small order, separated from Boraginaceæ. Most of them are tropical trees or shrubs, and a few are herbaceous plants.

EHRHARTA, *Smith*. In honour of F. Ehrhart, a Swiss naturalist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Plants which are only interesting in botanical collections. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aira capensis*. See *Microstena*.

panicæa. Apetal. 7, G. Grass. 2 C. G. H. 1790

calycina 1, *distichophylla*, *gigantea*.

EICHÖRNIA. See *Pontederia*.

EKEBERGIA. Sparmann named this genus in compliment to C. Gustavus Ekeberg, captain of a Swedish East Indianman, who took him out to China. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. A very ornamental tree, growing about twenty feet high; a mixture of loam and peat suits it, and young plants may be raised from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

capensis. White. 7, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. 1789

ELÆAGNACEÆ or **OLEASTERS**. A small order of trees and shrubs, usually covered with a silvery scurf. Several species of *Elæagnæ* bear eatable fruit, and the berries of *Shepherdia argentea*, called in N. America the "Rabbit Berry,"

hang like bunches of red currants, and are used for the same purposes.

ELÆAGNUS, *Linn.* From *elaia*, an olive, and *agnos*, a chaste tree; resemblance the tree bears. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Elæagnaceæ*. These are ornamental, largish-growing trees, or shrubs, of easy culture, thriving in any open soil, and are increased by layers or cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in a warm situation early in autumn. The fruit of *E. arborea* and *conferta* is eaten in Nepal; and in Persia the fruit of *E. orientalis* is used as a dessert, under the name of Zinzeyd. *Synonyme*: 1, *angustifolia*.

acuminata	. Apetal 7, G. Ev. S. 4	
angustifolia	. Yellow 7, H. De. T. 12 S. Eur. . .	1833
arborea	. Apetal 7, G. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . . .	1819
argentea	. Apetal 7, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. . .	1813
dactylifolia	. White 7, H. De. T. 16 N. Amer. . .	
conferta	. White 7, H. De. S. 10 Nepal . . .	1825
hortensis	. Yellow 7, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. . .	1833
latifolia	. Apetal 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . .	1712
orientalis	. Apetal 7, G. Ev. T. 15 Levant . . .	1748
parvifolia	. White 6, H. Ev. T. 12 India . . .	1843
spinosa	. White 7, H. De. T. 15 Egypt . . .	1826
songaricus	. Pa. yel. 7, H. De. T. 15 Siberia . . .	1821
triflorus	. White 7, H. De. T. 20 Nepal . . .	1825
umbellatus	. White 7, H. De. T. 15 Nepal . . .	1829

ELÆOCARPACEÆ. A small order now merged in *Tiliaceæ*.

ELÆOCARPUS, *Linn.* From *elaia*, an olive, and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruit has been compared to an olive. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. Very beautiful plants, from ten to twenty feet high. *E. cyaneus* is excellently adapted for a conservatory. They grow best in a mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings strike in sand or soil, under a glass, in a moderate heat; they are sometimes raised from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. reticulata*. See *Dicera* and *Frœsia*.

cyaneus	1 . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Hol. . .	1803
grandiflorus	. . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . .	1829
seratus	. . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . .	1774

ELÆODENDRON, *Jacquin.* From *elaia*, an olive, and *dendron*, a tree; the fruit is like that of an olive, and the seeds are oily. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, growing from three to twelve feet high; they delight in loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Portenschlägia australis*, *Lamæckia densata*; 2, *Schreberia albens*, *Senecia glauca*, *Mangifera glauca*; 3, *Rubénia olivina*; 4, *Cassine xylocarpa*; 5, *Ilex crœcea*. See *Argania*.

australe	1 . . . Gn. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . .	1796
capense	. . . Green. 6, H. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. . .	1828
crœcea	5 . . . White 6, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. . .	1794
glauca	2 . . . Green. 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Ceylon . . .	1824
integerrimum	. Gn. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 8 N. Hol. . .	1836
orientale	3 . . . Gn. yl. 7, S. Ev. T. 16 Maurit. . .	1771
xylocarpum	4 Gn. yl. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Antilles . .	1816

ELÆOSILINUM, *De Candolle.* From *elaia*, an olive, and *selinon*, parsley. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*.

meoides	. Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . .	1830
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ELÆIS. See *Elæis*.

ELÆIS, *Jacquin.* From *elaia*, olive; the natives of Guinea express an oil from the fruit of this

plant, as the Greeks do from their olives; whence the name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Beautiful species of palms, requiring a strong heat, and rich sandy loam to grow in, and may be increased by suckers. Palm oil is chiefly obtained from *E. guineensis*, and the best kind of palm wine is also said to be obtained from the same tree.

guineensis	. . . Gn. wt. 5, S. Palm. 30 Guinea . .	1730
melanocœca	. . . Gn. wt. 5, S. Palm. 30 N. Granada 1821	
occidentalis	. . . Gn. wt. 5, S. Palm. 30 Jamaica . .	1820
pernambucana	. . . Gn. wt. 5, S. Palm. 40 Brazil . .	1825

ELAPHOGLOSSUM, *Schott.* From *elephas*, an elephant, and *glossa*, a tongue; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acrästichum apodum*; 2, *A. decurrens*, *A. obtusifolium*; 3, *A. simplex*, *A. viscidum*.

apodum	1 . . . Bn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . .	1824
Blumeænum	. Bn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon	
callesfolium	. Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Java . . .	1840
conforme	. . . Bn. yl. 8, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . .	1811
longifolium	. Bn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies . .	1841
obtusifolium	. Bn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon	
scelopendri-	folium . . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . .	1841
simplex	3 . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica . .	1793
squamosum	. Bn. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies . .	
villosum	. . . Bn. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica . .	1843
viscidum	4 . . . Bn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Indies . .	1826

ELAPHOMYCES, *Nees.* From *elephas*, an elephant, and *mukes*, a fungus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Found on dry, heathy ground, &c.—*granulatus*, *muricatus*.

ELAPHRIUM, *Jacquin.* From *elaphros*, contemptible; the wood being of no value. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ*. A tallish-growing, ornamental tree, with white flowers; it succeeds well in peat and loam, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in sand or sandy mould, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fagara Elaphrium*.

glabrum	1 . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Carthage . .	1818
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ELATE, *Aiton.* A name adopted from the Greeks. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a fine palm, bearing fruit much like a wild plum. In the East Indies the people chew it like the Areca nut with the leaf of the betel pepper, and quicklime. Elephants eat the fruit-stalks with avidity, on account of their sweetness. In our stoves, to grow the plant well, it must have a strong heat and good rich loam; increased by suckers. See *Phoenix*.

sylvestris	. . . Green 5, S. Palm. 15 E. Indies . .	1763
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ELATERIUM, *Linn.* From *elater*, an impeller; in reference to the elastic seed-vessel. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. A singular genus of plants, on account of the elastic seed-vessel; they have little beauty, and require the same treatment as *Cucurbita*. See *Momordica*.

carthaginense	. Yellow 6, H. Tw. A. 4 Carthage 1823	
tannoides	. . . Yellow 6, H. Tw. A. 4 Mexico . .	1820

ELATINE, *Linn.* From *elate*, signifying a fir in Greek; its leaves have been compared to those of the fir-tree. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Elatinaceæ*. Curious little aquatic plants, of no beauty; they merely require sowing by the side of a pond or rivulet, in the open air. *Sy-*

nonymes: 1, *E. triandra*, *hexandra*, *Hydro-piper*. See *Linaria*.

Hydro-piper . . . White 8, H. Aq. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . .
tripétala 1 . . . Flesh 8, H. Aq. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., marshes.

ELATINACEÆ or **WATER-PEPPERS**. An order of little annuals growing in marshy places in all the four quarters of the world.

ELATOSTÉMMIA, *Endlich.* See *Boehmeria*.

ELCAIJA. See *Trichilia emetica*.

ELDER. See *Sambucus*.

ELECAMPANE. See *Corvisartia Helenium*.

ELECTUARY, a medicine of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

ELÉGIA, *Thunberg.* From *elegos*, lamentation; in reference to the sad colour of the plants. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. The species of this genus are only worth cultivating in botanical collections; they grow in a loamy soil, and are multiplied by division—*fœncea*, *racemosa*.

ELEÏOTIS, *De Candolle.* From *eleios*, a dormouse, and *ous otos*, an ear; the leaves are shaped like the ears of a dormouse. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A stove biennial, of no interest whatever. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum sororium*, *Hallia sororia*, *Onobrychis sororia*—*sororia* 1.

ELEMI, *Gum.* See *Amyris hexandra*.

ELEMI, AMERICAN. See *Iceia*.

ELÉNGI. See *Mimusops Eléngi*.

ELEOCHARIS, *R. Brown.* From *helos*, a marsh, and *chairo*, to delight; in allusion to the place where the plants delight to grow. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mostly insignificant bog plants, which can only be recommended where there are botanical collections. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scirpus acicularis*; 2, *S. multicaulis*.

acuta . . . Apetal 7, G. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . . 1819
geniculata . . . Apetal 7, G. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind. . . 1822
glaucescens . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . . 1820
multicaulis 2 Apetal 7, H. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
obtusata . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . . 1818
tenuis . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . . 1824
acicularis 1, *ovata*, *palustris*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, a species of leprosy, in which the limbs become prodigiously swollen.

ELEPHANTOPUS, *Cassini.* From *elephas*, an elephant, and *pous*, a foot; the radical leaves resemble an elephant's foot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The plants of this genus possess but very little beauty; they grow in any common soil, and are multiplied from seeds and offsets. On the coast of Malabar, a decoction of the leaves and roots of *E. scaber* is given in cases of dysuria—*angustifolius*, *carolinianus*, *mollis*, *nudicaulis*, *nudiflorus*, *scaber*, *spicatus*, *tomentosus*.

ELEPHANTOSIS. See *Elephantopus*.

ELEPHANTUSIA, *W.* See *Phytéléphas*.

ELEPHANT APPLE. See *Peruvia*.

ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. See *Elephantopus*.

ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. See *Testudinaria Elephanti-pes*.

ELYPHAS, *Tournefort.* *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rhinanthus orientalis*; 2, *R. Elephas*.—*incurva* 1, *recta* 2.

ELETTARIA, *Don.* See *Amomum Cardamomum*.
ELEUSINE, *Gærtnér.* Derived from *Eleusis*, one of the appellations of Ceres. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Species of grass, of little beauty, and easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cynosurus indicus*.

calycina . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1820
coracina . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 2 E. Ind. . . 1714
indica 1 . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1714
verticillata . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1820

ELEUTERIA. See *Ordon Eleuteria*.

ELEUTHERINE, *Herbert.* *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This plant is figured in the Botanical Magazine as *Márica plicata*, and named in Sweet's "Hortus Britannicus" as *Sisyrinchium latifolium*, to neither of which genera it seems to belong. *Synonymes*: 1, *Márica plicata*, *Sisyrinchium latifolium*.
anómala 1 . . . White 4, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . . 1779

ELEUTHERA BARK. See *Cascarilla Eleuteria*.

ELEUTHERIA, *Palis.* See *Neckera*.

ELEVATED, anything that rises above the surface.

ELICHRYSUM. From *helios*, sun, and *chrysos*, gold; in allusion to the brilliant flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This genus is greatly admired on account of the beautiful flowers of some of the species. The soil in which they grow best is a mixture of three parts peat and one part sandy loam. Cuttings will strike in the same kind of soil if they are taken off at a joint; some of the species seed freely, from which they may be increased. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gnaphalium arenarium*; 2, *G. acuminatum*; 3, *G. angustifolium*; 4, *G. apiculatum*; 5, *G. arboreum*; 6, *G. arenarium*; 7, *G. candidissimum*; 8, *G. cephalotus*; 9, *G. congestum*; 10, *G. cœnicum*; 11, *G. crassifolium*; 12, *G. crispum*; 13, *G. cymosum*; 14, *G. dasyanthum*; 15, *G. diosmaefolium*; 16, *G. discolor*; 17, *G. divaricatum*; 18, *G. ericoides*; 19, *G. fetidum*; 20, *G. flaccidum*; 21, *Astelma fraticans*, *G. fraticans*, *grandiflorum*; 22, *G. grandiflorum*; 23, *G. graveolens*; 24, *G. helianthemifolium*; 25, *E. splendens*; 26, *G. ignescens*; 27, *G. italicum*; 28, *G. lasiocaulon*; 29, *G. maritimum*; 30, *G. odoratissimum*; 31, *G. orientale*; 32, *G. patulum*; 33, *G. rutellans*; 34, *G. Stæchas*; 35, *G. tephrodos*; 36, *G. teretifolium*; 37, *E. spectabile*. See *Helipterum*, *Aphelëxis*, *Astelma*, *Leucostemma* and *Phœnocomia*.

acuminatum 2. White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1823
affine 1 . . . Pa. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1859
angustifolium 3 Yel. . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Naples .
apiculatum 4 . . . Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. D. L. 1804
arborescens 5 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1770
arenarium 6 . . . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1759
argenteum . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1800
bicolor . . . Yel. . 7, H. " 2 V. D. L. 1855
bracteatum . . . Pa. yel. 9, H. A. 3 N. Holl. 1799
*involvero-
bido* . . . } Yel. . 7, H. A. 3 . . 1832

candidissimum 7 . . . } Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Caspian. 1823
cephalotes 8 . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1789
congestum 9 . . . Purp. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1791
cœnicum 10 . . . Yel. . 7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. . 1824
crassifolium 11 Yel. . 8, G. Ev. L. 1 C. G. H. 1774
crispum 12 . . . Pink . 8, G. Her. P. 6 C. G. H. 1809
cylindricum . . . Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1780

- cymosum 13 . Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1½ Africa . 1731
 dasyanthum 14. Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1812
 dealbatum . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1½ V. D. L. 1812
 diosmaefolium 15 . } White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1812
 discolorum 16 . Brown . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1815
 divaricatum 17. White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
 ericoides 18 . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 fœtidum 19 . . Lt. yel. 8, G. . B. 1½ C. G. H. 1692
 flaccidum 20 . Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1826
 fruticans 21 . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1778
 fulgidum . . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1774
 grandiflorum 22 White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1731
 graveolens 23 . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria . 1819
 helianthemifolium 24 . } White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 herbaceum 25 . Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1802
 ignescens 26 . Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1731
 incanum . . Pa. yel. 5, G. Her. P. 2 V. D. L. 1826
 italicum 27 . Yel. . 8, G. Her. P. 2 Italy . 1826
 lasiocablon 28 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1823
 macranthum . Blush . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Swan R. 1837
 maritimum . . Wt. yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1772
 microphyllum . Wt. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823
 niveum 37 . . Wt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 4 Swan R. 1838
 odoratissimum 38 . } Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1691
 orientale 31 . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Africa . 1629
 paniculatum . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
 pátulum 32 . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1771
 rigidum . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1801
 ritilans 33 . Red yel. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1731
 scorpioides . Yel. . 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. 1838
 Stachas 34 . Yel. . 8, H. Ev. S. 2 Europe. 1629
 tephrodes 35 . Yel. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1823
 teretifolium 36 . Brown . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812

ELISENA, Herbert. An ancient name of romance. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylhidaceæ*. This splendid species will form a welcome addition to the cultivators of bulbous plants. It will succeed well with the treatment commonly given to *Pancratiums*, and the like.
 longipetala . . White 4, S. Bl. P. 3 Lima . . 1837

ELIXIR OF LOVE. See *Grammatophyllum speciosum*.

ELLOBOCARPUS, Kaulfuss. Derived from *en*, in, *lobos*, a pod, and *karpos*, fruit; in reference to the divisions of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An ornamental species of fern, of considerable beauty; it grows in wet loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots. 1, *Ceratopteris thalictroides*.

oleraceus 1 . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Tranqueb. 1818

ELLIOTIA, Nuttall. In honour of Stephen Elliot, a North American botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. An ornamental species, succeeding best in a little sandy loam mixed with peat; it is increased by layers.
 racemosa . . White 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Georgia . .

ELLIPSOID, like an ellipsis.

ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE, a form between elliptic and lanceolate.

ELLISIA, Linn. In honour of J. Ellis, F.R.S., a distinguished English naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. A curious little species, of very easy culture.

Nyctelea . White 7, H. A. ½ Virginia . . 1755

ELM GALLS are produced by the punctures of *Aphis ulmi*.

ELM, SPANISH. See *Cordia Gerascanthus*.

ELM TREE. See *Ulmus*.

ELŌDEA, Richard. From *elodes*, a marsh; the habitation of the plants. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat.

Or. *Hydrocharidaceæ*. Interesting aquatics; for culture, &c. see *Nymphaea*.

guianensis . White 7, S. Ag. A. ½ Guiana . . 1820
 pulchella . . White 7, S. Ag. A. ½ E. Ind. . . 1831

ELONGATED, lengthened.

ELSHOLTZIA, Willdenow. In honour of J. S.

Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The species are not ornamental, and may be referred to *Hyssopus* for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hyssopus cristatus*.

cristata . . Pink . 6, H. A. 1½ Siberia . 1789
 paniculata 1 . Pink . 7, H. B. 2½ E. Ind. . 1820

ocymoides.

ELVELLACEÆ. See *Helvellaceæ*.

ELYMUS. According to *Linnaeus*, it is named from *elyo*, to cover. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. The plants of this genus are of little beauty or interest, except in botanical collections; they grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds or divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asperella hystrix*.

crinitus . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 1½ Smyrna . . 1806
 geniculatus . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 4 Eng., sea coa.
 giganteus . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 5 N. Amer. . 1790
 hystrix 1 . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 2 Crimea . . 1770
 mexicanus . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2½ Mexico . . 1823

arenarius, canadensis, Caput-Meduse, Dahuricus, europæus, glaucifolius, hordeiformis, intermedium, junceus, philadelphicus, pseudo hystrix, racemosus, sabulosus, sibiricus, striatus, tener, villosus, virginicus.

ELYNA, Schrader. Supposed to be from *elyo*, to cover. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A dwarf species of grass, of little interest, and very easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Carex Belardi, myosuroides*.

spicata 1 . . Apetal . 6, H. Grass. ½ Europe . 1819

ELYTRARIA, Vahl. From *elytron*, an envelope; in allusion to the scaly stem. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A genus of uninteresting stove biennials, growing in sandy peat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Justicia acaulis*—caulescens, crenata 1, imbricata, lyrata, marginata, ramosa, virgata.

EMARGINATE, having a small notch at the end.

EMBDEN GROATS are oats freed from their shells, and kiln dried, and are well known in a sick room.

EMBELIA, Linn. In Ceylon, the plant is called *Ambelia*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. A fine East Indian tree, growing twenty feet high; loam and peat mixed suit it, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. The plant is said to be cathartic.

robusta . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . . 1823

ÉMBLICA, Gartner. The name of *E. officinalis* in the Moluccas. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Interesting evergreen shrubs, growing from three to twelve feet high; a mixture of peat and sand suits them. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phyllanthus Emblica*; 2, *P. racemosus*.

officinalis 1 . Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. 1768
 racemosa 2 . Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1793

EMBOSSED, projecting from the surface, like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

EMBÓTHRIUM, *Forster*. From *en*, in, and *bothrion*, a little pit; in allusion to the anthers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This is described as a very handsome genus, growing about three feet high; like most of the *Proteaceæ*, it delights in sandy peat, and cuttings in sand or soil, readily produce roots. See *Lomatia* and *Stenocarpus*.

coccineum . . Red . . 4, G. Ev. S. 3
lanceolatum . Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2½ Chile . 1850
strobilinum . Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 1824

EMBRACING; a leaf is said to embrace a stem when it clasps it round with its base.

EMERYOPTERIS. See *Diospyros*.

EMERUS. See *Coronilla Emerus*.

EMETIC, that which produces vomiting.

EMEX, *Necker*. An anagram of *Rumex*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. This species is only worth cultivating in general collections. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rumex spinosus*.

spinosus . . Green 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Candia . . 1556

EMÍLIA, *Cass*. See *Cacalia*.

EMMENAGOGUE, any medicine that promotes menstruation.

EMOLLIENT, softening.

EMPALEMENT. See *Pearanth*.

EMPETRACEÆ, or **CROWBERRIES**. An order of small, heath-like, evergreen shrubs, closely related to Spurge-works, and bearing small subacid berries, which are eaten in the countries where they grow wild.

EMPETRUM, *Linn.* From *en*, upon, and *petros*, a rock; alluding to the place of growth. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Empetraceæ*. These are interesting dwarf plants, of easy culture, delighting in elevated, and particularly exposed situations, on dry, barren, moorish, or even boggy soil. The little berries they produce are eaten by children, but are not wholesome if eaten in large quantities. See *Corëma*.

nigrum . . Apetal. 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit, moi. hea.
scoticum . . Apetal. 5, H. Ev. S. 1 Scot., moi. hea.
rubrum . . Brn. pur. 5, H. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1833

EMPLEURUM, *Solander*. From *en*, in, and *pleuron*, the membrane which envelopes the lungs; the seeds are attached to a coriaceous membrane. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A good greenhouse plant, with pretty pinkish flowers. It grows about three feet high; for culture, &c., see *Diósma*.

serrulatum . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774

EMPÛSA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Maldaxis lancifolia*.
paradoxa . . Yellow . 9, S. Epl. ½ Nepal . . 1839

EMULSIONS, medicines made of bruised oily seeds and fluid.

ENARTHROCÁRPUS, *Labillardiere*. From *ennea*, nine, *arthron*, a joint, and *karpus*, fruit; the pod has nine or ten seeds in the lower joint. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. These are insignificant hardy annuals, only fit for botanical collections. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ráphanus pterocarpus*.

lyratus . . Yel. pur. 7, H. A. ½ Alexandria 1836
arcuatus, *pterocarpus* 1.

ENCALÝPTA, *Hedwig*. From *en*, within, and *kalypter*, a covering; the calyptra is usually large, entirely enclosing the theca. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Small, mostly greenish plants, found at all seasons on mountains, moist rocks, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bryum extintorium*—ciliata, alpina, cóncolor, rhaptocarpa, streptocarpa, vulgaris 1. See *Glyphomitrium*.

ENCELIA, *Adanson*. Derived from *egchelion*, a little eel; in allusion to the appearance of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

Very pretty dwarfish shrubs, growing best in loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed. Cuttings strike with ease in sand, under a glass, if not over-watered. *Synonymes* 1, *Pallásia halimifolia*; 2, *P. grandiflora*.

canescens 1. . Orange 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Peru . . 1786
halimifolia 2 . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico . 1826

ENCEPHALÁRTOS, *Lehm*. From *enkephale*, in the top, and *artos*, bread; from the use made of the plant by the Caffres. See *Zamia*.

ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. See *Circæa*.

ENCÉLIUM, *Agardh*. From *en*, within, and *koilos*, hollow; the fronds are tubular and hollow. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Plants found during the summer and autumn on the sea-coast. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ulva fistulosa*—bulbosum, Lyngbyanum 1.

ENCYCLIA, *Hooker*. From *egkykleo*, to wrap round; form of lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus separated from *Epidendron*, on account of the curious form of the lip, which wraps over the column. The cultivation is precisely the same as for *Epidendron*. See *Epidendrum*.

viridiflora . . Green 2, S. Epl. 1 Rio Janeiro . 1827

ENDIVE. See *Cichorium endivia*.

ENDOCARP, the inner lining of fruits, which forms the cells.

ENDOCÁRPON, *Hedwig*. From *endon*, within, and *karpus*, a fruit; the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the leaf. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. Green and greyish species, found most plentiful in summer, on rocks. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lichen fuscellus*—complicatum, euplocum, Hedwigii, láchneum, lætevirrens, leptophyllum, macrocarpon, miniatum, pallidum, parasticum, psaromoides, pulchellum, rufoviréscent, rugosum, samarágdulum, sinópicum, solediatum, sulphureum, tephroides 1, Wéberi.

ENDOGENS, or **MONOCOTYLEDONES**. A great natural class of plants, of extremely diversified habits, but which all agree in constantly developing their new woody matter in the interior of the trunk; the palm-tree and grasses may be taken as examples.

ENDOPLEÛRA, the inner coat of seeds, under the spermodermis.

ENDÓPTERA, *De Candolle*. From *endon*, within, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crêpis aspera*, *Barkhausia muricata*; 2, *Crêpis Dioscoridis*, *Crêpis patula*—aspera 1, *Dioscoridis* 2.

ENÉRVIS, having no veins.

ENGLISH MERCURY. See *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.

ENGLISHMAN'S FOOT. See *Plantago major*.
 ENHYDRA, *De Candolle*. See *Meyera sessilis*.
 ENKIANTHUS, *Loureiro*. From *enkous*, pregnant, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are swollen. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriacææ*. Most beautiful greenhouse plants, which have been considered difficult to propagate. The difficulty is now removed, as ripened cuttings root readily, planted in pots of sand, and placed under a handglass, without bottom heat. The best soil for them is an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and care must be taken not to over-water them, when not in a growing state. When they become pretty large they are the greatest ornament for the greenhouse or conservatory.
quinquefolius . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 China . 1812
reticulatus . . Pink . 1, G. Ev. S. 3 China . 1822

ENNEANDRIA. Class nine in Linnean botany, comprising all plants whose flowers have nine stamens.

ENODIS, without knots, smooth.

ENSATE. See *Iridacææ*.

ENSATE, or ENSIFORM, shaped like a sword, with a straight blade.

ENSLÉNIA, *G. Don*. Named in honour of Aloysius Enslen, an excellent botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadacææ*. Grows in common light soil.

albida . . . White 7, H. Her. Cl. Virginia . 1828

ENTADA, *Adanson*. The name given to one of the species in Malabar. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Ornamental stove climbers, of easy culture; loam and peat are the best soil for the plants, and sand for cuttings, in which they soon take root, if under a glass, in heat. The natives use the seeds of *E. Pursætha* for washing the hair. *Synonymes*: 1, *Adenanthæra scandens*; 2, *Mimosa scandens*; 3, *M. Entada*; 4, *M. polystachya*; 5, *M. scandens*.

Adenanthæra 1 White 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 S. Sea. Isl. 1817
Gigalobium 2 . White 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 W. Ind. . 1819
monostachya 3 White 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Malabar . 1800
polystachya 4 . White 4, S. Ev. Cl. 25 W. Ind. . 1816
Pursætha 5 . . White 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind. . 1780

ENTELEA, *R. Brown*. From *enteles*; alluding to the stamens being all perfect. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliacææ*. These plants are well worth cultivating; they thrive best in garden loam mixed with a little sandy peat, and are propagated by cuttings in sand.

arborescens . White 5, G. Ev. T. 25 N. Zeal. . 1820
palmata . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Zeal. .

ENTOPHYTES. See *Uredinacææ* and *Mucoracææ*.

ENTEROMORPHA, *Link.* From *enteron*, entrail, and *morphe*, form; appearance of plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Convolvacææ*. Found in pools and the ocean—*cornucopia*, *Linkiana*. See *Solenia*.

ENTOSTHODON, *Schw.* From *entosthe*, within, and *odon*, a tooth; from the insertion of the peristome. See *Weissia*.

EPACRIDACEÆ, or EPACRIDS. Small shrubs and trees, remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. They resemble heath-worts in their habits, and abound in the Indian archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia, just as heaths do in

the Cape of Good Hope. The berries of some kinds are eatable.

EPACRIS, *Forster*. From *epi*, upon, and *akros*, the top; in reference to the species growing on the tops of hills. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridacææ*. Very elegant greenhouse plants, growing in general from two to four feet high; they grow best in a very sandy peat soil, and the rougher and more turfy the soil is, the better the plants will thrive. If the plants are to be turned out of doors from the greenhouse in summer, they ought, just before, to be shifted into fresh pots and soil, otherwise, the roots being so fine, the hot sun against the pots is apt to destroy the points of them, and frequently kills the plant altogether. Cuttings taken from the tips of the young shoots, and planted in sand, under a glass, in autumn, winter, or spring, will root readily; but they will not strike so freely in summer. When rooted they should be potted singly in small pots, and set in a close frame, and hardened to the air by degrees. See *Lysinæa*.

apiculata . . . Wht. pk. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1825
autumnalis . . . Cri. wt. 10, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid .
campanulata . . . Dp. blsh. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1830
alba . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1830
cereiflora . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. . 1831
coccinea . . . Scarlet 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Seedling .
Craigii . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid .
dubia . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. .
exserta . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. . 1812
grandiflora . . . Scarlet 3, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1803
heteronema . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1833
impressa . . . Crimson 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
parviflora . . . Red 9, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1836
microphylla . . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1822
miniata . . . Wt. ver. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1844
mucronulata . . . Red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
nivalis . . . White 2, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1829
obtusifolia . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1804
onosmiflora . . . Red 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1823
paludosa . . . Pa. red. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1825
pulchella . . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1804
purpureasces . . . Purple 2, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1803
rubra . . . Red 2, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
ruscifolia . . . Pink 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
sparsa . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
Tauntoniensis . . . Rose 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid . 1846
variabilis . . . Pink 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1829

EPHEDRA, *Linn.* The Greek name for the herb horsetail; because of the resemblance. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Gnetacææ*. This is a curious genus of plants, succeeding in any common garden soil, and young plants are obtained by layering the shoots or branches. The berries ripen in July and August; they are sweetish, mucous, and leave a little heat in the throat. They are eaten by the Russian peasants, and by the wandering hordes of all Great Tartary.

altissima . . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. Tw. 20 Barbary . 1825
distachya . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 2 France . 1570
monostachya . . . Apetal 10, H. Ev. S. 2 Siberia . 1772

EPHEMERIS, thing of a day's continuance.

EPHEMERUM. See *Lysimachia Ephemerum*.

EPHIELIS, *W.* See *Maytoba*.

EPICARP, the outside covering of a fruit.

EPIDENDRUM, *Linn.* From *epi*, upon, and *dendron*, a tree; the plants are usually found growing on the branches of trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. This is a very extensive genus of epiphytes, many of which

are highly deserving of culture, either for the beauty or delicious fragrance of their flowers. They thrive best when grown in a good strong heat, and a plentiful supply of water; they may be potted, and otherwise treated as *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum ellipticum*; 2, *E. ciliare*; 3, *E. lineatum*; 4, *E. anceps*; 5, *Epithelia glauca*; 6, *Encyclia patens*; 7, *Hormidium uniflorum*; 8, *Encyclia viridiflora*; 9, *Epidendrum ramosum*; 10, *Parinsonianum aloifolium*; 11, *Encyclia macrostachya*; 12, *crassifolium*; 13, *rubro-ctinctum*; 14, *polyanthum*; 15, *cepiforme*; 16, *ochroleucum*; 17, *alatum*; 18, *papillatum*; 19, *leio-bulbum*; 20, *linearifolium*; 21, *Grahami*; 22, *E. marginatum*; 23, *E. basilare*. See *Angræcum*, *Barkèria*, *Brassardia*, *Broughtonia*, *Brassia*, *Cymbidium*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Dendrobium*, *Oncidium*, *Grammatophyllum*, *Phalenopsis*, *Stanhopea*, and *Vanda*.

aciculare 20 .	Pur. wt.	5, S. Epi.	3	Bahamas	1840
adenocarpum 18	Yel. wht.	5, S. Epi.	2	Guateml.	1835
adenocaulon .	Pa. viol.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
æmulum . . .	Lilac .	2, S. Epi.	3	Para .	1835
aeridifforme .	Grn. bn.	12, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janr.	1839
aggregatum .	Grn. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
alatum	Grn. yel.	7, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1838
aloifolium . .	Grn. wt.	3, S. Epi.	1	E. Ind.	1835
altissimum 21	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	3	Bahamas	1837
anceps	Pink .	4, S. Epi.	1	E. Ind.	1822
angustifolium	Yellow .	7, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	1820
antenniferum	Grn. bn.	4, S. Epi.	3	Mexico .	1837
aquatium . .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	
arbuscula . .	Chocolt.	3, S. Epi.	2	Mexico .	1840
armeniacum 11	Yellow .	6, S. Epi.	2	Brazil .	
aromaticum .	Yellow .	5, S. Epi.	2	Guatem.	1835
articulatum .	Grn. pr.	7, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1838
asperum . . .	Yelsh .	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
aurantiacum .	Orange .	8, S. Epi.	1	Guatem.	1835
auritum . . .	Pa. grn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Guatem.	1843
auropurpureum .	Yel. pur.	7, S. Epi.	1	Hispaniola.	
aviculare . .	Pa. grn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1840
bacillare . .	White .	4, S. Epi.	1	Caracas.	1841
bicornutum . .	White .	4, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica.	1831
bidentatum .	Yellow .	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
bifidum . . .	Yel. grn.	7, S. Epi.	1	W. Ind.	1834
bifloratum . .	Grn. wt.	4, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1836
bisatum 14 .	Brn. orn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Guatem.	
Blepharistes .	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi.	1	LaGayra.	1844
Boothianum .	Green .	9, S. Epi.	1	Cuba .	1835
brachiatum .	Br. wht.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
brachychilum	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Sier.Nev.	1845
brachyglossum	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1	Andes .	
bracteolatum	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi.	1	Guayaq.	1840
bracteescens .	Wt. pur.	9, S. Epi.	2	Mexico .	1839
caespitosum .	Wt. rose	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
calamarium .	Ylsh. gn.	10, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1837
calochillum 17	Brn. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Guatem.	1839
Candollei 15	Brn. yel.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1836
carinosum . .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1845
cauliflorum .	Yellow .	10, S. Epi.	1	Rio Jan.	1837
cepiforme . .	Grn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1838
ceratistes . .	White .	3, S. Epi.	1	Span.mai	1843
chioneum . .	White .	3, S. Epi.	1	N.Grend.	1845
chloranthum 16	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1837
chloroleucum	Gr. wht.	9, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1836
ciliare	White .	7, S. Epi.	1	Martinique	1790
cinnabarinum .	Crimson	5, S. Epi.	1	Pernamb.	1837
latifolium . .	Crimson	5, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad.	1836
minus	Crimson	5, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad.	1836
clavatum . .	Gn. wht.	7, S. Epi.	1	Cumana.	1834
Clowësi . . .	Yel. wht.	5, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1835
cochleatum .	Br. pur.	2, S. Epi.	1	W. Ind.	1786
latifolium . .	Br. pur.	2, S. Epi.	1	Xalapa .	1828
pallidum . .	Pa. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Honduras.	1840
strictum . .	Purple .	2, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad.	
collare . . .	White .	9, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1843
colorans . .	Pink .	12, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1851
côncolor . .	Pale yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	

conopseum . .	Green .	9, S. Epi.	1	Florida .	1775
cordatum . .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
coriaceum . .	Wt. spot.	8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	
coriifolium .	Pa. grn.	6, S. Epi.	1	C. Amer.	1840
costatum . .	Wt. yel.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1837
crassifolium 1	Pink .	4, S. Epi.	1	St. Vincent.	
crispatum . .	White .	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1839
Cubense . . .	Yel. pur.	6, S. Epi.	1	Cuba .	1842
cucullatum . .	White .	4, S. Epi.	1	Para .	
cuspidatum 2	White .	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1808
densiflorum 13	Grn. bn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1836
diceratum . .	Pink .	8, S. Epi.	1	Guiana .	
dichotomum .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1836
dichromum . .	Wt. rose	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1843
diffusum . .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica.	1816
didymum . .	Cinamn.	4, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1843
dipus	Brn. yel.	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1842
discolor . .	Brn. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
ditrum . . .	Yellow .	10, S. Epi.	1	Guiana .	
ellipticum 12	Rose .	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1824
elongatum . .	Red .	5, S. Epi.	2	W. Ind.	1793
pallidum . .	Pa. red .	5, S. Epi.	2	Brazil .	1836
ensatum . .	Yellow .	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
equitans . .	Brown .	5, S. Epi.	1	VeraCruz	1836
erubescens .	Rose .	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1837
falcatum 10 .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	2	Oaxaca .	1833
ferrugineum .	Brn. grn.	5, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1835
filicula . . .	Brn. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	
fimbriatum .	Wt. viol.	6, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	1843
flavidum . .	Yellow .	3, S. Epi.	1	Pamphla	1845
flavum . . .	Yellow .	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	
flexuosum . .	Wt. grn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1836
floribundum .	Gn. blue	10, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
fragrans 3 .	White .	9, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica.	1778
cinnamomeum	White .	9, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica.	1836
frigidum . .	Pale rose	8, S. Epi.	1	Sier.Nev.	1845
fucatum . .	Gn. blue	7, S. Epi.	1	Havanh.	1835
Funckianum .	Brown .	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
fuscatum 4 .	Grn. brn.	4, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica.	1790
minus	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1836
muscefferum .	Brown .	6, S. Epi.	1	W. Ind.	1790
viridescens .	Green .	6, S. Epi.	1	W. Ind.	1790
gigantum . .	Grn. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1843
gladiatum . .	Green .	10, S. Epi.	1	Bolanos .	1840
glumaceum .	White .	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1839
glaucum 5 .	Grn. pur.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1837
glutinuosum .	Grn. pur.	10, S. Epi.	1	Rio Jan.	
gracile . . .	Red grn.	8, S. Epi.	3	Bahamas	1833
gramineum .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
grandiflorum	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
graniticum .	Grn. wt.	6, S. Epi.	1	Guiana .	1840
gravidum . .	Green .	6, S. Epi.	1	Australia	1837
guatemalense	Green .	5, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1843
Hanburii . .	Rose .	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1843
Harrisoniæ .	Gnsh. wt.	4, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1830
Hartwegii . .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
hastatum . .	Purple .	8, S. Epi.	1	Bolanos .	1840
Havanense .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	1	Havanh.	1836
herbaceum .	Rose .	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1837
Humboldtii .	Yellow .	5, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	
imatophyllum	Rose .	8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	
imbricatum .	Grn. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	
incumbens .	Wht. gn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1838
inversum . .	Wht. gn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1840
ionosum . .	Yel. grn.	6, S. Epi.	1	Guiana .	1837
laccertinum .	Yel. grn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1837
laeum	Pa. pink	11, S. Epi.	3	Havanh.	1835
lactiflorum .	White .	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
lameillatum .	Pink .	5, S. Epi.	1	Hondurs.	
lancifolium .	Pale yel.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
lanceolatum .	Green .	3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil .	1840
lenticulatum .	Yellow .	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
lentiginosum	Yel. grn.	3, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1837
leucocochlum	Yel. grn.	3, S. Epi.	3	Caracas.	1840
lineare . . .	Grn. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Peru .	
linearifolium	Purple .	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1844
lignosum . .	Grn. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
ligulatum . .	Brn. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	
limbatum . .	Pur. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Guateml.	1842
Lindenii . .	Rose .	8, S. Epi.	1	Merida .	1845
Linkianum .	Yel. wht.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1840
lividum . . .	Purple .	9, S. Epi.	1	Columbia	
longibulbon .	Grn. pur.	8, S. Epi.	1	Guiana .	1839
longicollis .	Yellow .	2, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1836
longicorne .	White .	4, S. Epi.	1	Nepal .	
longipetalum	Pa. rose .	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico .	1847

macrochilum . . .	Bm. wt.	7, S. Epi.	3 Mexico . 1836
album . . .	Wht. ro.	5, S. Epi.	3 S. Amer. 1824
roseum . . .	Rose.	5, S. Epi.	3 Guataml. 1842
macrostachyum .	Grn. yel.	2, S. Epi.	3 Ceylon . 1845
Michuacantum .	Yel. wht.	3, S. Epi.	3 Mexico . 1840
micranthum . . .		S. Epi.	Peru . . .
microphyllum .	Purple .	3, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1839
misserum . . .	Grn. brn.	3, S. Epi.	1 Oaxaca . 1840
monophyllum .	White .	3, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1823
muscerum . . .		S. Epi.	Demerara 1836
naevosum . . .	Wht. yel.	2, S. Epi.	1 Oaxaca . 1846
memoriale . . .	Purple .	6, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1840
nocturnum . . .	White .	9, S. Epi.	1 Martiniq. 1816
angustifolium .	White .	8, S. Epi.	1 W. Ind. . 1835
latifolium . . .	Yel. wht.	10, S. Epi.	1 W. Ind. . 1836
pimilum . . .	White .	9, S. Epi.	1 Esequibo 1835
nitans . . .	Green .	7, S. Epi.	1 Jamaica . 1793
ochraceum . . .	Yellow .	7, S. Epi.	3 Guataml. 1835
odoratissimum .	Ding. gr.	8, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan. . 1827
onchidioides . .	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	3 S. Amer. 1823
orbicidifolium .	Yellow .	8, S. Epi.	1 Bahía . . .
orgyale . . .	Yellow .	9, S. Epi.	1 St. Bogota .
ovalifolium . .	Grn. wt.	4, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1835
ovulum 8 . . .	Wht. cr.	6, S. Epi.	2 Bolanos . 1840
oxyptalum . . .	Yellow .	7, S. Epi.	1 Cuba . . .
pachyanthum .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1 Guiana . 1837
pallidifolium .	Yel. wht.	3, S. Epi.	1 St. Vincent. 1837
papilionum . .	Gn. wht.	6, S. Epi.	2 Mexico . 1837
Parkinsonia-			
num . . .	Grn. yel.	2, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
parviflorum . .		S. Epi.	Peru . . .
parviflora . . .		S. Epi.	Peru . . .
pastoris . . .	Olive .	9, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1837
patens . . .	White .	10, S. Epi.	1 St. Vincent. 1840
phoeniceum . .	Cr. pur. gr.	6, S. Epi.	3 Cuba . . . 1840
pictum . . .	Yl. crim.	8, S. Epi.	1 Demerara .
pipernum . . .		10, S. Epi.	1 Quito . 1846
placatum . . .	Crimson .	1, S. Epi.	1 Cuba . . . 1846
polyanthum . .	Salmon .	5, S. Epi.	1 Guataml. 1841
polyanthum . .	White .	12, S. Epi.	1 Jamaica . 1822
polystachyum .	Yellow .	6, S. Epi.	1 Peru . . . 1840
primulum . . .	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	3 Bahamas 1837
propinquum . .	Brown .	9, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
pterocephalum .	Rose yel.	5, S. Epi.	1 Guyana . 1840
pumilum . . .	Pink .	9, S. Epi.	1 Calcutta .
punctatum . . .	Dotted .	1, S. Epi.	1 W. Ind. . 1823
pyrum . . .	Pale grn.	5, S. Epi.	3 Caraccas. 1842
pygmaeum . . .	Wht. ro.	11, S. Epi.	1 Brazil . 1830
pyriforme . . .	Red yel.	1, S. Epi.	3 Cuba . . . 1846
quadratum . .	Brn. grn.	4, S. Epi.	2 C. Amer. 1850
radiatum . . .	Grn. pur.	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1835
radicans . . .	Orn. yel.	10, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1839
ramosum . . .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	1 Dominica 1828
raniferum . . .	Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1839
recurvatum . .	Rose .	4, S. Epi.	1 Columbia 1845
refractum . . .	Dark red	5, S. Epi.	1 Caraccas. 1845
replicatum . .	Yl. w. pk.	6, S. Epi.	1 N. Gren. 1847
rhizophorum .		S. Epi.	1 Guataml. 1836
rigidum 9 . . .	Ylsh. wt.	6, S. Epi.	1 Jamaica. 1836
rubro cinctum .	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi.	1 Brazil . 1836
rufum . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1 Peru . . . 1842
rupestre . . .	Yellow .	S. Epi.	1 Rio . . .
saxatile . . .	Red pur.	S. Epi.	1 Guayana .
scabrum . . .		S. Epi.	Peru . . .
secytrum . . .	Yel. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1 Jago . . . 1845
Schomburgkii .	Scarlet .	7, S. Epi.	2 Guiana . 1837
scriptum . . .	Grn. pur.	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
scutella . . .	Grn. yel.	S. Epi.	1 Guayana .
secundum . . .	Red .	9, S. Epi.	2 W. Ind. . 1793
selligerum . .		S. Epi.	Mexico . 1836
seriatum . . .	Wht. gn.	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1837
serpens . . .	Violet .	S. Epi.	Peru . . .
sessiliflorum .	Brn. wt.	5, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1836
Skinneri . . .	Grn. wt.	7, S. Epi.	2 Cumana. 1834
smaragdinum .	Green .	3, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1836
squididum . .	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1840
Stamfordia-			
num . . .	Wht. red	4, S. Epi.	1 Guataml. 1836
stenophyllum .	Rose .	10, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1836
striatum . . .	Wht. red	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1838
subaguilum . .	Dull brn.	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
subulatifolium .	Yellow .	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
tampense . . .		S. Epi.	Brazil . . .
tenuiflorum . .		S. Epi.	Brazil . 1836
tessellatum . .	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1 Guataml. 1836
fuscum . . .	Brown .	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1839

tibcinis . . .	Rose .	S. Epi.	6 Hondurs. 1836
tigrinum . . .	Yel. red.	7, S. Epi.	1 Merida . 1845
tolimense . . .	Yellow .	12, S. Epi.	1 Tolima . 1843
torquatum . . .	Yellow .	3, S. Epi.	3 Peru . . . 1845
tridactylum .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	7 Brazil . 1831
tridens . . .	Wht. gn.	4, S. Epi.	1 Demerara 1836
trinitatis . . .	Grn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1 Trinidad. 1839
tripetrum . . .	Purple .	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
tripunctatum .	Yel. grn.	S. Epi.	1 Brazil . 1838
unbellatum . .	Green .	1, S. Epi.	3 Jamaica. 1793
uniflorum 7 . .	Ylsh. gn.	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1837
vandifolium . .	Purple .	4, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1843
varicosum 19 .	Green .	5, S. Epi.	1 Guataml. 1836
variegatum . .	Grn. wt.	1, S. Epi.	1 Rio Jan. . 1829
coriaceum . . .	Grn. pur.	S. Epi.	1 Demerara .
venosum . . .	Wht. vio.	S. Epi.	1 Mexico . . .
verrucosum . .	Grn. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1 Jamaica . 1825
vesicatum . . .	White .	S. Epi.	1 Brazil . . .
Vincetinum . .		S. Epi.	1 St. Vincent. 1840
virens . . .	Gn. wht.	4, S. Epi.	1 Guataml. .
viridescens . .	Green .	7, S. Epi.	3 Dominica 1829
virgatum . . .	Grn. brn.	4, S. Epi.	6 Oaxaca . 1839
viridiflorum 8 .	Green .	2, S. Epi.	1 Brazil . . .
viridi-purpureum .		Pur. grn.	3, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . 1837
viscidum . . .	Grn. wt.	4, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1838
vitellinum . . .	Or. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1 Mexico . 1837
majus . . .	Or. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1 Oaxaca . 1841
viviparum . . .	White .	1, S. Epi.	1 Guayana. 1838
volubile . . .		S. Epi.	Peru . . .
volutum . . .	White .	6, S. Epi.	3 C. Amer. 1840
xylostachyum .	Green .	2, S. Epi.	1 N. Gren. 1845
Wagenieri . . .	Gn. wlt.	6, S. Epi.	1 Venezuela 1851

EPIDERMIS, the outer skin of a plant.

EPIGÆA, *Linn.* From *epi*, upon, and *gaia*, the earth; alluding to the trailing habit of the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. These are very pretty trailing plants, and to grow well, they require a sandy peat soil, mixed with a very little loam, and are most readily increased from layers.

repens . . .	White .	7, H. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Amer. . 1736
rubicunda . .	Red .	3, H. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Amer. . 1836

EPIGYNUM. From *epi*, upon, and *gynæ*, a woman. Construction of interior of flower. *Linn.* Or. Nat. Or. *Vacciniaceæ*. Handsome shrubs nearly related to *Thibaudia*, and requiring similar treatment. Increase is by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thibaudia acuminata*, *Agnesides acuminata*.

acuminatum 1 .	Red .	4, S. Ev. S.	4 Silhet . . 1856
leucobotrys . .	White .	5, G. Ev. S.	3 Bengal . . 1858

EPILOBium, *Linn.* From *epi*, upon, and *lobos*, a lobe; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on the top of the pod. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Many of the species of this genus are very ornamental, as *E. angustifolium*, while a few others, such as *E. montanum*, are mere weeds. They all grow well in common soil, and are either increased by seeds, or by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. Halleri*; 2, *E. molle*; 3, *E. squamatum*.

alpestre . . .	Purp.	6, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerland. 1820
angustifolium .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	4 Brit., mea.
album . . .	White .	7, H. Her. P.	4 Brit., mea.
angustissimum .		Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Alps, Eur. 1775
canescens . . .	Rose .	6, H. Her. P.	1 . . . 1826
coloratum . .	Purp.	6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer. . 1805
crassifolium .	Red .	6, H. Her. P.	1 . . . 1829
cylindricum . .	Rose .	6, H. Her. P.	1 Nepal . . 1827
dahuricum . .	White .	6, H. A.	3 Dahuria . 1822
Dodonæi 1 . .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	1 France . 1700
hirsutum . . .	Purp.	7, H. Aq.	4 Brit., wat. pl.
variegatum . .	Rosy .	6, H. Her. P.	4 Eng., wat. pl.
hypericifolium .	Red .	6, H. Her. P.	1 S. Europe. 1837

lanceolatum . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . . 1810
 latifolium . . . Red. 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Eur. . . 1779
 minutum . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . . . 1838
 natans . . . Blush 6, H. Her. P. 1 Bohemia . . . 1827
 obscurum . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . . 1815
 parviflorum 2 . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., wat. pl.
 rosmarinifolium 3 . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . . 1800
 spicatum . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . .
 strictum . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pennsylv. . . 1817
 tomentosum . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Asia . . . 1818
 villosum . . . Purp. 7, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . . 1799
alpinum, alsinifolium, montanum, palustre, roseum, tetragonum.

EPIMEDIUM, *Linn.* From *epi*, upon, and *Media*; the plants were said to grow in *Media*. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. Elegant little plants, succeeding best in sandy peat soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots. *E. grandiflorum* requires to be grown in a cold frame, with the same kind of soil as recommended for the others. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. grandiflorum*. See *Eriochilus*.

alpinum . . . Blood 5, H. De. Cr. 3 Eng., moi. pl.
 diphyllosum . . . Red. 5, H. Her. P. 3 Japan . . . 1830
 hexandrum . . . Lilac. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . . 1827
 macrandrum 1 . . . Wt. vi. 4, F. Her. P. 1 Japan . . . 1836
 Mussichianum . . . White 3, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . . . 1839
 pinnatum . . . Yel. 3, H. Her. P. 1 Persia . . . 1848
 violaceum . . . Wt. vi. 4, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . . . 1837

EPIPACTIS, *Haller*. From *epipegnus*, to coagulate; alluding to its supposed effect on milk. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Pretty plants, thriving well in the flower-border, or in pots, in a mixture of peat and loam, very sparingly watered when in a torpid state. They are increased by divisions of the roots.
 ensifolia . . . White 6, H. Ter. 1 1/2 Britain, moi. wo.
 latifolia . . . Purp. 7, H. Ter. 1 1/2 Britain, moi. wo.
 ovalis . . . Purp. 6, H. Ter. 1 Britain, moi. wo.
 pallens . . . White 6, H. Ter. 1 Britain, damp pl.
 palustris . . . Purp. 7, H. Ter. 2 Britain, marshes.
 purpurata . . . Purp. 6, H. Ter. 1 England, moi. wo.
 rubra . . . Purp. 6, H. Ter. 1 1/2 Britain, moi. wo.

EPIPHORA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. An epiphyte from South Africa with fragrant bright yellow flowers, streaked with red; it approaches very near the genus *Polystachya*.

pubescens . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Delagoa Bay 1838

EPIPHYLLOUS, growing upon the leaves.

EPIPHYLLUM, *Haworth*. From *epi*, upon, and *phylon*, a leaf; alluding to the flowers growing from the flat branches, which appear like leaves. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. These splendid-flowering plants are the pride of every well-furnished garden. Their culture and propagation are the same as that recommended for *Cereus*, and the other genera of this order. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus phyllanthus*; 2, *C. phyllanthoides*; 3, *C. speciosa, elegans*; 4, *C. truncata*; 5, *Cereus Russellianus*; 6, *C. crenatus*; 7, *C. oxypetalus*; 8, *C. bifidus, Dissodactylus bifidus*; 9, *Phyllocactus angulifer*; 10, *P. caulorhizus*.

Ackermannii . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . . 1829
 alatum . . . White. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . . 1810
 angulifer 9 . . . Wt. bn. 1, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . . 1846
 bifidus 8 . . . Rose. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Honduras . . . 1839
 caulorhizum 10 . . . Yl. wt. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Honduras . . . 1843
 coccineum . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1828
 crenatum 6 . . . White. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Honduras . . . 1839
 crispatum . . . S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . . . 1829
 Hookeri 1 . . . White. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . .

laticifrons 7 . . . Cream 8, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . . 1830
 phyllanthoides 2 . . . Pa. red. S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . . . 1817
 Phyllanthus . . . White. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . . 1810
 ramulosum . . . S. Ev. S. 1 . . . 1835
 rhombum . . . S. Ev. S. 1 . . . 1835
 Rückeri . . . Crim. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid . . .
 Russellianum 5 . . . Rose. 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Organ Mts. . . 1838
 speciosum 3 . . . Red. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1810
 Jenkinsii . . . Crim. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid . . .
 lateritium . . . Red. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid . . .
 truncatum 4 . . . Pink. 6, S. Ev. S. 1/2 Brazil . . . 1818
 coccineum . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 1/2 Brazil . . . 1818
 violaceum . . . Vio. rd. 6, S. Ev. S. 1/2 Ceylon . . . 1843

EPIPHYTES, plants which grow upon other plants without deriving any nutriment from them.

EPIPOGON. See *Limodorum* and *Satiprium*.

EPISCIA, *Murtrie*. From *epi*, upon, and *skia*, a shadow; on account of the plants delighting in shady places. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. A genus nearly related to *Besleria*, and requiring the same treatment.

bicolor . . . Purple 7, S. Tr. P. 1/2 N. Grenada 1847
 melittifolia . . . Red. 4, S. Her. P. 1/2 W. Indies.

EPISTAPHIUM, *Humboldt and Kunth*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of very singular terrestrial Orchids.

sessiliflorum . . . Purple. 2, S. Ter. 1 Sta. Martha. 1845

EPISTOMEUS, spigot-shaped.

EPITHECIA, *Knowles and Westcott*. From *epitheke*, an appendage; in allusion to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

glauca . . . Grn. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico.
 limbata . . . Yel. brn. 8, S. Epi. 1 R. Polochic. 1842

EPITHECIUM. See *Epidendrum*.

EQUAL, applied to petals and sepals when they are equal in size and shape with each other.

EQUESTRIS, fancied resemblance to a horse's head.

EQUIDISTANT, equally distant.

EQUILATERAL, having equal sides.

EQUISETACEÆ OR HORSETAILS. An order of well-known plants found in ditches, rivers, damp places, and road sides in most parts of the world, some of the kinds are called dutch rushes, and are used for polishing furniture.

EQUISETUM, *Linn.* From *equus*, a horse, and *sela*, hair; in allusion to the fine hair-like branches. *Linn.* 24, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Equisetaceæ*. Although looked upon as mere weeds, they have a very interesting aspect when seen growing in their natural situations; they are found in boggy places, and multiplied by divisions—*arvense, Drummondii, fluviatile, hyemale, limosum, palustre, pratense, scirpoides, sylvestricum, umbrinum, variegatum*.

EQUIVANT, a mode of arrangement of leaves with respect to each other, in which the sides or edges alternately overlap each other.

ERAGROSTIS, *Beauvois*. From *eros*, love, and *agrostis*, grass; in allusion to the beautiful dancing spikelets; whence the English name, Love Grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Pretty species of grass, growing about a foot high, in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poa cynosuroides*; 2, *P. mexicana*; 3, *P. Eragrostis*.

egyptiaca . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 Egypt . . . 1812
 capillaris . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 N. Amer. . . 1819

cynosuroides	1	Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1	Egypt.	1824
decipiens		Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1		1819
mexicana	2	Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1		1785
pilosa		Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1½	Italy	1804
poaeformis	3	Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1	Greece,	1699
punctata		Apetal	7, S. Grass.	1	Malabar	1820
purpureascens		Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1½		1817
tenella		Apetal	7, S. Grass.	1	E. Indies	1781
tephrosanthes		Apetal	7, S. Grass.	1	Martinique	1818
verticillata		Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1	S. Europe	1820

ERANTHEMUM, *R. Brown*. From ear, spring, and anthos, a flower; applied by the ancients to their *Anthemis*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and succeed well in sandy peat soil, and cuttings take readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Justicia latifolia*, *E. diantherum*, *J. orbiculata grandiflora*; 2, *J. hispida*, *Lancasteria parviflora*, *L. longiflora*. See *Barleria* and *Thyracanthus*.

acanthophorum	Lilac	7, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	China	1822
albiflorum	White	7, S. Ev. S. 2	Bahia	1843
ambiguum	Red	7, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	1821
barlerioides	Blue	8, S. Ev. S. 1	E. Ind.	1824
bicolor	W. red.	7, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Lucona	1802
capense	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1	E. Ind.	1818
crenulatum	Lilac	10, S. Ev. S. 1	Nepal	1824
grandiflorum	Ro. w. 10	S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Malacca	1860
elegans	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S. 2	Guinea	1824
fasciculatum	Lilac	6, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Brazil	1829
hispidum 2	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	S. Leone	1826
leuconeurum	Wh. pk.	9, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	
montanum	Lil. pur.	3, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Ceylon	1843
pulchellum	Blue	4, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	1796
racemosum	Blush	8, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	1826
roseum	Red	5, S. Ev. S. 2 1/2	E. Ind.	1820
rubrovirenum	Purple	5, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	
spinosum	Purple	7, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	W. Ind.	1733
strictum	Purple	4, S. Ev. S. 2	Nepal	1818
tuberculatum	White	5, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2	E. Ind.	1862
variabile	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2	N. Holl.	1820

ERANTHIS, *Salisbury*. From *erao*, to love, and *anthos*, a flower; the bright yellow flowers are produced in winter. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. The species are dwarf, ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Helleborus hyemalis*.

hyemalis	1	Yellow	2, H. Tu. P. 1	Italy	1596
sibirica		Yellow	3, H. Tu. P. 1	Siberia	1826

ERECTLY-SPREADING, between erect and spreading.

EREMEA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. *Synonyme*: *Metrosideros pauciflora*. For culture, &c., see *Melaleuca*.

ericifolia		White	6, G. Ev. S. 4	Swan R.	1855
fimbriata		Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 4	Swan R.	1841
pilosa		Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 4	Swan R.	1842

EREMIA, *G. Don*. From *eremos*, solitary; seeds solitary in their cells. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriaceae*. For culture, see *Erica*.

Totta		Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
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EREMOSTACHYS, *Bunge*. From *eremos*, solitary or deserted, and *stachys*, a spike; in allusion to the species being inhabitants of waste places, and the flowers growing in spikes. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. Hardy herbaceous plants, possessing no particular claim to attention. For culture, &c., see *Phlomis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phlomis laciniata*; 2, *Moluccella tuberosa*.

laciniata	1	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 4	Caucas.	1781
moluccelloides	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2 1/2	Siberia	1836	
tuberosa	2	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	1796

EREMURUS, *Bieberstein*. From *eremos*, solitary,

and *oura*, tail; spikes solitary. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. An ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Asphodelus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asphodelus altaicus*.

spectabilis	Yellow	5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1800
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ERGOT } are all produced by the at-
ERGOT OF MAIZE } tacks of *Acinula Clavus*.
ERGOT OF RYE }

ERIA, *Lindley*. From *erion*, wool; in allusion to the wooliness of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The species of this genus are very pretty when in flower. They require the same treatment as *Stanhopea*, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. pubescens*; 2, *Dendrobium pubescens*; 3, *Oclemèria spicata*, *O. convalle-rioides*, *Pindia alba*; 4, *Dendrobium vestitum*.

aerovata		Wh. grn.	8, S. Epi.	1 1/2	E. Indies	1848
acutifolia		Wh. vio.	8, S. Epi.	1	India	1837
armemaca		Orange	8, S. Epi.	1	Philippines	1837
bicolor		White	8, S. Epi.	1	Ceylon	1836
bipunctata		Yel. wht.	5, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Khosea hills	1837
bractescens		Stone col.	6, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Singapore	1842
callosa		White	8, S. Epi.	1	Chirra	1837
carinata		White	5, S. Epi.	1	India	1838
clavata		White	7, S. Epi.	1	Chirra	1837
clavicaulis		Wht. yel.	6, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Chirra	1837
cochleata		W. crim.	8, S. Epi.	1	Manilla	1839
convallarioides	3	White	8, S. Epi.	1 1/2	E. Indies	1839
major		White	8, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	
densiflora		Wht. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Chirra	1837
denticulata		White	9, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Singapore	1839
Dillwynii		White	3, S. Epi.	1	Philippines	1843
excavata			8, S. Epi.	1	Nepal	
farinosa		White	5, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Ceylon	1837
ferruginea		Pink gr.	3, S. Epi.	2	E. Indies	1837
flava	1	Yellow	3, S. Epi.	1	Nepal	1820
floribunda		Pink	3, S. Epi.	1	Cape Col.	1842
leucostachys		White	6, S. Epi.	2	Borneo	1850
longicaulis		White	8, S. Epi.	2	Chirra	1837
longilabris		White	4, S. Epi.	1	Panay	1838
mucronata		Wht. pk.	8, S. Epi.	1	Singapore	1840
multiflora		White	6, S. Epi.	2	Java	
myristiceiformis		Wht. yel.	8, S. Epi.		Moulmein	1862
nitans		Wht. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Singapore	1840
obesa		White	10, S. Epi.	1	Singapore	1859
ovata		Crim. w.	9, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Singapore	
paniculata		Grsh. yel.	8, S. Epi.	2	E. Indies	
pannea		Grn. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Singapore	1840
planicaulis		Cream	8, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1838
polybra		White	10, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Manilla	1840
profusa		Green	11, S. Epi.	1	Ceylon	1839
pubescens	2	Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1 1/2	E. Indies	1820
pulchella		Yellow	9, S. Epi.	1	India	1840
pumila		Pink	10, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	
pusilla		Ro. wht.	9, S. Epi.	1	Chirra	1837
rosea		Ro. wht.	12, S. Epi.	1 1/2	China	1824
stellata		Yelsh.	2, S. Epi.	2	Java	
velutina		Yellow	9, S. Epi.	1	Singapore	1840
vestita	4	Red brn.	10, S. Epi.	1	India	1842

ERIACHNE, *R. Brown*. From *erion*, wool, and *achne*, a glume; the glumes are woolly. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. A curious species of grass, succeeding in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aira truncata*.

obtusula	1	Apetal	5, H. Grass.	1 N. Amer.	1819
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ERIANTHUS, *Richard*. From *erion*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. These pretty plants succeed best in loam, mixed with a little peat; they are increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Saccharum brevibarbe*; 2, *S. giganteum*. See *Ripidium*.

brevibarbis	1	Apetal	7, H. Grass	4 N. Amer.	1822
Bravénne		Apetal	7, H. Grass	4 N. Amer.	1824
saccharoides	2	Apetal	7, H. Grass	5 N. Amer.	1822

ERICA, *Linn.* The *Erica* of Pliny, which is derived from *erico* or *erico*, to break; because some of the species are supposed to have the quality of breaking stone in the bladder. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is a genus comprising a great number of very beautiful and interesting plants, but not so much cultivated as they ought to be, on account of the supposed difficulty in managing and propagating them; but the greatest difficulty lies in getting proper soil for them, without which they will not thrive. The free-growing kinds thrive best in good black peat, and like largish pots to grow in. The dwarf and hard-wooded kinds must have a very sandy peat, and smaller pots, well drained with potsherds, over which a few bits of rough turfy peat should be placed; they also require less water than the free-growing kinds, as they grow chiefly at the Cape on the tops and sides of mountains, and in the crevices of rocks, and such like situations, chiefly in very sandy soil, and but little of it; they all require a good deal of air, and must not be crowded too thick together. Too much fire heat in winter will hurt them as much as anything, as they only require to be kept from frost; most of the kinds might be preserved through the winter in frames: the only difficulty is to keep the damp from them. Cuttings of most species strike readily, by taking off the very tender tops of the shoots, and planting them in sand, under glasses. The strong growing kinds require the cuttings to be rather larger than the others, and some of the stunted growing kinds should be kept in the stove a little while when they begin to grow, to draw them to a sufficient length of young wood, or cuttings cannot be procured; as soon as rooted they should be potted off singly into small pots, and placed in a close frame, and hardened by degrees. The hardy sorts require to be grown in the same kind of soil; cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely: they may also be increased by layers. *Synonyms*: 1, *Erica cylindrica*; 2, *E. amœna*; 3, *E. florida*; 4, *E. aristata* minor; 5, *E. Linnaeana superba*; 6, *E. pulchella*; 7, *E. quadriflora*; 8, *E. cuneulata* minor; 9, *E. calycina*; 10, *E. eriocéphala*; 11, *E. inaperta*; 12, *E. sessiliflora*; 13, *E. calycina*; 14, *E. mirabilis*; 15, *E. rupestris*; 16, *E. transparrans*; 17, *E. articulata*; 18, *E. pellata*; 19, *E. octophylla*, coronata; 20, *E. Walkeriana*; 21, *E. glandulosa*; 22, *E. divaricata*; 23, *E. Petiveriana*; 24, *E. incarnata*; 25, *E. pubescens*; 26, *E. gracilis*; 27, *E. sordida*; 28, *E. Linnaeana perspicua*; 29, *E. pinca*; 30, *E. pubescens*; 31, *E. glomerata*; 32, *E. Patersoniana coccinea*; 33, *E. ciliata*; 34, *E. pellicida rubra*; 35, *E. calyculata*; 36, *E. piniifolia*; 37, *E. cupressina*; 38, *E. nutans*; 39, *E. pulchella*; 40, *E. pedunculata*; 41, *E. tricolor*; 42, *E. axillaris*; 43, *E. pubescens*; 44, *E. pugionifolia*; 45, *E. ferox*; 46, *E. pubescens minima*; 47, *E. pedunculata*; 48, *E. Cassonii*; 49, *E. cœnea*; 50, *Calluna vul-*

garis; 51, *E. basilare*; 52, *E. rubra*. See *Gypsocallis* and *Menziesia*.

absinthoides . . .	Purple . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1792
actœa . . .	Purple . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
acuminata . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
pallida . . .	Pa. red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
acuta . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. ¼	C. G. H.	1790
acutangula . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
adenophora . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
œmula . . .	Crimson . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Gard. hybrid.	
affinis . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	
aggregata . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1820
alba . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1822
Aitoniana . . .	Whit. pur. . .	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
albans . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1789
albida . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1826
alopeuroides . . .	Pa. pur. . .	5, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1810
amabilis . . .	Whit. rose . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
ambigua 1 . . .	Purple . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1798
amœna 2 . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1795
ampullacea . . .	Whit. red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
oides . . .	Red yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
androme- daeflora . . .	Pink . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1803
antheria 3 . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
anthina . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1811
aperta . . .	Red . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
Aphanes . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
approximata . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1823
arbores . . .	White . . .	4, F. Ev. S. 4	Eur.	1658
minima . . .	White . . .	4, F. Ev. S. 1½	Eur.	
squarrosa . . .	White . . .	4, F. Ev. S. 4	Eur.	1800
stylosa . . .	White . . .	4, F. Ev. S. 4	Eur.	1658
arbuscula . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
Archeriana . . .	Dk. scar. . .	9, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1786
arctata . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
ardens . . .	Scarlet . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
argentiflora . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
aristata . . .	Dk. pr.w. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1801
Neillii . . .	Pk. wht. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.	1841
aristella . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1806
armata . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
aspera . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
assurgens . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1821
atrea . . .	Orange . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1799
auriculæris . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
australis . . .	Purple . . .	5, H. Ev. S. 4	Spain	1769
axillaris . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
azulefolia . . .	Lilac . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
baccans . . .	Purple . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1774
Bandoniana . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
Banksiana . . .	Whit. pur. . .	4, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1787
alba . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1812
purpurea . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1800
repens . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1800
barbata . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1799
major . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
minor . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
Barclayana . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.	1843
Batemani- ana . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.	
Beaumonti- ana . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
Bedfordiana . . .	Red pur. . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
bella 6 . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
Bergiana 7 . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1787
bicolor . . .	Grn. red. . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
biflora . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1819
blanda . . .	Pur. ora. . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1788
Blandford- iana . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
fusca . . .	Dk. yel. . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
Bonplandi- ana . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
borboniæfolia . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
Bowieana . . .	White . . .	10, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
brachiatis . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
bracteata . . .	Red . . .	6, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1800
bracteolæris . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
brevifolia . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
Broadleyana . . .	Red . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
brunlades . . .	White . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1774
bryanthia . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
bucciniformis . . .	Pink . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1818

<i>cæsia</i> . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800	<i>cumulæflora</i> . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1801
<i>caffra</i> . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1802	<i>curviflora</i> . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774
<i>spicata</i> . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1800	<i>rubra</i> . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>Calcdónica</i> . Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1816	<i>Cushiniana</i> . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
<i>callōsa</i> 8 . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822	<i>cuspidigera</i> . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1796
<i>calçstoma</i> . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Eng. hyb. 1810	<i>cylindrica</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1823
<i>calycina</i> . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1799	<i>cylindæflora</i> . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>calycinoides</i> 9 Red pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1789	<i>daphnoides</i> 14 White . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1791
<i>calypulata</i> . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800	<i>decipiens</i> . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>campanulata</i> Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1791	<i>declinata</i> . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820
<i>campylo- phylla</i> } Lilac . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1802	<i>decolorans</i> . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
<i>canaliculata</i> . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1799	<i>decora</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790
<i>canescens</i> 10 Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1790	<i>deflexa</i> . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810
<i>canthari- formis</i> } White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1829	<i>demissa</i> . . . Grn. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1818
<i>capax</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1806	<i>densa</i> . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1810
<i>capitata</i> . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774	<i>densiflora</i> . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1811
<i>cardifolia</i> . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1806	<i>denticulata</i> . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1821
<i>carinata</i> . . . Purple . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1820	<i>depressa</i> 15 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1789
<i>carinula</i> . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1818	<i>dianthiflora</i> . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1796
<i>carnea</i> . . . Pa. pur. 2, G. Ev. S. 1 Germany 1763	<i>diaphana</i> 16 . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1796
<i>hæbacea</i> . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1810	<i>dichotoma</i> . . . Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1827
<i>carneola</i> . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810	<i>dichromata</i> . Yel. pk. 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1800
<i>carunculata</i> Red pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790	<i>Dicksônia</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1809
<i>cateræfolia</i> . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790	<i>alba</i> . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1809
<i>Cavendishiana</i> Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid.	<i>rubra</i> . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1809
<i>Celsiana</i> . . . Or. rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1810	<i>discolor</i> . . . Red grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1788
<i>cephalotes</i> . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812	<i>distans</i> . . . Violet . 11, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822
<i>cerinthoides</i> . Dk. scar. 9, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774	<i>diosmæflora</i> . Pink . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1792
<i>major</i> 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1800	<i>diotiflora</i> 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1795
<i>nana</i> 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800	<i>doliiformis</i> . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1798
<i>cernua</i> 10, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1791	<i>Doniana</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
<i>cerviciflora</i> 11 . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810	<i>drosæroides</i> . Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1788
<i>chlamyðiflora</i> Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1801	<i>dumbosa</i> . . . Purple . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812
<i>chloroloma</i> . . Crim. gr. 11, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810	<i>coliciflora</i> . . . Scarlet . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1798
<i>clitæris</i> 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Cornw. heaths.	<i>coccinea</i> 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812
<i>clitæriflora</i> . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800	<i>purpurea</i> . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
<i>cineræscens</i> . Purple . 5, C. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1810	<i>superba</i> 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
<i>cinærea</i> . . . Purple . 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>elata</i> 3, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1790
<i>alba</i> 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>elegans</i> 3, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1799
<i>atropurpurea</i> Dk. pur. 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>elongata</i> . . . White . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1810
<i>cârnea</i> 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>emarginata</i> . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1802
<i>pellida</i> 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>embothri- folia</i> } . . . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1798
<i>proflora</i> . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit. heaths.	<i>empetrifolia</i> . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1774
<i>rubra</i> 7, H. Ev. S. 2 Brit. heaths.	<i>empetroides</i> . . . Lgt. flesh . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1788
<i>stricta</i> 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823	<i>epistomia</i> . . . Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810
<i>cistifolia</i> . . . White . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800	<i>equiseti- folia</i> 17 . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>clavæflora</i> 12 . Green . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1790	<i>erōsa</i> Pa. pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1817
<i>clavata</i> 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1812	<i>criocéphala</i> . . . White . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1816
<i>Cliffordiâna</i> . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812	<i>erubescens</i> . . . Flesh . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1800
<i>Clintonia</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816	<i>exigua</i> Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1790
<i>Clovesiana</i> . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid.	<i>eximia</i> Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>coarctata</i> . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1801	<i>expansa</i> Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1818
<i>coccinea</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1783	<i>expōsita</i> . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820
<i>codonodes</i> . . . Pa. rose . 7, H. Ev. S. 8 C. G. H.	<i>exprompta</i> . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1811
<i>côlorans</i> Wht. red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817	<i>exserta</i> 18 . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>comosa</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1787	<i>exurgens</i> . . . Dk. oran. all. G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1792
<i>alba</i> White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1787	<i>cârnea</i> Orange all. G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
<i>rubra</i> Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1787	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . Orange all. G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
<i>complanata</i> . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820	<i>major</i> Orange all. G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1810
<i>Comptoniana</i> Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1802	<i>pallida</i> Pa. red all. G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1810
<i>conçava</i> Pa. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1808	<i>exadans</i> . . . Red . . . 10, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1810
<i>concinna</i> Flesh . . . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1773	<i>Eweriana</i> . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1793
<i>côncolor</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820	<i>glabra</i> Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>conferta</i> White . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1818	<i>longiflora</i> . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1793
<i>confertiflora</i> . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1818	<i>pilosa</i> Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1793
<i>confertifolia</i> . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	<i>speciosa</i> . . . Red . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1793
<i>congæsta</i> White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820	<i>fabrilis</i> . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1791
<i>cônica</i> Purple . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820	<i>fallax</i> 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>conspicua</i> . . . Dk. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774	<i>fasciculæris</i> } Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1787
<i>constantia</i> . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810	<i>fastigiata</i> 20 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1797
<i>cordata</i> White . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1799	<i>fæsta</i> Pa. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
<i>corifolia</i> 13 . Pa. pur. 10, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774	<i>ferruginea</i> . . . Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1798
<i>corydalis</i> . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	<i>fêsta</i> 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
<i>costata</i> Pink . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1795	<i>fîbula</i> Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1823
<i>superba</i> Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	<i>filamentosa</i> . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>Coventryana</i> . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1801	<i>filiformis</i> . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.
<i>crassifolia</i> . . . Lilac . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1826	<i>fimbriata</i> . . . Pa. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1800
<i>crinita</i> Red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1826	<i>fîntima</i> 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
<i>cristæflora</i> . . Pa. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1803	<i>fastuleflora</i> . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
<i>crucifolia</i> . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	<i>flaccida</i> White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822
<i>cruciformis</i> . Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800	<i>flagellæris</i> . . . Pa. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1820
<i>crucata</i> Dk. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774	<i>flagelliformis</i> Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
<i>cubica</i> Purple . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1790	
<i>mâjor</i> Purple . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800	

fámmea . . .	Lgt. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1798
fáwa . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1795
inbricàta . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
flexicaulis 21 . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
flexuosa 22 . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1792
floribúnda . . .	Pa. pink.	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
florida . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1803
campanu- lata . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid.	1837
moschàta . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
foliosa . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
follicularis 23 . . .	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1794
formosa . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
alba . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
rùbra . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
fràgrans . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1803
fucata . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1819
figax . . .	Purple	3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
furfuròsa . . .	Red	10, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1789
gelida . . .	Grn. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H.	1799
albans . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
gemmifera . . .	Orange	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
gemmifolia . . .	Purple	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
giva . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
glabra . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
glandulosa . . .	Red oran.	2, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
glauca . . .	Dk. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
glòbosa . . .	Pink	8, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1789
glomerata . . .	Purple	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1780
glomiflora . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
glutinosa . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
droseroides . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
gnaphaloides . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
gracilis . . .	Pur. red	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1794
grandiflora . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1785
humilis . . .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1806
grandinosa . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1810
guttesflora 24 . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
Halicacaba . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1780
Hartwelli . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
helianthe- mifolia . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1796
herbacea . . .	Flesh	5, H. Ev. S. 3	Europe.	1763
Hibbertiana . . .	Oran. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
hirsuta . . .	Wht. pur.	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
hirta . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
hirtiflora 25 . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1799
hispidà . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1791
hispidula . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
holosericea . . .	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
horizontalis . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
Humeana . . .	Pink	3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1808
humifusa . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. Tr.	C. G. H.	
hyacinthoides . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1793
hyssopifolia . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
ignescens . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1792
imbecilla 26 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1793
imbricàta . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1786
imperialis . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1802
incana . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1810
rubra . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1810
incarnata . . .	Pa. red	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1792
incurva . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1802
inflata . . .	Wht. red	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1809
infundibu- laris . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1821
infundibu- liformis . . .	Pa. red	9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1802
insula . . .	Yel. grn.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
intertexta . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1818
intervallaris . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
intermedia . . .	White	9, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid.	
Irbiana . . .	Wht. grn.	8, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
Jacksoni . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid.	
jasmíniflora . . .	Wht. pk.	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1794
alba . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	
jubata . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
juliana . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
labiata . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
lachnaefolia . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1793
lacticolor . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
lactiflora . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
lævis . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1821
alba . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1801
Lambertiana . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
lanata . . .	Orange	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1775

lanceolata . . .	White	9, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
laniflora 27 . . .	Lgt. scar.	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1790
lanuginosa . . .	Pur. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
laricina . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1824
lasavia . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
lasiophylla . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
lateralis . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1791
latifolia . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
lavandula- folia . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
Lawsoni . . .	Flesh	5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1802
laxa . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
Lesana . . .	Oran. yel.	4, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H.	1789
leptocarpa . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1824
leucanthera . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1803
linifolia . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1796
Linnaeana 28 . . .	Pur. wht.	3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
Linnaeoides . . .	Pur. red	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1812
linoides . . .	Red	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
litiflora . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1796
Loddigesii . . .	Flame cld.	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1830
longiflora . . .	Red oran.	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1812
longifolia 29 . . .	Red	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
longipedun- culata . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1805
lucida . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
lutea . . .	Pa. yel.	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
alba . . .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
lyrigeria . . .	Red	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
Macleania . . .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. 1½	Ireland, heaths.	
Macnabiana . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.	
magnifica . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
mallearis . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
nammosa . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1763
minor . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pallida . . .	Pa. red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
margaritacea . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1775
marifolia . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1773
Massoni . . .	Red grn.	8, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1787
minor . . .	Red grn.	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
mediterranea . . .	Purple	4, H. Ev. S. 4	Portugal.	1648
melanthera . . .	Pa. Pur.	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
melastoma . . .	Red brn.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1789
melifera . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
metulæflora . . .	Orange	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
nirophylla . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
micrøstoma . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
mnina . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
minutiflora . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
nairabilis . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
mitraefor- mis 30 . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
modesta . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1809
mollis . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
mollissima . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
monadelphæ . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1789
Monsoniana . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1787
montana . . .	Purple	10, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
moschata . . .	Green	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1805
mucosa . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1787
mucronata . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
multiflora . . .	Flesh	8, H. Ev. S. 2	France.	1731
alba . . .	White	8, H. Ev. S. 2	Europe.	
munda . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	
mundula . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
májor . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
Murrayana . . .	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.	
Muscari . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
muscaroides . . .	Yel. grn.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
muscosoides . . .	Lilac	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
mutabilis . . .	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
nana . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1792
nidiflora . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
nidularia . . .	Pink	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1809
nigricans . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
nigrita . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
nitens . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
ntida . . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
nivalis . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
nivea . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
Niveniana . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1799
minor . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
nobilis . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
nodiflora . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1799
noleæflora . . .	White	2, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
notabilis . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1816

nudiflora	. Dk. yel.	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1783
obata	. Red. wht.	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1796
obcordata	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1791
obliqua	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
oblonga	. Red	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
obtusata	. Purple	9	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1789
octagona	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
octofaria	. Pink	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
odorata	. Pink	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1829
olula	. Pink	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1804
onomasiflora	. Pur. red.	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1802
oppositifolia	. Yellow	6	G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1789
orbata	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
orbicularis	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
ostrina	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
ovaliflora	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1817
ovata	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1811
oxycochifolia	. Red	3	G. Ev. Tr. ½	C. G. H.	1791
pachyphylla	. Red	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pellens	. Pa. red	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pellida	. Pur. red.	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1818
rubra	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
pelliflora	. Purple	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1796
palustris	. Flesh	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1799
paniculata	. Red	3	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
alba	. White	3	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
pannosa	. Purple	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1789
parilis	. Pale	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1789
Parmen-					
tieriana	. Pa. pur.	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
rosea	. Red	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
rostriflora	. Pink	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1790
Passerina	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
patens	. Purple	4	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
Pateroni-					
ana 32	. Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H.	1791
coccinea	. Scarlet	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
major	. Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
monströsa	. Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
Pateroni-					
oides	. Oran. red	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pavettæflora	. White	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pectinifolia	. Red	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
peduncu-					
lata 33	. Purple	10	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1818
pellucida 52	. White	9	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pellucidol-					
ides 34	. Red pur.	9	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1808
peltata	. Grn. pur.	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1804
pendula	. Purple	7	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1781
penicillata	. Rose	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
penicilli-					
flora 55	. Wht. brn.	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
poriploca-					
flata	. Purple	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
porlata	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
persoluta	. Purple	4	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1774
alba	. White	3	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
rubra	. Red	3	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
perspicua	. Wht. pur.	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
nana	. Pink	4	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
perspicuoides	. Red pur.	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
petiolata	. Pa. pur.	5	G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1774
Petivertii	. Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
coccinea	. Scarlet	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1788
fusca	. Brown	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1801
Peziza	. White	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
physicoides	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
physodes	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1788
picta	. Oran. yel.	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
pilosa	. Green	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pilularis	. White	11	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
pilulifera	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1789
pinastriifolia	. Scarlet	8	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
rubra	. Red	8	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
pinæa	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
discolor	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
echinoides	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
favoides	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pulchella	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1806
purpurea	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1806
spiralis	. Red	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
pitryophylla 36	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
discolor	. Pur. red	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
spiralis	. Wht. pur.	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800

planifolia	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
Plumkenetii	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
psillida	. Pa. red	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1794
Pohlmänni	. Wht. red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
præcox	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
prægnans	. Red	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1796
præstans	. White	8	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
primuloides	. Pur. red	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
princeps	. Scarlet	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
carnea	. Flesh	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1804
procera	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H.	1791
proctim-					
bens 37	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1800
propendens	. Purple	7	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
protrudens	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1805
pseudo-ves-					
tita	. Pink	5	G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid.	
pubescens	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
minor	. Red	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
pubescensior	. Red	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
pulgæra	. White	3	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1792
pudibunda 38	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
pulchella	. Red	7	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1792
pulverulenta	. Purple	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
pulviniformis	. White	3	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pumila	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
pura	. White	8	G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1807
purialis	. Purple	9	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
purpurea	. Lgt. pur.	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1789
pusilla	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pygmæa	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1806
pyramidalis	. Pink	3	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1787
pyramidi-					
formis	. Purple	10	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
pyroloflora	. White	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1790
quadran-					
gularis	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
quadrata	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1829
quadriflora	. Pink	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
racemifera	. Red	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
racemosa	. Pink	4	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1795
radiata	. Crimson	9	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
ramentacea	. Dk. red	9	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1786
ramulosa	. Purple	6	H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur.	1800
rubra	. Red	6	H. Ev. S. 1	S. Eur.	1800
recurvata	. Purple	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1810
reflexa	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1820
refulgens	. Scarlet	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
regemianans	. Red	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1791
alba	. White	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
resinosa	. Orange	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1803
retorta	. Fk. wht.	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1787
retroflexa 39	. White	8	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1787
rigida	. Pink	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
rigidifolia	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
Rollinsöni	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
rosea	. Lgt. red	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1798
rostella	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
rubella	. Pink	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1814
rubens 40	. Dk. red	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
rubida	. Wht. red	7	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1826
rubrosépala	. Red wht.	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1825
rugosa	. Purple	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
Russeliæna	. Pink	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1820
sacciflora	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
Sainsburyana	. Purple	7	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
saxa	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1796
Salisburyana	. Rose	6	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1815
blanda	. Carmine	2	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1843
sanguinea	. Crimson	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1815
sanguinolenta	. Crimson	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1818
Savileana	. Red	6	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
scabriscula	. White	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1805
scariosa	. Purple	6	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
sceptriformis	. Purple	8	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1790
Schelliana	. Purple	5	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1810
scoparia	. Green	4	G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H.	1770
minima	. Green	4	G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
Sebana	. Orange	4	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
fusca	. Brown	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1812
lutea	. Yellow	5	G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
minor	. Orange	5	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
selaginifolia	. White	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1801
serpyllifolia	. White	6	G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1810
serratifolia	. Orange	10	G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
serrulata	. Red	4	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810

setacea . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1796
sexfaria . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1774
Shannoniana .	Wht. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1816
sicafolia . . .	Red	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
sicula . . .	Red	5, F. Ev. S. 2	Sicily . 1819
simpliciflora .	Orange	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1774
Smithiana . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1791
sociflora . . .	Green	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1799
Solandriana . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
sordida . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1810
Sparrmanni . .	Dk. oran.	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1794
sparsa . . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1810
speciosa . . .	Red grn.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
spiralis . . .	Lgt. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
spiralis . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1820
splendens . . .	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1792
splendida . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820
Sprengeli 41. .	Yel. pur.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1806
spumosa . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1796
spuria . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1796
squamiflora . .	Flesh	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1794
squamosa . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1800
stagnalis . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1790
staminea . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1799
stellaris . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1810
stellata . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1806
stellifera . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Hybrid. 1800
stricta . . .	Purple	9, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur. 1795
strigosa 42 . .	Pa. red	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1798
struthiolae- flora . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.
stylaris . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1812
stylosa . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
suavoalons . .	Pink	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1800
subulata . . .	Purple	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1817
sulphurea . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1805
Swainsonia . .	Red pur.	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1794
tardiflora 43 .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1790
taxiflora . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1798
taxifolia . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1788
tegulifolia . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820
Templeana . .	Red pur.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820
tenella . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1791
tenuiflora . . .	Lgt. yel.	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1800
alba . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
tenuifolia . . .	Pink	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1794
tenuis . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1800
tenuissima . .	Red	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1803
Tetragona 44 .	Lgt. yel.	8, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1789
Tetralix . . .	Flesh	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., heaths.
alba . . .	White	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., heaths.
amea . . .	Flesh	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., heaths.
Mackiana . . .	Flesh	6, H. Ev. S. 1	Ireland, heaths.
teucrifolia . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1812
thalictre- flora . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1820
Thunbergia- ana . . .	Orange	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1794
thymifolia . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1789
tiariflora . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
togeta . . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H.
toementosa . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1788
tortuosa . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1816
totta 45 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1810
traguliflora . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
translucens . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1797
transparens . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1800
triceps . . .	White	3, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
tricolor . . .	Red grn.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1810
major . . .	Red grn.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1810
minor . . .	Red grn.	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1810
superba . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid.
triflora . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1774
triphylia . . .	Red yel.	9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1822
triuphans . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1802
troussa . . .	Wht. pk.	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1800
rubra . . .	Red	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1810
tuberculatis . .	Purple	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1790
tubiflora . . .	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1775
tubifolia 46 . .	Red	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
tumida . . .	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1812
turbiniflora . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1793
turgida . . .	Purple	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1821
turgida . . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1796
turgida . . .	Purple	6, F. Ev. S. 2½	Portugal 1782

undulata . . .	Rose	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1827
unica 47 . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1800
urceolaris . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1778
ursina . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1812
vagens . . .	Red	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Cornwall, hea.
alba . . .	White	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Cornwall, hea.
purpurascens .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Cornwall, hea.
rubescens . . .	Pa. red	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Cornwall, hea.
tenella . . .	Red yel.	7, H. Ev. S. 1	Europe.
varia 48 . . .	Pur. yel.	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1810
vaseflora . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	Hybrid.
velitaria . . .	Flesh	3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1790
velleriflora . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1774
ventricosa . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1787
alba . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1822
carnea . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
coccinea . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
erecta . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
hirsuta . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
nana . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
stollifera . . .	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
superba . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.
verecunda 49 .	Yel. pink	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
vermicifolia . .	Pink	3, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1827
versicolor . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1804
major . . .	Orn. red	8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1790
verticillata . .	Red wht.	7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1800
major . . .	Scarlet	9, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
vesicularis . .	Scarlet	3, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1796
vestifolia . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1795
vestita . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1789
alba . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
blanda . . .	Pink	5, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1827
coccinea . . .	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
elegans . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1810
fulgida . . .	Orange	6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1789
incarnata . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1789
lutea . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1789
mutabilis . . .	Sea. wht.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
purpurea . . .	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
rosea . . .	Lgt. red	8, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1789
villosa . . .	White	4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
villosifolia . .	Rose	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1829
viridescens . .	Yel. grn.	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
virgata . . .	Purple	9, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
viridiflora . . .	Orange	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1810
viridipurpurea	Grn. pur.	5, F. Ev. S. 3	Portugal
viridis . . .	Dk. grn.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
viscaria . . .	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1774
vulgaris 50 . .	Purple	4, H. Ev. S. 2	Brit., heaths.
alba . . .	White	4, H. Ev. S. 1½	Brit., heaths.
coccinea . . .	Scarlet	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
decumbens . . .	Red	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
flore pleno . .	Purple	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
spicata . . .	Red	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
toementosa . .	Red	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
variegata . . .	Red	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Brit., gard.
Walkeriana . .	Red	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1806
Willmadii . . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Hybrid. 1837
xanthophylla . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1812
Zeyheri . . .	Lilac	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824

ERICALA, Ren. See Gentiana.

ERICOLA, Bork. See Gentiana.

ERIGERON, Linn. From cr, spring, and geron, an old man; the plants become old in the beginning of the season. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asteraceae. This genus comprehends many exceedingly handsome species, varying from a few inches to two feet or more high, and producing a great and copious display of blossom; they will grow in almost any soil, and are increased with facility from either seeds or divisions. In the United States, *E. heterophyllus* and *E. philadelphicus*, are used as diuretics. Synonymes: 1, *E. Serpentinus*; 2, *Conjia chilensis*; 3, *Aster bonariensis*; 4, *A. annuus*; 5, *Conjia ambigua*; 6, *C. altaica*;

7, *Conyza alticola*, *E. ciliatus*; 8, *Aster pulchellus*; 9, *Stenactis speciosa*. See *Inula* and *Stenactis*.

<i>acris</i> . . .	Blue . 7, H.	B. 1½	Britain, past.
<i>alpinus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Scot., dp. rks.
<i>armeriaefolius</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Barcel. . 1829
<i>asper</i> . . .	Purple . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1828
<i>asteroides</i> . . .	White . 7, H.	Her. P. 1½	Huds. B. 1776
<i>atticus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1½	Attica . 1816
<i>australis</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	A. 1	S. Eur. . 1827
<i>bellidifolius</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1790
<i>Beyrichi</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P.	
<i>bonariensis</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	A. 1½	S. Amer. 1732
<i>canadensis</i> . . .	White . 8, H.	A. 1	Eng., rubble.
<i>carolinianus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1727
<i>caucasicus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1821
<i>chilensis</i> 2 . . .	Yellow . 9, H.	B. 2	Chile . . 1816
<i>chinensis</i> . . .	White . 8, H.	A. 1	China . 1818
<i>compositus</i> . . .	Wt. red . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1811
<i>confertus</i> . . .	Pa. pur. 7, H.	B. 2	. 1826
<i>delphinifolius</i> . . .	Purple . 8, G.	B. 1½	S. Amer. 1816
<i>divaricatus</i> . . .	White . 8, H.	B. 1	Mississip. 1818
<i>elongatus</i> 7 . . .	Lilac . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1833
<i>foetidus</i> . . .	Yellow . 6, H.	A. 1½	Malta . 1688
<i>glabellus</i> . . .	Blue . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1825
<i>gladius</i> 3 . . .	Purp. all 8, G.	Ev. S. 1	N. Amer. 1812
<i>gramineus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1824
<i>grandiflorus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819
<i>graveolens</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur. . 1633
<i>heterophyllus</i> 4 . . .	White . 7, H.	B. 1	N. Amer. 1640
<i>humilis</i> . . .	Flesh . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1628
<i>involutus</i> . . .	Purple . 8, S.	Her. P. 1	Brazil . 1828
<i>jamaicensis</i> . . .	Purple . 8, S.	A. 1	Jamaica. 1818
<i>lævigatus</i> . . .	White . 7, H.	B. 1	Cayenne. 1822
<i>Lehmanni</i> . . .	Lilac . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1828
<i>linifolius</i> 5 . . .	Purple . 7, H.	A. 1	S. Amer.
<i>longifolius</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1820
<i>maximus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, F.	Her. P. 1	Mexico 1830
<i>nudicaulis</i> . . .	White . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
<i>philadelphicus</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1778
<i>podifolius</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	B. 1	Podolia . 1821
<i>pulehiolus</i> 8 . . .	Purple . 4, H.	Her. P. 1	Dahuria . 1818
<i>pumilus</i> . . .	White . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	Dahuria . 1818
<i>purpureus</i> . . .	Purple . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	Huds. B. 1776
<i>pusillus</i> . . .	White . 8, H.	A. 1	N. Amer. 1823
<i>rivularis</i> . . .	White . 8, S.	Her. P. 1	Trinidad 1821
<i>rupesstris</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1819
<i>speciosa</i> 9 . . .	Blue . 6, H.	Her. P. 2	California 1838
<i>squarrosus</i> . . .	Blush . 8, H.	Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1838
<i>strigosus</i> . . .	White . 7, H.	B. 1	N. Amer. 1816
<i>umbellatus</i> . . .	Purple . 8, H.	Her. P. 1	Scot., hills.
<i>Villarsii</i> . . .	Purple . 7, H.	Her. P. 1	Piedmont 1804

monte-videensis, ciliatus, 6.

ERINEUM, Fries. From *erinos*, a hedgehog; because of its erinaceous appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Very minute species, mostly brown or whitish; they are found growing in little tufts, on various kinds of leaves—*acerinum*, *alnerum*, *aireum*, *betulinum*, *clandestinum*, *fagineum*, *griseum*, *Juglandis*, *landsum*, *Padi*, *populinum*, *Pseudoplatani*, *purpurascens*, *pyrinum*, *roseum*, *Sorbi*, *tiliaceum*, *tortuosum*, *Vitis*.

ERINOSMA. See *Leucodjum*.

ERINUS, prickly, rough.

ERINUS, *Linn.* Meaning unknown. *Erinos* is the wild fig-tree. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These are pretty dwarf species, and should be in every collection of Alpines. If the soil is sandy, they will succeed well, and young plants are easily obtained from seeds, or divisions. See *Nyctertia*.

<i>alpinus</i> . . .	Blue . 3, H.	Her. P. 1	Pyrenees 1739
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Wt. yel. 5, G.	Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1776
<i>hispanicus</i> . . .	Red . 3, H.	Her. P. 1	Spain . 1739

Lychnidea . Yel. wt. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.
tristis . . . Purple. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1825

ERINUS. See *Campanula Erinus* and *Lobelia Erinus*.

ERIOBOTRYA, *Lindley*. From *erion*, wool, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes; the raceme is very woolly. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. *E. japonica* is the loquat tree of Japan, and is deserving of the most extensive culture, both as a plant of ornament and utility. The flowers are produced in terminal bunches in January, and the fruit ripens, and is fit for table, in April. Plants may be obtained from cuttings, seeds, or grafting. By cuttings—take off the young ripe wood in June, each cutting about two inches long, always cut off at a joint; plant them in a pot of sand, under a glass, plunged up to the rim of the pot in a brisk heat, and they will soon root. By seeds—as soon as they are gathered, they must be sown in a pot of fine-sifted leaf-mould, and the pot plunged in a brisk heat; the soil should be covered with moss, to prevent the surface drying, and in about a fortnight young plants will make their appearance. When about an inch high, they should be planted singly into thimble pots, in a mixture of leaf and heath-mould broken very fine; plunge the pots again in a hotbed till they require another potting, after which, treat them as old plants. By grafting—the best stock for grafting on is the Whitethorn, and for plants grown in the stove, the end of October is the proper time, but if growing out of doors, grafting may be performed at the usual grafting season. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mespilus culta*; 2, *M. japonica*. See *Cotoneaster*.

elliptica 1 . White . 10, F. Ev. T. 12 Nepal . 1823
japonica 2 . White . 10, F. Ev. T. 15 Japan . 1787

ERIOCAULACEÆ or **PIPE WORTS**. An order of perennial marsh plants, containing many species, all of which are amphibious or aquatic; the principal part are found in warm climates.

ERIOCAULON, *Linn.* From *erion*, wool, and *caulon*, a stem; in allusion to the woolly stems. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Eriocaulaceæ*. Very interesting plants, particularly *E. septangulare*, which flourishes exceedingly well in Scotland, where, in some parts, it is found in abundance.

<i>australe</i> . . .	White . 6, G.	P. 1	N. Holl. . 1820
<i>decaungulare</i> . . .	White . 7, H.	Aq. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826
<i>fasciculatum</i> . . .	White . 7, S.	A. 1	Guiana . 1825
<i>hexangulare</i> . . .	White . 9, G.	Aq. P. 1	E. Indies 1819
<i>septangulare</i> . . .	White . 9, H.	Aq. P. 1	Scot., bogs.

ERIOCHASMA, *J. Smith*. From *erion*, wool, and *chasma*, a rent. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Tender ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nothoclæna distans*; 2, *Cheilanthes hirta*, *Nothoclæna hirta*; 3, *Pteris lanuginosa*, *Nothoclæna lanuginosa*; 4, *Cheilanthes rufa*, *Nothoclæna rufa*; 5, *Nothoclæna tomentosa*; 6, *Cheilanthes vestita*, *Nothoclæna vestita*.

<i>distans</i> 1 . . .	Br. yel. 5, G.	Her. P. 1	N. S. W. 1823
<i>hypoleuca</i> . . .	Br. yel. 7, S.	Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1825
<i>hirta</i> 2 . . .	Brown . 5, G.	Her. P. 1	C. G. H. 1816
<i>lanuginosa</i> 3 . . .	Br. yel. 7, S.	Her. P. 1	Bourbon 1818
<i>rufo</i> 4 . . .	Brown . 8, S.	Her. P. 1	W. Ind. 1830
<i>stellapilis</i> . . .	Br. yel. 5, G.	Her. P. 1	N. S. W. 1840

sulcata . . Br. yel. 5, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. S. W.
tomentosa 5. Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. S. W. 1842
vestita 6 . . Brown. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. 1812

ERIOCEPHALUS, *Linn.* From *erion*, wool, and *kephale*, a head; the woolly seeds are collected into heads. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Cape evergreen shrubs, of considerable beauty, sometimes growing to the height of six feet. They are cultivated with success in peat and sandy loam mixed, and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil.

africanus . . Yellow . 2, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1792
decussatus . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
purpureus . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1816
racemosus . Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1739
spinescens . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816

ERIOCHILUS, *R. Brown.* From *erion*, wool, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the disk of the labellum being pubescent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This plant thrives best in an equal mixture of light turfy loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained, to let the water pass off readily; increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Epipactis cucullata*.

autumnalis . Red . . 10, G. Ter. 1 N. Holl. 1823

ERIOCNEMA, *Naudin.* From *erion*, wool, and *kneme*, a knee; the joints are woolly. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. These are very pretty plants, requiring great care in cultivation—peat soil is the most suitable, and shade and dampness are important requisites; they are increased by division of the roots.

aneum . . Bl. Rose . 6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Brazil. 1850
marmoratum Rose . . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Brazil. 1850

ERIOCOMA, *Kunth.* Derived from *erion*, wool, and *kome*, hair; alluding to the woolly paleae. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Very pretty Mexican shrubs, growing about three feet high, and cultivated in almost any common soil, and cuttings root freely in sand, or sandy soil.

floribunda . White . 10, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico 1823
fragrans . . White . 9, F. Ev. S. 3 Mexico 1823

ERIODENDRON, *De Candolle.* From *erion*, wool, and *dendron*, a tree; the capsule is filled with a fine, silky, woolly substance. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These are noble plants, growing from fifty to a hundred feet high, in a strong, humid heat, and good rich loam and sandy peat mixed; they may be increased from seeds. The woolly coat of the seeds of some of the species is used in different countries for stuffing cushions, and similar purposes. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bombax pentandrum*; 2, *E. caribæum*; 3, *Bombax erianthos*.

anfractuosum 1 Scarlet 4, S. Ev. T. 90 E. Ind. 1739
caribæum 2 . . Cream 4, S. Ev. T. 70 W. Ind. 1739
guineense . . Scarlet 4, S. Ev. T. 150 Guinea 1826
leianthærum . Scarlet 4, S. Ev. S. 70 Brazil. 1818

ERIODESMA. See *Erica*.

ERIOGONUM, *Michaux.* From *erion*, wool, and *gonu*, a joint; alluding to the stems being woolly at the joints. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and easily cultivated in loam and peat, and young plants are obtained with ease from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. flavum*.

compositum Yel. wht. 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Albion 1853

longifolium Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. 1822
pauciflorum Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Louisiana 1820
sericeum 1 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Missouri 1811
tomentosum Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina 1811

ERIOLENA, *De Candolle.* From *erion*, wool, and *chlaina*, a cloak; the calyx is woolly. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. These plants are described as being pretty, growing in sandy peat, and multiplied from cuttings.

Candollei . Yellow . 12, G. Ev. T. 15 Prome 1823
Wallichii . Red . . 10, G. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. 1823

ERIOPHORUM, *Linn.* From *erion*, wool, and *phoreo*, to bear; the seeds are covered with a woolly substance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Very interesting plants, found in boggy situations, and may be increased by divisions. It is remarkable for having the seeds covered with a wool-like cottony substance; whence the English name, Cotton Grass. See *Trichophorum*.

angustifolium Apetal . 4, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
capitatum . Apetal . 8, H. Grass 1 Scot. wet hills
gracile . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 Scot. wet hills
polystachyon Apetal . 6, H. Grass 1 Britain, bogs.
pubescens . Apetal . 3, H. Grass 1 England, bogs.
vaginatum . Apetal . 6, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., moors.
virginicum . Apetal . 6, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1802

ERIOPHORUS, woolly-headed.

ERIOPHYLLUM, *Lagasca.* From *erion*, wool, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the silky, wool-like substance covering the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species are pretty, and will thrive in any common soil, and young plants grow well from divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trichophyllum lamatum*, *Actinella lanata*; 2, *Trichophyllum oppositifolium*.

cæspitosum 1 . Yellow 5, H. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Amer. 1826
oppositifolium 2 Yellow 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Missouri

ERIOPHYLLUM. See *Bahia*.

ERIOPSIS, *Lindley.* From *Eria*, a well-known genus, and *opsis*, resemblance; woolliness of flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This small genus belongs to the *Maxillariids*, among *Vandeous* Orchids; but has so much the habit of an *Eria* when not in flower, that it may be easily mistaken for one. The leaves are large and plaited, placed two or three together, upon the summit of a fleshy oblong stem, and it throws from the base a long spike of gay orange-coloured blossoms. For culture, see *Eria*.

biloba . . . Orange . 9, S. Epi. 1 Mexico 1845
rutibdulum . Orange . 9, S. Epi. 1 N. Grenada 1847

ERIOSEMA, *G. Don.* From *erion*, wool, and *sema*, standard; flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Rhynchostia violacea*.

grandiflora . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico 1820
violacea . . Violet . 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Guiana 1820

ERIOSPERMUM, *Jacquin.* From *erion*, wool, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the woolly envelope of the seeds. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Ornamental Cape bulbs when in flower; they grow freely in sandy peat, and may be increased from suckers. *Synonymes*. 1, *E. latifolium*; 2, *Ornithogalum paradoxum*.

Bellendeni 1 Lgt. blue. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1806
folioliferum . Yel. grn. 7, G. Bl. P. $\frac{2}{3}$ C. G. H. 1806
lanceafolium Lgt. blue. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795

- lanuginosum . Whit. grn. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
 latifolium . Lgt. blue. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1800
 paradoxum 2 Blue . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
 parvifolium . Dk. blue. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1796
 pubescens . Whit. grn. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
- ERIOSTEMON**, *Smith*. From *erion*, wool, and *stemon*, a stamen; because of the woolly stamens. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Beautiful New Holland shrubs, varying from one to three feet high. They grow best in very sandy peat and a little loam mixed, and increase readily from cuttings in sand, or sandy soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phebodium nerifolium*.
- buxifolius . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
 cuspidatus . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
 ericifolius . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
 gracilis . Lilac . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1831
 glaucescens . Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
 intermedius . Rose . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1845
 lanceolatus . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1823
 linearifolius . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1823
 myoporoides . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
 nerifolius 1 . Rose . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1847
 nodiflorus . Blush . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1841
 oblongifolius . } White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia 1825
 obovatus . } Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
 salicifolius . } Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
 scaber . } Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1840
 squammeus . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1822
- ERIOTHRIX**, *De Candolle*. From *erion*, wool, and *thrix*, hair; palea woolly. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Baccharis leycopodioides*.
- lycopodioides 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mauritius 1828
- ERISITHALES**. See *Cirsium Erisithales*.
- ERISMA**, *Rudge*. From *crisma*, strife; so named from the anomalous form of the genus, which is at so much variance with others. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vochoyaceæ*. An ornamental plant, thriving well in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Dicera*, *Philotheca*, and *Stachys*.
- floribunda . Blue . 10, S. Ev. T. 12 Guiana . 1825
- ERITHALIA**, *Bung*. See *Gentiana*.
- ERITHALIS**, *P. Browne*. From *erithallo*, to grow green; alluding to the deep green shining leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A pretty genus of trees, succeeding well in the stove in a strong heat, and rich loam, mixed with a little peat; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.
- fruticosa . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Jamaica . 1793
 Timon . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1823
- ERIUM**. See *Crinum*.
- ERNODEA**, *Swartz*. From *ernodes*, branched; the plant is much branched. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This is, though a dwarf, a very pretty plant, and succeeds best in gravelly soil; young plants are obtained by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asperula calabrica*, *Pavetta foetidissima*.
- montana 1 . Red . 6, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Sicily . 1820
- ERODIUM**, *L'Heritier*. From *erodios*, a heron; the carpels resemble the head and beak of that bird. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. An extensive genus of plants, of considerable beauty; they thrive well in any common soil, with the usual treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. al-*

- pinum*; 2, *E. graveolens*; 3, *E. chamcedryoides*, *Geranium Reichardi*; 4, *E. multicaule*, *ruthenicum*; 5, *E. multifidum*.
- alpinum . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1814
 anthemidifolium . } Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia . 1820
 bipinnatum . Pink . 6, H. B. 1 Numidia 1804
 Botrys . Blue . 6, H. A. 2 Italy . 1818
 caulicifolium 1 . } Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 France . 1816
 chium . Blush . 6, H. A. 1 Levant . 1724
 cicutifolium . Lilac . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1711
 cicutifolium . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 France . 1816
 crassifolium . Scarlet . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Cyprus . 1788
 glandulosum 2 . } Purple . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1798
 geifolium . Lilac . 6, H. B. 3 . 1835
 glaucophyllum . } Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Egypt . 1732
 gruluum . Blush . 7, H. A. 1 Crete . 1596
 Gussonei . Pa. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Naples . 1821
 hirtum . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Egypt . 1818
 hymenodes . Pink . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Barbary . 1789
 incarnatum . Flesh . 6, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1787
 laciniatum . Red . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Crete . 1794
 littoreum . Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Narbonne 1818
 malachoides . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1596
 malapoides . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Africa 1800
 corsicum . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Corsica . 1817
 melastigium . } Purple . 6, F. Her. P. 1 . 1823
 moschatum . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Eng. mead.
 murcinum . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 N. Africa 1819
 muricatum . Red . 7, H. A. 1 . 1827
 pelargoniflorum . } Lil. wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Anatolia . 1858
 petraeum . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1640
 pilosum . Dk. pur. 7, H. A. 2 France . 1800
 pimpinellifolium . } Purple . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1800
 pulverulentum . } Lilac . H. B. 1 Spain .
 Reichardi 3 . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Minorca . 1783
 ribifolium . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 C. G. H. .
 romannum . Purple . 5, H. B. 1 Rome . 1724
 serotinum 4 . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1821
 Stephani . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria . 1820
 stylatum . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . 1826
 cicutarium, maritimum.
- EROPHILA**, *De Candolle*. From *er*, the spring, and *philos*, to love; alluding to the time of flowering. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Minute plants, one of which, *E. vulgaris*, is a native of Britain, and better known by the name of *Draba verna*; it is very pretty in spring when seen growing upon old walls, and other like places, where it is generally abundant. Any soil seems to suit these plants; but if it consists chiefly of loam, so much the better they will grow; seed is produced in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Draba præcox*; 2, *D. verna*.
- americana White . 3, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1816
 præcox 1 . White . 3, H. A. 1 Caucasus . 1820
 vulgaris 2 White . 3, H. A. 1 Britain, walls.
- EROSE**, gnawed, bitten; a term used to denote a particular kind of irregular denticulation.
- EROSELY-TOOTHED**, the teeth are gnawed, or erose.
- ERPETION**, *De Candolle*. From *erpetos*, creeping, and *ion*, the Greek name for violet; in reference to the creeping rooting stems. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. Small, but pretty evergreen creepers, of much interest; they grow in sandy peat, and are multiplied by parting the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Viola*

hederacea; 2, *V. hederacea* *Elatines*. See *Vidua*.

hederacea 1 Pa. blue 7, F. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . 1823
reniformis 2 Pa. blue 7, F. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . 1823

ERRHINE, promoting a discharge of mucus from the nostrils.

ERUBESCENT, reddish, blush-coloured.

ERÛCA, *Tournefort*. From *uro*, to burn; the seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin, cause blisters. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. These plants possess but little to recommend them; they will grow in any common soil, and may be increased from seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Brassica* *Erûca*.

hispida . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Naples . 1800
sativa 1 . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1573
alba-glâbra. White . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
alba-pilosa. White . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
erucoides . Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
exotica . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
flava-glâbra Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
flava-pilosa Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
tungida . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1577
vesicaria . . Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1820

ERUCAGO. See *Banius* *Erucago*.

ERUCARIA, *Gartner*. Said to be from *eruca*, a rocket; because of its analogy. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. These are uninteresting dwarf annuals, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cordylœarpus* *lœvigatus*; 2, *Brassica* *crassifolia*; 3, *Sinapis* *hispânica*—*alëppica* 1, *crassifolia* 2, *pêrsica*, *tenuifolia* 3.

ERVILIA. See *Erum* *Ervilia*.

ERVUM, *Linn.* From *erw*, tilled land, in Celtic; some of the species are a pest in cultivated ground. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. Plants with little to recommend them; they are of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vicia* *Ervilia*, *Ervilia* *sativa*; 2, *Vicia* *gracilis*; 3, *E. soloniense*, *uniflorum*, *Ocer* *ervoides*; 4, *Vicia* *articulata*, *Lathyrus* *monanthos*; 5, *E. lentoides*.

Ervilia 1 . . . Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1596
Lens . . . Pa. blue, 6, H. Cl. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ France . 1548
monanthos 4 Purple . 6, H. Cl. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1798
dispersum, *gracile* 2, *hirsutum*, *Lenticula* 3, *nigricans* 5, *pubescens*, *tetraspermum*.

ERYNGIUM, *Tournefort*. From *erugo*, to belch; according to Dioscorides, this plant is a specific against all complaints arising from flatulence. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacæ*. Most of the species of this extensive genus are extremely ornamental and beautiful, more especially the hardier kinds, which are, on that account, particularly well adapted for the flower-border. They thrive best in a light sandy soil, though they will all grow in any common garden soil. The greenhouse and frame kinds should be grown in pots, so that they may be sheltered in winter. They are readily increased by seeds, or dividing at the roots. The roots of *E. campêstre* are slightly aromatic.

alpinum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerl. 1597
amethystinum } Lgt. blu. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Styria . 1648
Andersônii . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . 1800
aquaticum . White . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1699
Aquifolium . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1816
asperifolium White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . 1820

azuræum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1790
Baldwini . . . Blush . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina . 1824
Billardiæri . . . Blush . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. France 1731
Bourgati . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. France 1731
bromeliæ-folium . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 N. Spain . 1824
caeruleum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caspian . 1816
campêstre . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., past.
Carlina . . . Blush . 8, F. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1827
Cervantèsii . Green . 8, G. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1820
comosum . . . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1818
corniculatum Green . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal 1803
crinitum . . . Blush . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1826
dichotomum Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1820
dilatatum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal 1821
ebracteatum Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 2 B. Ayres 1817
fœtidum . . . Green . 9, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1714
galioides . . . Green . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal 1810
gigantæum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Caucasus 1820
gigantæum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1826
gracile . . . Blue . 7, S. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1824
gramineum . . . Blush . 8, F. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1825
longifolium . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1820
macrophyllum . . . Blush . 8, H. Her. P. 1 . 1831
maritimum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., sea s.
monocéphalum } Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1824
ovinum . . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
planum . . . Lgt. blu. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe . 1596
pustillum . . . Green . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1640
rigidum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ France . 1816
serratum . . . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1800
splina-alba . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
ténus . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1824
ternatum . . . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Crete . .
tricuspidatum } Green . 9, H. B. 2 Spain . 1699
triquetrum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1824
virgatum . . . Lgt. blu. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1810
virginianum . . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.

ERYNGO. See *Eryngium*.

ERYSIBE. See *Erysiphe*.

ERYSIMUM, *Gartner*. From *erion*, to draw, to cure; it is reckoned a powerful cure for a sore throat; it is also said to draw and produce blisters. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. An extensive genus, of little merit. The herbaceous kinds thrive well in common soil, or in a mixture of loam and peat; they may be increased by cuttings, under a glass. The annual and biennial species merely require sowing in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Brassica* *alpina*; 2, *E. diffusum*; 3, *Cheiranthus* *virgatus*; 4, *Brassica* *austriaca*; 5, *Cheiranthus* *bicolor*; 6, *C. alpinus*; 7, *C. collinus*; 8, *C. decumbens*; 9, *C. dubius*; 10, *C. firmus*; 11, *C. helveticus*; 12, *C. armeniacus*; 13, *C. erysimoides*; 14, *C. leptophyllus*; 15, *E. grandiflorum*; 16, *E. grandiflorum*; 17, *Brassica* *orientalis*; 18, *Cheiranthus* *rheticus*; 19, *C. quadrangularis*; 20, *C. siliculosus*; 21, *C. strigosus*; 22, *C. hieracifolius*; 23, *C. versicolor*. See *Alliaria*, *Barbarea*, *Notôceras*, *Sisymbrium*.

altissimum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. 3 Germany 1818
Andrzejskianum 2 } Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tauria . 1818
Arkansianum } Yellow . 6, H. B. 1
abreum . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 Caucasus 1820
bicolor 5 . . . Yellow . 5, H. B. 1 Switzerl. 1819
caespitosum . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Persia . 1823
canescens 6 . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
collinum 7 . . . Yellow . 5, H. B. 1 Caucasus 1823
crepidifolium Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 Germany 1829
decumbens 8 . . . Yellow . 6, H. B. $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerl. 1819
firmum 10 . . . Yellow . 7, H. B. 1 Switzerl. 1819
hieracifolium Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 N. Eur. 1816

ibéricum 12. Yellow. 5, H.	B. 1 Armenia 1803
intermedium Yellow. 6, H.	B. 2 Switzerl. 1819
leptophyllum 14. } Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1 Iberia . 1821
longifolium 16. } Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1 S. Eur. . 1823
longisiliquosum } Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1½ Switzerl. 1819
pátulum . Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1 S. Eur. . 1820
perfoliatum 17. } White. 5, H.	A. 1 Austria . 1818
Perofskianum Orange. 7, H.	B. 2 . 1838
pumilum . Yellow. 5, H.	B. ½ Switzerl. 1819
quadricorne. Yellow. 6, H.	A. 1 Siberia . 1821
Redowskii . White. 6, H.	B. 1 Siberia . 1821
rhaticum 18. Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1 Switzerl. 1819
strictum 22. Yellow. 6, H.	B. 2 Austria . 1819
strigosum 21. Yellow. 6, H.	B. 1 Siberia . 1806
suffruticosum Yellow. 6, H. Ev.	S. 2 Europe . 1820
versicolor 23. Varieg. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1825
<i>alpinum 1, altáicum, angustifolium 3, ásperrum, austriacum 4, cheiranthoides, crassipes, cuspidatum, diffusum, dubium 9, ecaltátum, helveticum, lanceolátum 13, leptostylum 15, Marschallianum, odorátum, repándum, sessiliflorum 19, sículum, siliculatum 20, virgatum.</i>	

ERYSIPHE, *De Candolle*. The name given to mildew by the Greeks. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Very minute, mostly whitish species, found most commonly in autumn, on a great variety of plants, shrubs, and trees—*adúnea, Pópuli, Prunástri, bicórnis, commúnis, Cichoracearum, Leguminosarum, máculans, Polygonearum, Ranunculacearum, Umbelliferarum, divaricatá, depréssa, Artemisia, Bardána, fulgínea, guttátá, coryli, Ulmórum, lamprocarpa, penicillátá, Grossulária, Berberidis, tórtilis.*

ERYTHRÆA, *Richard*. From *erythros*, red; alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty, but not easy of cultivation. The herbaceous species require an open, loamy soil, and may be increased by divisions. The annuals and biennials require sowing in the open border, in autumn, or they will not come up. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chirónia Centaurium*; 2, *C. littoralis*; 3, *C. pulchella*.

aggregátá . Red . 7, H.	B. ½ S. Eur. . 1824
Cachanáhuan Pink . 7, F.	A. ½ Chile . 1825
Centaurium 1 Pink . 7, H.	A. ½ Brit., heaths.
conférta . Pink . 6, G. Her. P.	Spain . 1824
latifolia . Pink . 6, H.	A. ½ Brit., sea sh.
littoralis 2 . Pink . 6, H.	A. ½ Eng., sea sh.
lútea . Yellow . 7, H.	A. ½ S. Eur. . 1824
maritima . Yellow . 7, G. Her. Tr.	½ S. Eur. . 1777
Massoni . Yellow . 7, F. Her. P.	½ Azores . 1777
pulchella 3 . Pink . 6, H.	A. ½ Eng., sea sh.
spicátá . Pink . 7, H.	A. ½ S. France 1820

ERYTHRINA, *Linn.* From *erythros*, red; in reference to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are all splendid plants, with fine large leaves, and beautiful brilliant, scarlet, or red flowers; the compost best suited for them is one part fresh maiden loam, one part sandy peat, and one part of horse-dung, well rotted and pulverised. The whole should be well incorporated and chopped, and also well exposed during frost in winter. As soon as the plants have done growing, cut them down, and set them in a cool greenhouse, where they may be kept

quite dry till the end of November, when they may be potted into fresh soil, and pots of a proper size. When potted, water, and set them in a house where the heat is about sixty degrees, and about March they will flower in perfection. When the plants are again out of flower, cut them down, as before, to five or six eyes, according to the strength of the stems; re-pot them, and place them in the stove until they have taken root, and made shoots from nine to twelve inches, when they must be removed to a house of the temperature of from fifty-five to sixty degrees, allowing them plenty of light; they must be frequently syringed, to prevent the attacks of the red spider. Continue this treatment till they show flower, then allow them plenty of air and moisture, and they will flower freely again in July, after which, it is advisable to give them their winter. Cuttings taken off at a joint, without depriving them of their leaves, root readily in sand, under a hand-glass, in a moist heat. *E. Cristagalli*, and *E. laurifolia*, will thrive and flower freely in warm sheltered situations out of doors; in such situations, they are killed to the stump in winter unless they are cut down to about four inches of the stem, and sheltered by an inverted flower-pot. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. velutina*; 2, *E. arborea*. See also *Euphória Erythrina* and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

abyssínica . Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	S. 10 Abyssinia 1820
aculeatissima . Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	S. 8 . 1800
arborescens . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 25 E. Indies . 1818
austrális . 6, S. Ev.	T. 25 Moreton B. 1830
Bellangerii . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 10
Bidwillii . Scarlet 6, S. De.	S. 6 Hybrid . 1847
caffra . Scarlet 6, G. Ev.	S. 4 C. G. H. . 1816
carnea . Pink . 6, S. Ev.	T. 12 Vera Cruz 1733
Coralloëndrum . Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	T. 20 W. Indies 1690
Cottyanum . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 30
Crista-galli . Scarlet 6, G. Ev.	T. 60 Brazil . 1771
enneandra 1 . Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	S. 10
erythrostachya . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	S. 6
fulgens . Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	S. 8 E. Indies . 1801
fúscá . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Indies . 1800
glabrá . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 20 Caraccas 1819
herbácea . Scarlet 7, G. Her. P.	3 Carolina . 1824
hórrida . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	S. 5 Mexico . 1824
incána . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Indies . 1820
índica . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 12 E. Indies . 1814
laurifolia . Scarlet 8, S. Her. P.	6 S. Amer. . 1800
macrophylla . Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	T. 20 Teneriffe . 1822
mitis . Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	T. 20 Caraccas . 1790
nána . Scarlet 6, G. De.	S. 1 . 1823
ovalifolia . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Indies . 1816
ovalis . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 6 Nepal . 1820
pícta . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Indies . 1696
piscidioides . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Indies . 1800
poianthes . Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	T. 15 S. Amer. . 1820
portoricensis . Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	S. 10 Porto Rico 1800
resupinata . Scarlet 7, S. Her. P.	1 E. Indies . 1823
rubrinervia . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	T. 15 Bogota . 1823
secundiflora . Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	T. 20 Brazil . 1820
spathácea . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 12 W. Indies 1824
speciosa . Scarlet 9, S. Ev.	T. 8 W. Indies 1805
stricta . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Indies . 1816
suberosa . Scarlet 9, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Indies . 1816
umbrosa 2 . Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	T. 60 Caraccas . 1817
velutina . Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	T. 15 Caraccas . 1810

ERYTHROCHITON, *Nees and Martius*. From *erythros*, red, and *chiton*, a coat. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A small tree attaining about ten feet in height; it has the habit of *Theophrasti*, being without branches, and hav-

ing all the leaves, collected at the summit. The flowers are white with red calyxes; it is one of those fragrant tropical trees whose foliage is filled with a sweet volatile oil, like that of the orange, and whose aromatic, tonic bark is valuable as a remedy for the fevers of such countries. The genus is indeed very near *Galipea*, one of whose species furnishes the *Angostura* bark of Medicine.

Braziliensis . White 7, S. Ev. T. 10 Brazil . . 1842

ERYTHROLÆNA, *Sweet*. From *erythros*, red, and *chlæna*, a cloak; alluding to the scales of the calyx. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A very pretty Mexican species, producing its scarlet and orange flowers in abundance; it delights in a rich soil, and young plants are readily obtained from seed.

conspicua . . Scar. oran. 9, H. B. 4 Mexico 1825

ERYTHRONIUM, *Linn.* From *erythros*, red; in allusion to the colour of the leaves and flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These are handsome, though dwarf-growing plants. They all thrive in common garden soil, except *E. lanceolatum*, which requires a peat soil, or it will not succeed; they are increased from offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. americanum*.

<i>albidum</i>	White	4, H. Bl. P.	4 Louisiana	1824
<i>Déns canis</i>	Red lil.	3, H. Bl. P.	Europe	1596
<i>albidum</i>	White	3, H. Bl. P.	Italy	1596
<i>minus</i>	Red lil.	3, H. Bl. P.	Europe	1696
<i>rubrum</i>	Red lil.	3, H. Bl. P.	Europe	1596
<i>gigantum</i>	Yellow	4, H. Bl. P.	N. Amer.	
<i>grandiflorum</i> Yellow	5, H. Bl. P.	N. Amer.	1826	
<i>lanceolatum</i> 1 Yellow	4, H. Bl. P.	N. Amer.	1665	
<i>longifolium</i>	Rose	3, H. Bl. P.	Switzerland.	

ERYTHROPLÆUM, *Azfel*. From *erythros*, red; in reference to the red juice which flows from the tree when cut. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a lofty and an ornamental tree, growing about a hundred feet high. The natives of many parts of Western Africa use the red juice of the tree as an ordeal, to detect the guilt of those accused of any crime. The juice is taken in large draughts, and those who are not sufficiently strong to stand this ordeal, are pronounced guilty, and those who are, are considered innocent; whence the tree is called *Gregre-tree*, or *Ordeal-tree*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Azélia grandis*.

guineense . Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 100 S. Leone . 1793

ERYTHROPÖGON, *De Candolle*. From *erythros*, red, and *pogon*, a beard; palæa of flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Metalasia uniflora*; 2, *M. umbellata*.

imbricatus . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . . 1816
umbellatus . Rose 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . . 1816

ERYTHROXYLACEÆ or **ERYTHROXYLS**. A small order of trees and shrubs, nearly related to *Malpighiads*. They are chiefly natives of South America and the West Indies.

ERYTHRÓXYLON, *Linn.* From *erythros*, red, and *xylon*, wood; the wood of the trees is red. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Erythroxylaceæ*. These trees are not possessed of much beauty, but in their native countries they are valuable for their domestic and medicinal uses. "*E.*

Côca is a plant much used by the miners of Peru for its stimulating properties, which in many respects resemble opium, and no effects that have been ascribed to the immoderate use of opium are exceeded by what seems the consequence of chewing the *Côca* leaf." They require to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings, not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. See *Séthia*, also *Melhania Erythroxylon*.

havanense . . . Yel. gn. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Havanh. 1822
hypericifolium Yel. gn. 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Maur. . 1818
laurifolium . . . Yel. gn. 5, S. Ev. T. 50 Maurit. . 1823

ESCALLONIA, *Mutis*. In honour of Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Grenada. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Escalloniaceæ*. All the species of this genus are very fine, evergreen, greenhouse shrubs, several of which are sufficiently hardy to stand our winters when planted against a south wall, with the protection of a mat in severe weather. They grow best in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam; cuttings taken off as soon as the wood is ripened, will root readily if planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. bifida*.

<i>Caracasana</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6 Caraccas	1827
<i>havanense</i>	Pk. wt.	8, G. Ev. S.	6 Merida	
<i>discolor</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1820
<i>floribunda</i>	White	9, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Grenada	1827
<i>glandulosa</i>	Red	9, G. Ev. S.	4 Chile	1827
<i>illinita</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	4 Chile	1830
<i>macrantha</i>	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	4 Chiloe	1847
<i>montevi-</i> <i>densis</i> 1.	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6 Monte Video	1827
<i>Organensis</i>	Rose	8, H. Ev. S.	6 Organ Mts.	1844
<i>pteroclodon</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	6 Patagonia	1854
<i>pulverulenta</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6 Chile	1831
<i>rubra</i>	Red	9, G. Ev. S.	6 Chile	1827
<i>viscosa</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	5 Mendoza	1829

ESCALLONIACEÆ or **ESCALLONIADS**. A small order of shrubs, found growing in the temperate parts of the world at considerable elevations. All are evergreen, and emit a powerful odour.

ESCHAROTIC, having the power to scar or burn the skin.

ESCHSCHÖLTZIA. See *Chryseis*.

ESCULENT, good for food.

ESCULUS. See *Quercus Esculus* and *lutea*.

ESPALETTIA, *Mut.* In honour of Don Jose Espaleta, Viceroy of New Grenada. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Perennial species, growing freely in the open border in summer, but requiring the shelter of a frame in winter; increase is by division of the roots.

argentea . Yellow 6, F. Her. P. N. Grenada 1845
grandiflora Yellow 6, F. Her. P. N. Grenada 1845

ESPRIT D'IVA. An aromatic liquor made from *Plarmica moschata*.

ÉSULA. See *Euphòrbia*.

ETHER CENANTHIC is found in the rind of the Quince.

ETHÜLIA, *Cassini*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Stove annuals, not worth cultivating, except in botanical collections. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. sinapifolia*—*Basilensis*, *conyzoides*, *divaricata*, *integrifolia* 1.

EUCALÝPTUS, *L'Heritier*. From *eu*, well, and *kalypto*, to cover; the limb of the calyx covers

the flower before expansion, and afterwards falls off in the shape of a lid, or cover. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. All the species of this genus are very tall and handsome, and as they grow fast, are well adapted for conservatories. *E. perfoliata* will endure the open air against a south wall, in which situation it looks very handsome, on account of its hoary, bluish foliage, and neat growth of the branches. They delight to grow in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings, not too ripe, root readily in sand, under a glass. A kind of gum, called *kino*, is got from *E. resinifera*, and sold in the medicine bazaars of India; and various other species yield a large quantity of tannin, which is extracted from the trees in New Holland, and sent to the English market, and is said to be twice as powerful in its operations as oak-bark. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. cordata*; 2, *Metrosideros salicifolia*.

acervulus . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	N. S. W.	1818
alata . . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1816
albicadalis . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1810
alpina . . .	White	8, H. De. S. 6 V.	D. L.	1834
ambigua . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	N. Hol.	1822
amygdalina 2	White	6, G. Ev. S. 30 V.	D. L.	1820
angustifolia .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 25 N.	Hol.	1810
botryoides .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1808
calophylla .	White	9, G. Ev. S. 12 P.	Augusta	1836
capitata . .	White	5, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1804
coccifera . .	Yel.	10, G. Ev. T. 30 V.	D. L.	1840
cordata . . .	White	12, G. Ev. S. 10 V.	D. L.	1816
cornuta . . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1808
corymbosa .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 25 N.	S. W.	1788
cotinifolia .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	1818
Cunninghami	White	6, G. Ev. S. 15 N.	S. W.	1825
cuvula . . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30 N.	Hol.	
diversifolia .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 10, N.	S. W.	1810
elongata . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1823
eugenioides .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	
globulus . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 200, N.	Hol.	1810
Gomphocarpa	White	6, G. Ev. S.	8, N. S. W.	1824
hemastoma .	White	9, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1808
heterophylla .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
hirsuta . . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 20, N.	Hol.	
hypericifolia .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1823
incrassata .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1818
ligustrina .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1824
Lindleyana .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 12, N.	S. W.	1816
longifolia .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1823
macrocarpa .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	6, Australia	1842
marginata .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1794
media . . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1823
micrantha .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1824
microphylla .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1823
multonata .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1823
multiflora .	White	9, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
myrtifolia .	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6, N. Hol.	1823
obliqua . . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 80, V.	D. L.	1774
oblonga . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 12, N.	S. W.	1819
obtusifolia .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1824
orbicularis .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1816
ovata . . .	White	9, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
pallens . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 6, N.	S. W.	1822
paniculata .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	S. W.	1804
pauciflora .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	
perfoliata .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
persicifolia .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, C.	G. H.	1817
phyllyreoides	White	6, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1820
pilularis . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	S. W.	1804
piperata . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	S. W.	1788
Preisiana . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. T. 30, Swan	R.	1846
pulchella . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	Hol.	1820
pulverulenta	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1816
pulviger . .	White	6, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1824
punctata . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 10, N.	S. W.	1811
purpurascens	White	5, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1823
radiata . . .	White	5, G. Ev. S.	8, N. S. W.	1824
resinifera . .	White	5, G. Ev. T. 25, N.	S. W.	1788
reticulata . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 30, N.	Hol.	1823

rigida . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 10, N.	S. W.	1816
robusta . . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	S. W.	1794
rostrata . . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	S. W.	1804
saligna . . .	White	9, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	S. W.	1804
scabra . . .	White	10, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1810
splachnicar-	} Grns.	10, G. Ev. T. 30, Swan	R.	1842
pon . . .				
stellulata .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 10, N.	S. W.	1816
stenophylla .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1823
stricta . . .	White	7, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	
tereticornis .	White	4, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1804
triantha . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1816
tuberculata .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1820
umbellata .	White	7, G. Ev. S. 15, N.	S. W.	1816
undulata . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
verrucosa . .	White	9, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1820
viminalis . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	1810
virgata . . .	White	8, G. Ev. T. 30, N.	Hol.	

EUCHÆTIS, Bartling. From *eu*, well, and *chaite*, a head of hair; petals bearded inside. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. See *Diósma* for culture, &c.

glomerata . White . 5, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. . 1818

EUCHARIDIUM, Fischer and Meyer. From *eucharis*, agreeable; in allusion to the appearance of the plant. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Pretty little plants, nearly allied to *Clarkia*; they flower in about six weeks from the time of germination, and are perfectly hardy.

conefnum . .	Purple	4, H.	A. 1 N. Amer.	1836
grandiflorum	Rosy red	6, H.	A. 1 N. Gren.	1842
album . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1 Gardens.	1856

EUCHILIS, R. Brown. From *eu*, well, or good, and *cheilos*, a lip; the upper lip of the calyx is very large. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very pretty plant when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Pultenaea*.

obcordatus . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803

EUCHRÔMA, Nuttall. From *eu*, well, or good, and *chroma*, a colour; alluding to the colour of the bractæas. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Dwarf ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bartsia coccinea*, *Castilleja coccinea*; 2, *Castilleja sessiliflora*, *grandiflora*.

coccinea 1 .	Yellow	7, H.	A. 3 N. Amer.	1787
grandiflora 2	Pur. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	1 Louisiana	1811

EUCHRÔMA. See *Castilleja*.

EUCLEA, Linn. Derived from *eukleia*, glory; alluding to the beautiful evergreen foliage. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. These are very ornamental shrubs, succeeding in peat and loam mixed, and multiplied from cuttings.

racemosa . .	White	11, G. Ev. S. 5 C.	G. H.	1772
undulata . .	White	10, G. Ev. S. 5 C.	G. H.	1794

EUCLIDUM, R. Brown. From *eu*, well, and *kleidoo*, to shut up; on account of the well-closed seed-pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Plants which are only worth growing in general collections. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bunias syriaca*; 2, *Vella tenuissima*.

syriacum 1 .	White	7, H.	A. 2 Levant	1778
tataricum 2 .	White	7, H.	A. 2 Tartary	1821

EUCNIDA, Zucc. See *Microspërma*.

EUCOMIS, Linn. From *eukomes*, beautiful-haired; alluding to the tufted crown of the flower-spike. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in any rich soil, and increased from offsets.

bifolia . . .	Lt. gn.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.	1792
nana . . .	Brown	5, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1774

- punctata . . Gu. bn. 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1783
 purpureo-caulis } Gn. bn. 4, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1794
 regia . . . Green. 3, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1702
 striata . . . Green. 3, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1790
 undulata . . Green. 4, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
- EUCROSIA**, *Ker.* From *eu*, good, and *krossos*, a fringe; in allusion to the beautiful fringe of the flower, formed by the cup of the stamens. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is a very pretty bulb, with orange-coloured flowers; it thrives in light loam, and is increased from offsets.
- bicolor . . Orange . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. Horn . 1816
- EUCRYPHIA**, *Cav.* From *eu*, well, and *kryphia*, a cover; the flower is covered by a calyptra. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. A very pretty tree, requiring to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a glass, in a little heat.
- cordata . . White 5, G. Ev. T. 40 Chiloe . . 1848
- EUDESMIA**, *R. Brown.* From *eu*, well, and *desma*, a bundle; the stamens are connected into bundles. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental evergreen tree, about sixteen feet high, and producing an abundance of flowers; it thrives in sandy peat, and is increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass.
- tetragona . . Red . 7, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Hol. . 1824
- EUGENIA**, *Linn.* In honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. A very ornamental and highly useful genus of plants, requiring the same treatment in culture and propagation as *Jambosa*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mýrtus Dömbeyi*; 2, *M. Ugni*; 3, *Jambosa ternifolia*; 4, *Myrtus apiculata*, *M. Luma*. See *Calyptanthus*, *Jambosa*, *Jossinia*, *Mýrtus*, *Stravadium*, and *Syzgyrium*.
- acuminata . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1820
 apiculata . . White 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Chili . . .
 auriculata . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 . . . 1825
 axillaris . . White 9, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . . 1793
 balsámica . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 . . . 1816
 haruensis . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 20 S. Amer. . .
 bracteata . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . . 1820
 brazilensis 1. White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1820
 buxifolia . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . . 1818
 cerasoides . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1822
 elliptica . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 8 N. S. W. . 1790
 floribunda . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . . 1820
 fragrans . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . . 1790
 glandulifera . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1825
 glabra . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 . . . 1822
 gracilis . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . . 1825
 javanica . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Java . . . 1823
 latifolia . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Guiana . . 1793
 ligustrina . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Hispani. . 1798
 Luma 4 . . . White 5, F. Ev. S. 4 Chili . . . 1857
 macrocarpa . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . . 1822
 Mini . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Guiana . . 1803
 obovata . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 I. France . 1823
 obtusifolia . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1821
 oleoides . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 5 . . .
 petalomoides . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . . 1825
 pulchella . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1824
 rugosa . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . . 1824
 sinomariensis . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . . 1823
 sumatrana . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Sumatra . 1823
 ternifolia 3 . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . . 1822
 rosea . . . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Chittag. . 1840
 trinervia . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1823

- Úgni 2 . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Valdivia . . 1845
 uniflora . . . White 2, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . . 1759

EULOPHIA, *R. Brown.* From *eulophos*, a handsome crest; in allusion to the labellum bearing elevated lines, or ridges. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a very pretty genus of tuberous-rooted plants. They must be kept perfectly dry when in a torpid state, and may be in every other respect treated as *Blebia*. See *Zygopetalum* and *Lissochilus*.

- barbata . . . Yel. br. 7, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
 ensata . . . Yellish. 7, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1822
 gracilis . . . Grn. yl. 7, S. Ter. 2 S. Leone . 1822
 guineensis . . Pur. bn. 9, S. Ter. 1 S. Leone . 1822
 longicornis . . Yel. bn. 7, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
 lurida . . . Yel. bn. 1, S. Epi. 1½ S. Leone .
 macrostachya Yel. gn. 10, S. Ter. 2 Caylon . .
 squilida . . . Pale . 4, S. Epi. 1 Canilla . . 1838
 streptopetala Yellow. 7, S. Epi. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
 tristis . . . Dark . 6, G. Ter. 1½ C. G. H. . 1825
 virens . . . Grn. yl. 7, S. Ter. 1½ E. Ind. . 1825

EUNOMIA, *De Candolle.* From *eu*, good, and *nomos*, order; because the leaves are opposite, and the seeds twin. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This is a pretty little plant, growing freely in sand, loam, and peat, and increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, or by seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lepidium oppositifolium*.

- oppositifolia 1 . . White 6, F. Her. P. 1 Syria . 1827

EUONYMUS, *Linn.* From *eu*, well, and *onoma*, a name, well named. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. This is a genus of good sized ornamental shrubs, well suited for large shrubberies. *E. atropurpureus*, and *E. latifolius*, are the most showy; any situation or soil will suit them. They increase by seed, or cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in autumn, will take root. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. scandens*.

- americanus . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1683
 angustifolius Yl. red 6, H. Ev. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1806
 atropurpureus } Purpl. 6, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1756
 bullatus . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Nepal . . 1823
 chinensis . . . Pink . 5, F. De. S. 3 China . . 1820
 echinatus . . . White 5, F. De. S. 8 Nepal . . 1824
 europæus . . . White 6, H. De. S. 15 Brit., hedges.
 foliis-vari- } White 5, H. Ev. T. 12 Brit., gardens.
 egatis }
 latifolius . . . White 6, H. De. S. 10 S. Eur. . . 1730
 leucocarpus . . White 6, H. De. S. 12 Brit., hedges.
 pumilus . . . White 6, H. De. S. 4 Gardens.
 umbriatus . . . Green 6, H. De. S. 12 Japan . .
 garciniaefolius Yel. . 6, H. De. T. 10 Nepal . . 1823
 grandiflorus . . White 6, F. Ev. S. 8 Nepal . . 1822
 grösus . . . White 5, F. Ev. S. 5 Nepal . . 1825
 Hamiltoni- } White 3, F. Ev. T. 15 Nepal . . 1825
 anus }
 japonicus . . . Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 6 Japan . . 1804
 maculatus . . . Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . . 1836
 variegatus . . . Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . . 1836
 latifolius . . . Green 6, H. De. S. 10 Austria . . 1730
 lincius . . . White 6, H. De. S. 7 Nepal . . 1820
 micranthus . . . White 6, H. De. S. 7 Nepal . . 1820
 nanus . . . White 6, H. De. S. 3 Caucasus . 1825
 obovatus . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1820
 radicans . . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . .
 variegatus . . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . .
 sarmentosus 1 Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1824
 tingens . . . Green 6, H. De. S. 4 Japan . .
 velutinus . . . White 6, H. De. S. 6 Caucasus . 1838
 verrucosus . . . Green 5, H. De. S. 6 Austria . . 1763

EUPATORIA. See *Agrimonia Eupatoria* and *Stevia Eupatoria*.

EUPATORIUM. *Linnaeus* derived the name from *Mithridates Eupator*, who used it as a counter-

poison. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Some species of this genus are very ornamental, as *E. floribundum*, while others, as *E. coriaceum*, are quite uninteresting. They require a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and young plants are obtained from seeds without difficulty. *E. Ayapana* has been famed for curing the bite of serpents, and an infusion of its leaves forms excellent diet-drink, and, when fresh bruised, are said to be very useful for cleaning the face of a foul ulcer. *E. perfoliatum* is tonic, stomachic, and febrifugal. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. nepalense*; 2, *E. atriplicifolium*; 3, *E. môle*, *Ageratum guianense*; 4, *E. cordatum*; 5, *Eriopappus paniculatus*; 6, *E. Dalea*; 7, *E. atriplicifolium*. See *Cælestina*, *Ozothamnus*, and *Achillea*.

acuminatum l	8, G. Ev. S.	1½	Nepal	1819
ageratoides	White	9, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1640
album	White	8, H. Her. P.	2	N. Amer. 1820
altissimum	Pink.	9, H. Her. P.	4	S. Amer. 1699
aromaticum	White	7, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1759
Ayapana	Red	8, S. Her. P.	3	Brazil 1831
canescens	Pr. yl.	7, S. Ev. S.	2½	Jamaica 1821
cannabinum	Pink.	6, H. Her. P.	4	Brit. wat. pl.
ceanothifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	3	1824
chamedrifolium	Blue	8, S. Ev. S.	1	S. Amer. 1822
coronopifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	3	Carolina 1824
Dalea	Pink.	8, S. Ev. S.	1½	Jamaica 1773
deltoidum	Purp.	8, S. Her. P.	3	N. Amer. 1822
foeniculaceum Pa. yl.	8, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer.	1807
floribundum	Blue	7, S. Ev. S.	1½	S. Amer. 1823
Fraseri.	White	8, H. Her. P.	1½	Carolina 1820
glandulosum	White	8, H. Her. P.	3	Mexico 1826
hyssopifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1699
iresinoides	White	8, S. Ev. Tw. 2	N. Gren.	1820
ivæfolium	Pink.	9, S. Her. P.	3	Jamaica 1794
lamiifolium	Pink.	9, S. Her. P.	3	1823
lanceolatum	White	7, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer. 1819
linearifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1820
macrophyllum 3.	White	7, S. Her. P.	3½	Jamaica 1823
maculatum	Purp.	7, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer. 1656
melissoides 4.	White	6, H. Her. P.	2	N. Amer. 1811
montanum		7, S. Ev. S.	2	Jamaica 1820
montans		8, G. Her. P.	2	Mexico 1827
odoratum	Pink.	8, S. Ev. S.	2½	Jamaica 1752
paniculatum 5	Pink.	8, S. Her. P.	6	S. Amer. 1818
perfoliatum	White	7, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer. 1699
pubescens	White	7, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1819
punctatum	Purp.	9, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1815
purpureum	Pink.	8, H. Her. P.	5	N. Amer. 1640
rotundifolium	White	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1699
salicifolium	Pink.	7, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1814
scandens	Yel.	8, S. Ev. Tw. 6	S. Amer.	1821
serotinum	Violet	10, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer. 1824
scossilfolium	White	9, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1777
squarrosum	Purp.	8, G. Her. P.	1½	Mexico 1827
syriacum	Purp.	8, H. Her. P.	4	Syria 1807
tenacifolium	White	8, H. Her. P.	2	N. Amer. 1816
trifoliatum	Purp.	8, H. Her. P.	5	N. Amer. 1768
truncatum	White	9, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer. 1810
urticifolium	Pink.	9, F. Her. P.	1½	S. Amer. 1803
veronicaefolium	Blue	8, S. Ev. S.		Mexico 1825
verticillatum	Purp.	8, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer. 1811
villosum	Purp.	8, S. Ev. S.	2	Jamaica
xalapense	White	7, S. Ev. S.	2½	Mexico 1826
baeccharoides, coriaceum, macranthum 2, parviflorum 6, populifolium, pulchellum, repandum 7, trifidum.				

baccharoides, *coriaceum*, *macranthum* 2, *parviflorum* 6, *populifolium*, *pulchellum*, *repandum* 7, *triflorum*.

EUPETALUM. From *eu*, well, and *petalum*, a petal; flowers large. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Begoniaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Begonia punctata*.

punctatum 1. Rose ac. 5, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico 1839

EUPHORBIA. Linnæus named this genus after Euphorbus, a physician to Juba, King of Mauritania. *Linn.* 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. This is an exceedingly variable, and very extensive genus of plants, comprising a number of very handsome species, as well as a number that are entirely unworthy of cultivation. Many of the stove and greenhouse species are of a succulent nature, therefore require to be grown in a dry soil, consisting of loam, and old brick and lime rubbish; they require but little water; those that are not of a succulent nature require a light rich soil, and plenty of moisture. They all abound in a milky juice. Sweet says, "The way we have succeeded best in striking the cuttings, is to stick them in the tan among the pots, in a good heat, and not cover them with any glass; but the best way of getting good plants is from seed, which will ripen plentifully if care be taken to fertilize the stigmas with the pollen when in bloom." The hardy perennial species thrive in any common garden soil, and increase by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The hardy annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open ground. The tender kinds must be sown in the hothouse, or in a hothed frame, and when potted off, must be set with other tender annuals and biennials. The root of *E. Ipecacuanha* is said to be equal to the true *Ipecacuanha*. *E. antiquum*, *canariensis*, and some other fleshy species, produce the drug *Euphorbium*, which is the inspissated milky juice of such plants. The native practitioners of India prescribe internally the juice of the leaves of *nereifolia* as a purge and deobstruent. The Tamool doctors of India give the leaves and seeds of *E. thymifolia* in worm cases. In India, the fresh acid juice of *E. Tirucalli* is used as a vesicatory. The juice of *E. heptagona*, according to Virey, furnishes the Ethiopians with a deadly poison for their arrows. *Synonymes*: 1, *E. eupleuroides*; 2, *Medusa major*; 3, *Treisia tuberculata*; 4, *Dactylanthus globosa*; 5, *Treisia clava*; 6, *T. hystris*; 7, *E. virgata*; 8, *Dactylanthus patula*; 9, *Tithymalus pendulus*; 10, *E. minima*; 11, *E. rigida*; 12, *E. jacquiniflora*; 13, *Tithymalus geniculatus*; 14, *Tithymalus repandus*; 15, *Cræton clutoides*; 16, *Tithymalus uniflorus*; 17, *E. jacquiniflora*. See *Pedilanthus*.

affinis	Apetal	6, H. Her. P. 1½	Europe	1820
aléppica	Apetal	7, F. Her. P. 1	Crete	1739
ambigua	Apetal	5, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1817
amygdaloides	Apetal	4, H. Ev. S. 2	Eng. woods.	
variegata	Apetal	4, H. Ev. S. 2	Brit. woods.	
anacampe-roides	Apetal	S. Ev. S. 1	S. Amer.	
anacantha	Apetal	9, S. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1727
angulata	Apetal	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Austria	1821
angustifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	Trinidad	1827
antiquum	Apetal	4, S. Ev. S. 7	E. Ind.	1768
aphylla	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	Teneriff	1815
Apios	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Candia	1596
atlantica 1	Apetal	6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1818
atropurpurea	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Teneriff	1815
balsamifera	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries	1779
biglandulosa	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S. 2	Bourbon	1803
bulbellata	Apetal	7, H. Her. P. 1	Barbary	1780
Bojeri	Scarlet	11, S. Ev. S. 4	Madagas.	
brasilensis	Apetal	8, H. A.	½ Brazil	1826

bracteata . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1½	1809
Bryonii . . .	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. S.		
bupleurifolia . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1790
caespitosa . . .	Apetal	4, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1731
canariensis . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	½	Italy . 1821
canescens . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	15	Canaries 1697
Cáput-Medusae 2 . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	Spain . 1818
pímila . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	2	Africa . 1731
carnífolia . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1768
cereiformis . . .	Apetal	8, H. Her. P.	1	Carniola 1796
Charácias . . .	Apetal	4, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1731
cláva 3 . . .	Apetal	7, H. Ev. S.	4	Eng., moi. pl.
coccifera . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1774
ceruléscent . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	6	
Commelini . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1824
congéstá . . .	Apetal	8, H. Her. P.	1	S. Africa 1805
Corderiana . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	Spain . 1817
corifolia . . .	Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	1	S. Eur. . 1824
cotinifolia . . .	Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1800
crispa . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	10	S. Amer. 1690
cruentata . . .	Apetal	7, G. Her. P.	½	C. G. H. 1819
cucumerina . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	2	St. Louis 1831
Cyparophora . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H.
Cyprissias . . .	Apetal	7, S. Her. P.	1½	S. Amer. 1800
dendroides . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	2	Eng., woods.
denticulata . . .	Apetal	7, H. Ev. S.	½	Italy . 1768
dictyocarpa . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur. . 1810
diversifolia . . .	Apetal	8, H. A.	½	
dulcis . . .	Apetal	5, H. A.	½	
enneagóna . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur. . 1823
epithymoides . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1790
erósa . . .	Apetal	5, H. Her. P.	1	Austria 1805
Erythrina . . .	Apetal	12, S. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H. 1805
Esula . . .	Apetal	7, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
flavicoma . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	½	Brit., woods.
fructuospina . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1½	S. France 1820
geminata . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1731
fruticosa . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1731
fülgens 17 . . .	Scarlet	6, F. Ev. S.	1	Sicily . 1824
geminospina . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	4	Mexico . 1836
genistoides . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	3	Mexico . 1823
glabrata . . .	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1808
globosa 4 . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	1	W. Ind. 1824
grandidens . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	
grandifolia . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H. 1823
hamata . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	6	S. Leone 1798
Haworthii 5 . . .	Apetal	8, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1795
heterophylla . . .	Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1800
heptagóna . . .	Apetal	9, S. Ev. S.	2	S. Amer. 1800
rúbra . . .	Apetal	9, S. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1731
hibérnica . . .	Apetal	9, S. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1731
hirta . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., fields.
humifusa . . .	Apetal	7, S. A.	½	E. Ind. . 1818
hystrix 6 . . .	Apetal	6, H. A.	½	Europe . 1817
imbricata . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	5	C. G. H. 1695
Isatis . . .	Apetal	8, F. Ev. S.	1	Portugal 1804
júncea . . .	Apetal	8, H. Her. P.	2	Spain . 1820
láctea . . .	Apetal	7, G. Her. P.	1	Madreia 1770
láta . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. . 1804
Lamarckii 7 . . .	Apetal	6, G. Ev. S.	1	
lanifera . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1808
laurifolia . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	3	Mexico . 1823
leptophylla . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	2	Peru . 1820
linifolia . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	S. Eur. . 1817
linifolia . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	3	
linearis . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	2	W. Ind. 1774
longifolia . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	1	Vera Cruz 1824
lophogóna . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	Nepal . 1823
lucida . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	3	Madagas. 1824
magni- . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	2	Hungary 1813
mámma . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	3	Mexico . 1823
mammillaris . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1759
marginata . . .	Apetal	6, G. Her. P.	1	S. Amer. 1824
mauritánica . . .	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	Maurit. . 1732
mellifera . . .	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S.	6	Madeira 1784
meleformis . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1774
Mercurialis . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1820
multico- . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	
rymbosa . . .	Apetal			1805
myrtifolia . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1699
neapolitana . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1½	Naples . 1816
nerifolia . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	½	India . 1690
nudiflora . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	4	
nummula- . . .	Apetal			1800
riefolia . . .	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S.	½	

obscura . . .	Apetal	6, H. A.	1	S. France 1817
obtusata . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1826
ocymoldea . . .	Apetal	7, S. A.	1	S. Amer. 1793
odontophylla . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H. 1824
officinárum . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	3	Africa . 1697
ophthalmica . . .	Apetal	7, S. A.	½	Rio Jan. 1824
ornithopus . . .	Apetal	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1816
Parálías . . .	Apetal	8, F. Her. P.	1	Eng., sea sh.
suffruticosa . . .	Apetal	8, F. Ev. S.	1	Europe .
parviflora . . .	Apetal	7, S. A.	½	Ceylon . 1820
pátula 8 . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1768
péndula 9 . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1	
pentagóna . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1824
petaloides 11 . . .	Apetal	7, H. Ev. S.	2	
petiolaris . . .	Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	3	W. Ind. 1800
piscatoria . . .	Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	3	Canaries 1777
Pithyusa . . .	Apetal	6, F. Ev. S.	1	S. Eur. . 1741
plumosa . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	
polygona . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1790
portlandica . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	½	Brit., sea s.
portulacoides . . .	Apetal	4, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1816
procumbens . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1768
prolifera . . .	Apetal	5, H. Her. P.	1	Nepal . 1820
prunifolia 12 . . .	Apetal	8, G. B.	2	
pubescens . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	S. Eur. . 1817
punicea . . .	Apetal	4, G. Ev. S.	6	Jamaica 1778
purpurata . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	France . 1820
pyriformis . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	2	Maurit. .
reflexa . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	
repanda 13 . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	2	E. Ind. . 1803
rigida . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus 1818
rúbra . . .	Apetal	6, H. A.	½	France . 1818
saxatilis . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	½	Austria . 1817
scordifolia . . .	Apetal	7, S. A.	½	Africa . 1823
serpyllifolia . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	½	S. Amer. 1817
scriata . . .	Apetal	7, F. Her. P.	1	S. Eur. . 1710
secticordis . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	Italy . 1820
silentifolia . . .	Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1821
glauca . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1821
spathulifolia . . .	Apetal	8, G. Ev. S.	2	S. Eur. . 1800
spinosa . . .	Apetal	6, F. Ev. S.	2	Levant . 1710
spléndens . . .	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	2	I. France 1826
squarrosa . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	½	
stellaspina . . .	Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1824
tamensis 14 . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1	N. Heb. 1827
taurica . . .	Apetal	6, H. A.	1	Tauria . 1820
tauriniensis . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	Italy . 1818
terraccina . . .	Apetal	7, H. A.	1½	Europe . 1810
tessellata . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1	
tetrágona . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	4	
Tirucallia . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	3	India . 1690
toxicaria . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	20	Guinea . 1793
tribuloides . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1	Canaries 1816
trigona . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	6	E. Ind. . 1768
trigonocarpa . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1	
truncata . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur. . 1820
tuberculata . . .	Apetal	12, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1815
tuberosa . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1808
uncinata . . .	Apetal	7, S. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H. 1794
undulata . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus 1818
uniflora 16 . . .	Apetal	7, S. Tu. P.	½	S. Amer. 1827
Valeriana . . .	Apetal	7, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia . 1818
varians . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. . 1800
variegata . . .	Apetal	9, H. A.	2	Louisian. 1811
véneta . . .	Apetal	4, F. Ev. S.	1½	Europe . 1820
verticillata . . .	Apetal	8, S. Ev. S.	1	W. Ind. 1826
villosa . . .	Apetal	6, H. Her. P.	2	Hungary 1820
acuminata, agraria, androsamifolia, bialata, Chamaejasce, ceratocarpa, condyllocarpa, condensata, coralloides, corollata, cretica, crispata, dentata, diffusa, emarginata, exigua, falcata, fragifera, Gerardiana, glaucescens, glaucophylla, glaredsa, helioscopia, hypericifolia, hyssopifolia, Humboldtii, Ipecacuanha, juncoides, Künzei, Lathyris, literata, maculata, mierdantha, microphylla, Myrsinites, nicotensis, ocymoldea, orientalis, pallida, palustris, Peplis, Peplus, peploides, picta, pilosa, pilulifera, platyphylla, polygonifolia, procera, prostrata, proricialis, pterococca, retusa, rosea, salicifolia, segetalis, serrulata, stricta, sylvatica, thymifolia, uvalensis, valentina, verrucosa, virgata,				

EUPHORBIACEÆ, or SPURGE-WORTS. A large order of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk. A very large number are poisonous, the noxious principle residing in the milky secretion. Many, however, are most important for their medicinal properties, others contain so much starch as to be useful for food, some furnish dyes, and the wood of others, as the Box, &c., is so close-grained that it is extensively used by engravers.

EUPHORIA, *Tussieu*. From *euphorus*, fertile; alluding to the fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. A genus of fruit-bearing trees, attaining from fifteen to twenty feet high, and thriving in any rich mould; they may be increased either by layers or seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dimocarpus Litchi*; 2, *D. Longan*; 3, *Nephelium lappaceum*, *Scytalia Ramboutan*.

Litchi 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 China . 1786
Longana 2 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 China . 1786
Nephelium 3 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1809
verticillata . . . Wht. red 5, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. 1820

EUPHRASIA, *Linn.* From *euphraino*, to delight; the plant has been supposed to cure blindness. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These are interesting plants, particularly *E. officinalis*; they thrive with the most common treatment. *E. officinalis* is slightly bitter and aromatic. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. salisburgensis*.

alpina 1 . . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 Europe . 1827
linifolia . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 2 France . 1826
lutea . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1816
officinalis . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 2 Brit., dry pl.

EUPOMATIA, *R. Brown*. From *eu*, well, and *poma*, a lid; the flower is covered before expansion, in the manner of an extinguisher. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. An interesting laurel-like shrub, succeeding in sandy peat and loam mixed; it is increased by cuttings or seeds.

laurina . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

EURIOPS, *De Candolle*. See *Othónna*.

EURŌTIUM, *Link.* From *euros*, the Greek name of a kind of mouldiness. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Yellow and white *Fungi*, found at all seasons on dried plants, and rose-bushes—*herbaridrum*, *Rosarum*.

EURYALE, *Thunberg*. From *eury*s, large; alluding to the large flowers. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. Evergreen shrubs, described as being very pretty; they succeed best in peat and loam, and are multiplied by cuttings in sand, or very sandy mould, under a glass, in heat.

chinensis . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 2 China . . . 1823
latifolia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Japan . . .
variegata . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Japan . . .
multiflora . . . White 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . . . 1823

EURYALE, *Salisbury*. From *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons; alluding to the thorny menacing habit of the plant. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nymphæaceæ*. This is a very handsome plant, on account of its fine large leaves, which float on the surface of the water, in which it requires to be constantly grown. The only way of propagating it is by seed, which is readily obtained by shaking the pollen on the stigma when the

flowers are well expanded. *Synonyme*: 1, *Annestlea spinosa*. See *Victoria*.

ferox . . . Red . 8, S. Aq. P. floa. India . . . 1809

EURYBIA, *Cassini*. From *euries*, wide-spreading; alluding to its creeping offsets. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Rather a pretty genus, each corymb usually consisting of numerous heads of flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Aster*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aster aculeatus*; 2, *Aster corymbosus*, *A. cordifolius*; 3, *Aster tomentosus*; 4, *A. lyratus*; 5, *A. argophyllus*. See *Oledaria*.

aculeata 1 . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1818
alpina . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Zealand 1847
argophylla . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 10 V. D. L. . 1804
chrysotricha 5 . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1848
erubescens . . . Blush 9, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia 1826
glutinosa . . . Pa. vio. 9, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. .
Gunniana . . . White 10, F. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. . 1848
lyrata 4 . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1812
myrsinoides . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. . 1824
tomentosa 3 . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. S. W. . 1798

EURYCLES, *Salisbury*. From *eury*s, broad, and *kleio*, to close up; the perianth is shut up by the tube of the stamens. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing about two feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Pancratium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pancratium amboinense*, *Proiphys amboinensis*; 2, *P. australasicum*; 3, *Orinum nervosum*.

amboinensis 1 . . . White 5, S. Bl. P. 2 Ambocyna . 1759
australasica 2 . . . White 5, S. Bl. P. 1 N. Holland . 1821
Cunninghamii . . . White 3, S. Bl. P. 1 N. Holland . 1826
nervosa 3 . . . White 3, S. Bl. P. 1 E. Indies . . 1822

EURYCÔMA, *De Candolle*. From *eury*s, large, and *kome*, a head of hair; in allusion to the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Connaraceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Connarus*.

longifolia . . . Purple 5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1826

EURYLEPIS. See *Erica*.

EURLÔMA. See *Erica*.

EURYSTEGIA. See *Erica*.

EURYTHALIA, *G. Don*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. See *Gentiana*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gentiana conferta*; 2, *Gentiana Gebleri*; 3, *Gentiana uliginosa*; 4, *Gentiana uniflora*.

conferta 1 . . . Blue 8, H. B. 1/2 Altai . . . 1827
Gebleri 2 . . . Blue 8, H. B. 1/2 Altai . . . 1827
uliginosa 3 . . . Blue 8, H. B. 1/2 Germany . . 1827
uniflora 4 . . . Violet 7, H. B. 1/2 Carp. Mts. . 1823

EUSTACHYS, *Desfontaines*. From *eu*, good, and *stachys*, a spike; alluding to the large flower spike. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A pretty species of grass, of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chloris petraea*, *Agrostis complanata*.

petraea 1 . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass. 1/2 Jamaica . 1779

EUSTEGIA, *R. Brown*. Derived from *eu*, good, and *stega*, a covering. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This plant is described as being very ornamental; it will grow well in peat and loam, and is increased from cuttings in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Apocynum hastatum*.

hastata 1 . . . White 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

EUSTOMA, *Salisbury*. From *eustoma*, beautiful mouth; referring to the flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A very pretty an-

nual, requiring to be sown on a gentle hotbed and transplanted into the open border, where it will produce flowers and seed in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lisianthus exaltatus*, *L. glaucifolius*, *Chlora exaltata*, *Eustoma silenifolium*; 2, *Lisianthus russellianus*.

exaltatum 1 . Purple 7, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1804
Russellianum 2 Purple 8, H. B. 3 Texas . 1835
silenifolium . White 7, H. A. 1 I. Provid. 1804

EÜSTREPHUS, *R. Brown*. From *eu*, well, and *strepho*, to twine; twining habit of the plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These are very pretty evergreen twiners, and if carefully managed, they will succeed in sandy peat. Young plants are obtained from cuttings without any difficulty.

angustifolius Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 N. S. W. 1820
latifolius . Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. Tw. 3 N. S. W. 1800

EUTAXIA, *R. Brown*. From *eutaxia*, modesty; in allusion to the delicate appearance of the plants when in flower. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The plants of this genus are very pretty, and thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat. To have handsome bushy plants, the tops should be frequently plucked off, and in potting, plenty of drainage should be given. Cuttings root readily planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dillwynia pangenus*.

Baxteri . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holland 1830
myrtifolia . Orange 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holland 1803
pungens 1 . Orange 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holland 1825

EUTÉRPE, *Gartner*. From *euterpe*, pleasing; alluding to the habit of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a fine genus of palms; some of the species grow upwards of forty feet high. To grow them well, they require a sandy loamy soil, and plenty of heat; they are increased from seed. *E. oléracea* is the highest of American palms. The sheaths of the leaves are very close, and form the green top of the trunk, a foot and a half in length. The inhabitants cut off this top, take out the white heart, of two or three inches in diameter, consisting of the leaves closely folded together, and eat it either raw, with pepper and salt, or fried with butter, like the artichoke. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. spicata*; 2, *Arëca oléracea*; 3, *E. globosa*. See *Arëca*.

caribæa 2 . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 30 W. Indies . 1656
globosa 1 . . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 30 Mauriti. . 1819
montana . . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 30 Grenada. . 1815
oléracea 3 . . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 30 Brazil . 1800
pisiformis . . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 30 Madagas. . 1819

EÜTHALES, *R. Brown*. From *eu*, well, and *thaleo*, to push, or sprout. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceæ*. This genus is pretty, and will succeed well in loam and peat mixed; it is increased without any difficulty, by cuttings.

macrophylla . Yel. brn. 7, G. Her. P. 1 S. River 1839
trinervis . . Pur. yel. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1803

EUTHAMIA, *Nuttall*. From *eu*, well, and *thames*, crowded; in allusion to the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Chrysocoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chrysocoma gra-*

minifolia, *Solidago lanceolata*; 2, *S. tenuifolia*.

graminifolia 1 Yellow 9, H. Her. 3 N. Amer. . 1758
tenuifolia 2 . Yellow 10, H. Her. 2 N. Amer. . 1758

EÜTOCA, *R. Brown*. From *eutokos*, fruitful; alluding to the great number of seeds. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. The plants of this genus are very pretty. The seeds require to be sown in the flower-border early in spring, in light soil, where they will flower abundantly if not allowed to grow too thick. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phacelia parviflora*; 2, *E. multiflora*. See *Nemophila*.

divaricata . . Lgt. vio. 5, H. A. 1 California 1833
Franklinii . . Pink. . 5, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1827
Menziesii . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 California 1826
multiflora 1 . . Pink. . 6, H. B. 1½ N. Amer. 1826
parviflora 1 . . Blue . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1826
sericea Blue . 6, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1827
viscida 2 Brn. rose 7, H. A. 1½ California 1834
striata Wht. red 7, H. A. 1½ Hybd., gards.
Wrangeliana . Blue . 8, H. A. 1 California 1835

EUXÈNIA, *Chamisso*. From *eu*, beautiful, and *xenos*, a stranger. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is described as a very pretty plant, growing well in peat and loam, and increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass.

grata Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . 1825

EVANESCENT, quickly vanishing.

EVAX. See *Filago pygmaea*.

EVELYNA, *Popp. and Endl.* In honour of the great Evelyn, our first and best writer on forest trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of very desirable Orchids, some of which are terrestrial, but the greater part are epiphytes. The general Orchid-house will afford suitable accommodation in cultivating the genus. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium hirsutum*, *Sobralia caravata*, *Serapias caravata*, *Evelyna lepida*.

bractescens . Red . 7, S. Epi. 1 Merida . . 1845
capitata Wht. yl. 8, S. Ter. ½ Sier. Neva. . 1845
caravata 1 . . Yl. pur. 8, S. Ter. ½ Jamaica . . 1858
columnaris . . W. pur. 6, S. Ter. 1 Sier. Neva. . 1845
ensata Carmin. 8, S. Ter. ½ Sier. Neva. . 1845
flavescens . . Yellow 5, S. Ter. 1 Truxillo . . 1845
furfuracea . . Scarlet 6, S. Epi. ½ Merida . . 1845
kermesina . . Brt. car. 1, S. Epi. ½ Mariquita . 1845
lupulina Rose . 8 S. Ter. 4 Sier. Neva. . 1845

EVEN; applied to a surface when it is not wrinkled or curled.

EVENING FLOWER. See *Hesperantha*.

EVENING PRIMROSE. See *Oenothera*.

EVERGREEN BEECH. See *Fagus betuloides*.

EVERGREEN OAK. See *Quercus ilex*.

EVERGREEN THORN. See *Crataegus Pyracantha*.

EVERLASTING. See *Gnaphalium*.

EVERLASTING PEA. See *Lathyrus latifolius*.

EVÉRNTA, *Acharius*. From *evrnes*, well-branched.

Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. A small bushy plant, of a greenish-white colour; it is found at all seasons on heaths, and is used in dyeing. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lichen stictoceros*—*Prunastri* 1.

EVODIA, *Forster*. From *evodia*, a sweet smell; plant scented. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. An ornamental, evergreen, East Indian shrub, succeeding in sandy loam, and is increased from cuttings planted in sand, under a

glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fagàra tri-phyllo*.

triphylla 1 . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1821

EVODIA. See *Xanthoxylon*.

EVOLVED, unfolded.

EVOLVULUS, *Linn.* From *evolvere*, to roll out, not twining, opposite to *Convolutulus*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Convolutulacæ*. All the species of this genus bear very handsome flowers. They are chiefly plants of very easy culture. The annuals require to be raised on a moderate hotbed, and when potted off, to be treated like other tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *E. sericeus*.

alsinoides . Blue . 7, G. Tr. A. . 1 E. Indies . 1817	
caeruleus . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. . 1 Jamaica . 1845	
emarginatus . Blue . 9, S. Tr. A. . 1 E. Indies . 1816	
gangeticus . Blue . 7, S. Tr. A. . 1 E. Indies . 1820	
hirsutus . Blue . 7, S. Tr. A. . 1 Trinidad . 1818	
incanus 1 . Blue . 7, S. Tr. A. . 1 S. Amer. . 1810	
lanceolatus . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. . 1 S. Amer. . 1818	
latifolius . White . 6, S. Ev. Tw. . 2 Brazil . 1819	
linifolius . Blue . 8, H. Tr. A. . 2 Jamaica . 1732	
nummularius Blue . 9, S. Tr. A. . 1 Jamaica . 1816	
Nuttallianus Blue . 7, H. Tr. A. . 1 N. Amer. . 1824	
pupureo-caeruleus } Pur. bl. 7, S. Ev. S. . 1 Jamaica . 1845	
sericeus . White . 7, S. Tr. A. . 1 W. Indies . 1816	
villosus . Blue . 7, S. Ev. Tr. . 2 S. Amer. . 1810	

EXACUM, *Linn.* From *ex*, out of, and *ago*, to drive; it is said to have the property of expelling poison. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacæ*. These are pretty annuals, requiring to be sown in the open air, in peat soil, and a moist situation. See *Contoubea*, *Hippion*, *Logania*, *Microcala*, and *Sebea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chironia trinervis*.

macranthum Purple 6, S. An. 1½ Ceylon . 1853	
pulchellum . Pink . 6, H. A. ½ N. Jersey . 1826	
trigonum . Blue . 8, H. A. 1½ Nepal . 1820	
bicolor . Pur. w. 6, H. A. ½ E. Indies . 1846	
zeylanicum 1 Blue . 6, G. An. 1 Ceylon . 1847	

EXARILLATE, without aril.

EXCECARIA, *Linn.* From *exceco*, to blind; it is said the juice has the power to cause the loss of sight. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ*. Handsome stove evergreen species, thriving well in open loamy soil; they are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. The juice of *E. Agallocha* affects the eyes with intense pain. Rumphius says, when sailors have been sent ashore to cut fuel, and accidentally rubbed their eyes with the juice of it, they became blinded, and ran about like distracted beings, and some of them finally lost their sight.

Agallocha . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 5 E. Indies . 1820	
glandulosa . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 5 Jamaica . 1821	
serrata . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Chile . 1796	

EXCENTRICAL, out of the centre.

EXCIPULA, *Fries.* From *excipio*, to catch; alluding to the roughness of the plant to the touch. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinacæ*. Minute species of black *Fungi*, found in autumn upon dead raspberry stems—*Rubi*, *strigosa*.

EXCISA, bluntly cut off.

EXCORIATE, stripped of the skin.

EXCURRENT, projecting beyond the edge or point of anything.

EXETER ELM. See *Ulmus montana*.

EXETER OAK. See *Quercus Cerris*.

EXIDIA, *Fries.* From *exido*, to exude; alluding to the sporules exuding from the receptacle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricacæ*. Brownish species, found in autumn and winter on various species of trees—*auricula-Jada*, *flaccida*, *glandulosa*, *recisa*, *rubescens-fusca*.

EXILARIA, *Greville.* From *exilis*, slender; habit of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomacæ*. Greenish, very minute species, found in summer in the sea, and various watery places—*circularis*, *fasciculata*, *flabellata*, *fulgens*.

EXIGUUS, mean, small.

EXOCARPUS, *Labillardiere.* From *exo*, outside, and *karpos*, fruit; the seed is situated on a large fleshy receptacle. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Thymelacæ*. These are large-growing plants, especially *E. cupressiformis*, which is described as a timber tree. They require a mixture of peat and loam to grow in, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.

cupressiformis . Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 35 V. D. L. 1824	
humifusus . . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. Tr. 1½ V. D. L. 1824	
strictus . . . Apetal 4, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Holl. 1822	

EXÓGENOUS, growing by addition to the outer parts of the stem.

EXOGENIUM, *Choisy.* From *exo*, external; exerted stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolutulacæ*. The *Synonymes* of the species of this genus sufficiently indicate its mode of culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Convolutulus Jalapa*, *Ipomæa Jalapa*, *Ipomæa Parga*, *Ipomæa Schiediana*; 2, *Ipomæa filiformis*; 3, *Ipomæa repanda*.

filiforme 2 . Purple 10, S. Ev. Tw. 10 W. Indies 1823	
Purga 1 . . . Ro. pur. 9, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Vera Cruz 1838	
repandum 3 . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 W. Indies 1798	

EXÓSMUS. See *Laurus albidus*.

EXOSPORIUM, *Link.* From *exo*, outside, and *spora*, a spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. A very minute plant, found growing at any season on the lime-tree branches—*Tilia*.

EXOSTEMMA, *De Candolle.* From *exo*, without, and *stemma*, a crown; alluding to the exerted stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. Trees, attaining from twenty to thirty feet high. *E. floribundum* is described as a timber tree. They all require to be grown in loam and peat, and are increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cinchona longiflora*.

brachycarpum White 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1823	
caribæum . . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Indies . 1780	
floribundum . White 7, S. Ev. T. 40 W. Indies . 1794	
longiflorum 1 White 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Caracas . 1820	

EXPECTORANT, anything that promotes the discharge of mucus from the chest.

EXSCÁPUS, without a stalk.

EXSERTED, projecting much beyond something else.

EXSICCATED, dried up.

EXSÚCCUS, dry, sapless.

EXSURGENT, growing upwards.

EXTRA-AXILLARY, growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

EXTRA-FOLIACEOUS, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

EXUVIA, whatever is cast off from plants.

EYEBRIGHT. See *Euphrasia*.

EYSENHÄRDIA, *Kunth*. In honour of Charles William Eysenhardt, M.D., a professor in the University of Königsberg, in Prussia. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This shrub will

thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings will strike root in sand, under a bell-glass, in heat.

amorphoides . Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1837

EZOBO, or **HYSSOP** of our gardens, is the *Hyssopus officinalis*, but the Hyssop, or Ezob, of the Jews, appears to be the Egyptian caper plant (*Clapparis aegyptiaca*).

F.

FABA, *De Candolle*. From *phago*, to eat; the esculent seeds of the common bean are well known. *Linn.* 14, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This species, and its garden varieties, are well known, on account of their seeds being so much used in cookery. They only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Vicia Faba*.

vulgäris 1 . White . 7, H. A. 3 Egypt.
equina . . Purple . 7, H. A. 3

FABACEÆ, or leguminous plants. A most extensive order, consisting of annuals, herbaceous plants, shrubs, and immense trees. It has been long known by the name of *Leguminosæ*, on account of the fruit being produced in pods. This is one of the most important orders in the vegetable world, supplying food, medicine, timber, dyes, scents, cordage, canvas, and many other products far too numerous to mention.

FABAGO, *Tournefort*. From *faba*, a bean; resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*, bean caper. This species thrives well in a light soil and a dry situation; it is increased from seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Zygophyllum fabago*.

major 1 . . Wht. saf. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Syria . . 1596

FABIANA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of Francisco Fabiano, of Valencia, in Spain, a promoter of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The soil adapted to this pretty little shrub is peat and sand, and it may be multiplied by cuttings or seed, in the same manner as Cape-heaths.

imbricata . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Chili . . 1840

FABRICIA, *Gærtner*. In honour of J. C. Fabricius, the celebrated Danish entomologist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Ornamental plants, well adapted for conservatories, as they require to grow to a good size before they will flower. For culture and propagation, see *Leptospermum*.

lævigata . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1783
myrtifolia . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1820
aericea . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1820
stricta . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1827

FACIES, the general appearance of a plant.

FADGÉNIA, *Hooker*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aspidium proliferum*.

FÆCULA, the nutritious powder of wheat, or other things; the albumen of some seeds.

prolifera 1 . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica . 1840

FAFEEER. See *Papyrus antiquorum*.

FAGARA. Its Arabic name. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Plants of easy culture in sandy loam and peat, and increased readily by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: *Xanthoxylon Pterota*. See *Elaphrium*, *Ecodia* and *Xanthoxylon*.

microphylla . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 . 1825
Piperita . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . 1773
pterota 1 . . Gr. wht. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1768
tragodes . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies 1759

FAGELIA, *Necker*. Supposed to be the name of some botanist known to Necker. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very desirable greenhouse or conservatory plant, requiring the same treatment as *Kenndya*. *Synonyme*: *Glycine bituminosa*.

bituminosa . Yel. pur. 6, G. Ev. Tw. 4 C. G. H. 1774

FAGHURAH OF AVICENNA is the *Xanthoxylon hâstile*.

FAGINE is a narcotic extract from the husks of the beech tree nuts.

FAGÓNIA, *Linn.* In honour of M. Fagon, a Frenchman, and great patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*. These plants do not possess much to recommend them. They grow well in loam, peat, and sand mixed, and cuttings root freely when planted in sand, under a glass.

arabica . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Arabia . . 1759
crética . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Candia . . 1739
glutinosa . . Red . 6, G. Ev. Tr. 1 Egypt . . 1820

FAGOPYRUM, *Tournefort*. From *phago*, to eat, and *pyros*, wheat; seed eatable. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. Buck-wheat. A genus very nearly allied to *Poligonum*, to which genus refer for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poligonum acutatum*, *P. cymosum*; 2, *P. FAGOPYRUM*, *P. emarginatum*.

cymosum 1 . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 Nepal . . 1827
vulgäris 2 . . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 Engl., corn fields.

FAGRÆA. Named by Thunberg, after his friend J. T. Fagræus, M.D. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceæ*. These are ornamental stove plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Willughbeia zeylanica*.

morindæfolia Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Java . .
obovata . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Silhet . . 1816
peregrina . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Java . .
zeylanica 1 . White 8, S. Ev. T. 10 Ceylon . . 1816

FAGUS. From *phago*, to eat; in early ages the nuts of the beech tree were used as food. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ*. Hand-

some and very ornamental timber trees, particularly *F. sylvatica*, which is one of the handsomest and best adapted of trees for planting singly in parks or lawns. The beech tree thrives best in a chalky clay or loamy soil, preferring a sheltered situation. They may all be increased by seed, budding, or grafting. The timber is brittle, but much used by turners, joiners, and millwrights. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bétula antàrctica*; 2, *F. sylvatica aspienifolia*, *s. incisà*, *s. laciniatà*, *s. salicifolia*. See *Castanea*.

americàna	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer.
antàrctica	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Magellan 1830
betuloides 1	. . .	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Magellan 1830
castaneefolia	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer.
hybrida	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Hybrid.
Comptoniæfolia	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40
Cunninghamii	. . .	Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 50 N. Zealand 1843
ferruginea	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1766
caroliniana	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Carolina.
heterophylla 2	. . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 Gardens
obliqua	. . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. T. 40 Andes . 1850
purpurea	. . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 60 Germany.
sylvatica	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 60 Brit., woods.
atrorubens	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 60 Gardens.
cristata	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Gardens.
cuprea	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Gardens.
fol. argenteis	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Gardens.
fol. aureis	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 40 Gardens.
incisa	. . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Gardens.
péndula	. . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Gardens.

FAIRY RINGS are produced by a peculiar mode of the growth of several species of agarics, as *Agaricus giganteus*, *oreades*, &c., which are always found growing in circles.

FALCÀRIA. See *Sium Falcària*, or mower's water parsnip.

FALCATE,
FALCIFORM, } bent like a sickle.

FALKENBERG OAK. See *Quercus falkenbergensis*.

FALKIA. Named by Linnæus in honour of J. P. Falk, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1774. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Convolvulacæa*. A desirable little creeper, which grows readily in a mixture of peat and loam, and young plants are easily procured from cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass.

repens . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. Cr. 1½ C. G. H. . . 1774

FALL POISON is the *Amiánthum muscætoxicum*.

FALLEN STARS. See *Palmella hyalina* and *protuberans*.

FALSE ACACIA. See *Robinia Pseud-acacia*.

FALSE ARMERIA. See *Dianthus Pseud-arméria*.

FALSE BARK. The layer on the outside of the stems of Endogens.

FALSE BILBERRY. See *Gaylussacia Pseudo-Vaccinium*.

FALSE CORK-TREE. See *Quercus Pseudo-Süber*.

FALSE DITTANY. See *Dictamnus Fraxinella*.

FALSE SENNA. See *Colutea*.

FALSELY TWO-VALVED; imperfectly two-valved, or having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves.

FAN-NERVED, the nerves disposed like a fan.

FAN PALM. See *Corypha* and *Chamærops*.

FACUARIAC. See *Pandanus*.

FARAMEA, *Aublet*. Meaning of the name not given. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæa*. This shrub is well deserving of culture on ac-

count of its sweet-scented flowers, which are about the size of those of the jasmine. It succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand, and may be increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The plants require plenty of pot room, and a liberal supply of water. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tetramèrium odoratissimum*, *Coffea occidentalis*, *Ixora americana*.

odoratissimum . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies . 1793
FARCTUS, filled full of anything, as an orange with pulp.

FARFARA. See *Tussilago Farfara*.

FARIAM, in rows; as bifariam, trifariam, &c.

FARINA, meal.

FARINACEOUS, full of flour.

FARINACEOUSLY TOMENTOSE, } covered with a
FARINOSELY-TOMENTOSE, } mealy kind of down.

FARSÈTIA, *Turra*. In honour of Philip Farsetti, a noble Venetian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicacæa*. The frame species of this interesting genus thrive well in any light soil, and cuttings strike readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The perennial kinds are well suited for rock-work, or for the front of flower-borders; they may be increased from cuttings planted under a glass, or from seed. The annual species merely require sowing where intended to flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aligsum cheiranthifolium*; 2, *F. ægyptiaca*, *Cheiranthus Farsëtia*; 3, *Aligsum clypeatum*; 4, *Lunaria græca*. See *Aubrieta* and *Berterda*.

cheiranthifolia 1	Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Levant . 1818
cheiranthoides 2	W. pur. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Levant . 1788
clypeata 3	. . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1596
ericaarpa	. . . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Greece . 1820
lunarioides 4	. . . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Archip. . 1731
suffruticosa	. . . Violet 4, F. Ev. S. 1 Persia . 1823

FASCIA, a cross band of colour.

FASCIATED, having pale bands or transverse spots.

FASCICLED, in bundles, or parcels.

FASCICLES, parcels, or bundles.

FASCICULAR, }

FASCICULATE, } arranged in bundles, or parcels.

FASCICLED-RACEMES, racemes collected into parcels.

FASCICLED-WHORLED, arranged in parcels, but forming a whorl, or circle.

FASCICLED-TUBEROUS, } roots composed of
FASCICULATLY-TUBEROUS, } parcels of tubers.

FASTIGIATE, tapering to a narrow point, like a pyramid.

FASTIGIATELY-BRANCHED, the branches becoming gradually shorter from the base to the apex.

FATRÆA. See *Terminàlia Patræa*.

FAUCES, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

FAUX, the orifice of a calyx or corolla.

FAVÙLUS, or HONEYCOMB FUNGUS. See *Poly-porus*.

FAVOSE, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb.

FAVOSELY-SCROBICULATE, excavated in little pits or hollows.

FAYA. See *Myrica Faya*.

FEATHER-GRASS. See *Sirpa pennata*.

FEATHER-NERVED, the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

FEBRIFUGE, } efficacious in moderating fevers.

FEBRIFUGAL, }

FEUCULENT, muddy, thick with sediment.

FECUNDATION, the act of making fruitful.

FEDIA, *Mench.* Derived from *fedus*, an ancient word, signifying a kid. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. An extremely ornamental genus, the seeds of which merely require to be sown in the open border in spring. See *Valerianella*.

cornucopiæ . Red . 7, H. A. 1 S. Europe . 1796
gibbosa . . Rose . 5, H. A. 1 Europe . 1834
graciliflora . Pink . 7, H. A. 1 Algiers . .

FELICIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Chiefly greenhouse plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, of easy culture, for which see *Aster*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aster villosus*; 2, *A. angustifolius*; 3, *A. reflexus*; 4, *A. tenellus*, *A. dentatus*, *Kaulfussia ciliata*.

angustifolia 1 Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
glabra 3 . . Blue . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1804
echinata . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
reflexa 3 . . Red w. 2, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1759
tenella 4 . . Violet . 6, H. A. 2 C. G. H. . 1769

FELLEUS, bitter as gall.

FELON WOOD. See *Solanum Dulcamara*.

FELWORT. See *Swertia*.

FEMALE FERN. See *Asplenium Filix femina*.

FENESTRALIS, having holes, or gaps.

FENNEL. See *Anethum feniculum*.

FENNEL-FLOWER. See *Nigella*.

FENUGREEK. See *Trigonella*.

FENZLIA, *Benth.* In honour of Dr. Fenzl, author of a Monograph of *Alsineæ*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Leptosiphon*.

dianthiflora . Pur. yel. 6, H. A. 4 California . 1833

FERNANDEZIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. Named after George Garcias Fernandez, a Spanish botanist, who is unknown except through the medium of this genus. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Small plants not possessed of much beauty. They may be cultivated in good turfy peat, broken into small pieces, mixed with a few potsherds. The pots must be well drained, and the plants kept in a hot damp stove.

acuta . . . Yel. red 6, S. Epi. 4 Trinidad . 1834
elegans . . . Yellow 6, S. Epi. 4 Trinidad . 1817
longifolia . . Yellow 7, S. Epi. 4 Merida . 1842
lunifera . . . Yellow 6, S. Epi. 4 Brazil . 1842
robusta . . . Yellow 5, S. Epi. 4 Guatemala . 1841

FERNELLA, *Commerson*. After J. Fernel, physician to Henry II. of France, who died in 1558. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Elegant little plants, with fine glossy leaves, well worthy a place in every collection. They succeed well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely in the stove. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coccocypselum buxifolium*.

buxifolia 1 . Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 I. France . 1816
obovata . . Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 I. France . 1816

FERNs or FILICALES consist of three orders of flowerless plants; some species have trunks forty feet or more high.

FERONIA, *De Candolle*. From *Feronia*, the God-

dess of the forests; in allusion to the situation where this fruit-bearing tree grows. It is a native of the woods of Coromandel. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceæ*. A fruit-bearing genus, thriving in a mixture of rich loam and heath mould, and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

elephantum . Blush . 4, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Indies . 1804

FERRARIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Rather ornamental plants when in flower, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; when in a dormant state, they should be kept quite dry. As soon as they begin to grow they should receive a fresh potting, and a regular supply of water. If grown in a warm border, in sandy soil, the bulbs should be planted about six inches deep, and protected from severe weather; they are increased by offsets, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ferrariola viridiflora*. See *Tigridia* and *Viviparica*.

angustifolia . Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1825
antherosa 1 . Grn. brn. 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
strata . . . Dk. pur. 6, H. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . .
divaricata . . Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1-25
elongata . . . Dk. pur. 7, F. Bl. P. 3 M. Video . 1823
obtusifolia . Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1825
uncinata . . . Brown . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1825
undulata . . Grn. brn. 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1775

FERRARIOLA. See *Ferraria*.

FERRÉOLA. See *Maba*.

FERRUGINOUS, iron-coloured, rusty.

FÉRULA, *Tournefort*. From *ferio*, to strike; stems used as rods. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. All the species of *Ferula*, or *Giant-fennel*, are strong-growing plants. They do well in any garden soil, and are easily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *F. nodiflora*; 2, *Peucedanum obtusifolium*; 3, *F. Asafoetida*; 4, *Peucedanum sibiricum*; 5, *Cicuta venenata*. See *Bubon*, *Ferulago*, *Närthea*, *Pastinaca*, and *Selinum*.

ammonacea . White . 6, H. Her. P. 6 Persia . 1831
Asafoetida . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 6 Persia . .
campéstris . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria . 1829
capillaris . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1820
caspica . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus 1819
communis . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 10 S. Eur. . 1597
Ferulago 1 . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 6 S. Eur. . .
glabca . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 8 Italy . 1596
longifolia . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1820
meoides . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1810
nuda . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1821
nudicaulis . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sicily . 1825
obtusifolia 2 Green . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Greece . 1819
orientalis . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1759
paucijuga . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Persia . 1830
pérsica 3 . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 4 Persia . 1782
pubescens . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1820
songrica . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1827
sibirica 4 . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1816
stricta . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1818
sylvatica . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Podolia . 1829
tingitana . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 6 Barbary . 1680
villosa 5 . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824
seseloides.

FERULAGO, *Koch*. From *ferio*, same as *Ferula*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Plants very nearly related to *Ferula*, and requiring precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Férula nodiflora*; 2, *F. thyrsoflora*.

nodiflora 1 . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1596
thyrsoflora 2 . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Crete . 1825



FESCUE GRASS. See *Festuca*.

FESTUCA. Linnaeus derived this name from the Celtic word *fest*, signifying pasture, or food. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. This genus affords some valuable fodder grasses, grows best in a loamy soil, and is increased from seeds. See *Brachypodium*, *Brismus*, *Ceratochloa*, *Corycarpus*, *Dactylis*, *Diplachne*, *Glycèria*, *Mygalurus*, *Schedonorus*, *Schismus*, *Scleròchloa*.

cámbrica	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Wales, mts.
cynosuroides	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 S. Eur. 1820
duriuscula	. . . Apetal	6, H. Grass.	1 Britain, mead.
glabra	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Britain, mead.
glauca	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 S. Eur.
hirsuta	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Germany. 1818
hordeiformis	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Brit., dry pas.
lævis	. . . Apetal	6, H. Grass.	1 Russia. 1806
ovina	. . . Apetal	6, H. Grass.	1 Brit., dry pas.
tenuifolia	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Brit., dry pas.
varia	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 S. Eur. 1823
viripara	. . . Apetal	7, H. Grass.	1 Britain, mts.

alpéstris, *alpina*, *améthystina*, *áspera*, *baleàrica*, *brachyphýlla*, *brachyata*, *bulbosa*, *cæsia*, *capillata*, *ciliata*, *cérvula*, *dumetorum*, *Fœnus*, *fállax*, *flabellata*, *flavescens*, *geniculata*, *glomerata*, *grandiflora*, *Halleri*, *heterophylla*, *internédia*, *læxa*, *mexicana*, *nitans*, *pellens*, *pan-nónica*, *pieta*, *pubescens*, *rubens*, *rubra*, *scabra*, *serotina*, *stricta*, *tenuilla*, *triflora*, *vaginata*, *vallésica*, *viripara*, *xanthina*.

FEUILLEA. See *Joliffia*.

FEVERFEW. See *Pyræthrum*.

FEVERWORT. See *Triosteum*.

FIBIGIA. See *Forselia*.

FIBRILLÆ, the root-like holdfasts of Lichens and other plants.

FIBRILLARIA. See *Racodium*.

FIBRILLOSE, covered with little strings, or fibres.

FIBROUS, composed of fibres.

FIBRO-VASCULAR, consisting of woody tissue, and spiral and other vessels.

FIBULIFORMIS, button-shaped.

FICARIA, *Dillenius*. Derived from *ficus*, a fig; the roots bear tubercles, resembling little figs. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. These desirable plants succeed best if planted in any common soil, under the shade of trees. They are increased by separating the tubers in autumn. *Synonyme*: 1, *F. ranunculoides*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

véna 1.	. . . Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	1 Britain, banks.
pálida	. . . Pa. yel.	5, H. Tu. P.	1 Gardens.
plena	. . . Yellow	5, H. Tu. P.	1 Britain, hedges.

FICOIDALES. An alliance of succulent plants, consisting of four orders, viz., *Basellaceae*, *Mesembryaceae*, *Tetragoniaceae*, and *Scleranthaceae*.

FICOIDÆE. See *Mesembryaceae*.

FICUS, *Linn.* The derivation of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Moraceae*. This is an extensive but easily cultivated genus of plants, some of which are very desirable, especially *F. elástica*, which is one of the most noted. They all thrive well in any light rich soil, or in loam and peat. Cuttings, with their leaves uninjured, root in sand; the stove species in heat. *F. elástica* is

famed for producing a species of India rubber. The glutinous juice of *F. indica* is applied to the teeth and gums to ease the toothache; the Hindoos consider the bark a powerful tonic, and use it in diabetes. *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and the juice of the root is also a powerful tonic. *F. indica* is the celebrated Banyan Tree of India, the seeds of which are supposed to be cooling and alterative. *Synonymes*: 1, *cerasiformis*; 2, *scabra*, *glandulosa*; 3, *nitida*; 4, *venosa*, *leucosticta*; 5, *virens*; 6, *scabra*; 7, *speciosa*, *indica*; 8, *Roxburghii*; 9, *marginális*; 10, *puberula*; 11, *Saussuriana*, *Brassii*, *Galactodendron speciosum*.

acuminata 1.	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Silhet . 1830
Afzeli 11	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	15 S. Leone. 1823
americana	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	8 Guiana . 1820
aquatica	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1768
arbutifolia	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	3 . 1825
áspera	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl. . 1807
aurantiflora	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	10 . 1824
australis	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W. . 1789
barbata	. . . Green	5, S. Cr. S.	1 Singapore 1850
benghalensis	. . . Apetal	3, S. Ev. T.	30 E. Ind. . 1690
Benjamina	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1767
brasiliensis	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	4 Brazil . 1823
Brassii	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Leone. 1822
calyculata	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 N. Spain. 1600
capensis	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H. . 1816
Cáfrica	. . . Apetal	6, G. De. T.	15 S. Eur. . 1548
ciliolata	. . . Apetal	4, G. Ev. S.	4 . 1823
comosa	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1818
Cooperi	. . . Green	5, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W. .
cordata	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H. . 1802
coriacea	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1772
coronata	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	6 . 1800
costata	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1763
costifolia	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 Mexico . 1826
crassifolia	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	10 S. Amer. . 1823
dumosa	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	6 . 1825
elástica	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind. . 1815
elliptica	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	20 S. Amer. . 1824
exasperata 2	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Guinea . 1800
glabrata	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	10 Caraccas . 1816
glomerata	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1818
heterophylla	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 Malabar . 1816
Hookeri 3	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind. . 1816
indica	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	30 E. Ind. . 1759
infectoria	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	15 W. Ind. . 1763
lavigata	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Ind. . 1823
lanceolata	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind. . 1813
lasiophylla	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	10 . 1820
lentiginosa	. . . Apetal	3, S. Ev. T.	12 W. Ind. . 1820
leucotoma 4	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind. . 1763
Lichtensteinii	. . . Apetal	3, S. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H. . 1824
Logánii	. . . Apetal	3, S. Ev. T.	20 Caraccas . 1824
longifolia	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind. . 1825
lucida	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1772
lutescens	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	6 . 1824
macrophylla 8	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. T.	14 N. Holl. .
martiniensis 5	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	20 W. Ind. . 1759
microcarpa	. . . Apetal	6, G. Ev. T.	4 Guinea . 1819
Múntia	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl. . 1822
myrtifolia	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	4 . 1824
nifida	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind. . 1786
nymphæifolia	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind. . 1759
oblongata	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	6 C. G. H. . 1825
obtusata	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	4 . 1821
obtusifolia	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. T.	20 Mexico . 1823
oppositifolia 6	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind. . 1802
pandurata 10	. . . Green	6, S. Ev. T.	15 India . 1850
pedunculata	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer. . 1776
péndula	. . . Apetal	6, S. Ev. T.	12 . 1824
perthusa	. . . Apetal	5, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer. . 1780
populnea	. . . Apetal	4, S. Ev. T.	12 S. Amer. . 1812
pumila	. . . Apetal	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1 China . 1759

racemosa . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1759
religiosa . . .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. T.	25 E. Ind.	. 1731
repens . . .	Apetal 4, S. Ev. Cr.	4 E. Ind.	. 1805
retusa . . .	Apetal 4, S. Ev. S.	2 E. Ind.	. 1793
rubinervia . . .	Apetal 3, S. Ev. T.	10 Brazil .	. 1824
rugosa . . .	Apetal 4, S. Ev. S.	60 S. Leone .	. 1826
sagittata . . .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. Cr.	4 E. Ind.	. 1810
salicifolia 7 . . .	Apetal 5, G. Ev. T.	10 Arabia .	
stipulata . . .	Apetal 5, G. Ev. Cr.	4 China .	. 1771
superstitiosa . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. S.	6 .	. 1763
terebrata . . .	Apetal 4, S. Ev. T.	10 Maurit.	. 1822
tinctoria . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. T.	15 Society Is.	. 1793
tomentosa . . .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	. 1816
ulmifolia . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. S.	4 Philipp.	. 1813
urophylla 9 . . .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. S.	2 India .	. 1829
venosa . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind.	. 1763
virgata . . .	Apetal 5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	. 1816
viscidifolia . . .	Apetal 4, S. Ev. T.	10 .	. 1820

FIDDLE. See *Raimex pälcher*.

FIDDLE-WOOD. See *Citharæxylum*.

FIELD MADDER. See *Rubia*.

FIELD RHUBARB. See *Ferraria cathartica* and *purgans*.

FIELDIA, A. Cunningham. In honour of Baron Field, once chief judge of New South Wales. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. An ornamental species, which may be successfully grown in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, if their leaves are left entire.

australis . . . White . 7, G. Ev. Cr. 1 N. Holl. . 1826

FIELDIA, Gaud. See *Vanda*.

FIG MARIGOLD. See *Mesembryanthemum*.

FIG TREE. See *Ficus*.

FIGWORT. See *Scrophularia*.

FILAGO, *Linn.* From *filum*, a thread; the plant appears as if covered with cotton, or down; whence the name Cotton Rose. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A worthless annual, which merely requires sowing in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Evax pygmaea*—*pygmaea* 1. See *Gnaphalium*.

FILAMENTOSE, thready, or cotton-like.

FILÃO. See *Casuarina*.

FILBERT. See *Corylus Avellana*.

FILFIL BUREE, or WILD PEPPER. See *Vitex trifolia*.

FILICALES, an alliance of Acrogens, consisting of the three orders of Ferns.

FILICES. See Ferns.

FILICOLOGY, the study of Ferns.

FILIFORM, like a thread in form.

FILIPÉNDULA. See *Spiræa Filipéndula* and *Potentilla Filipéndula*.

FILIX FEMINA. See *Asplenium Filix Fémmina*.

FILIX MASCULA. See *Aspidium Filix Mas*.

FILMY LEAF. See *Hymenophyllum*.

FILUM, or SEA WHIPLASH. See *Chorda filum*.

FIMBRIARIA, *Juss.* From *fimbria*, a fringe; leaves much fringed. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A desirable shrub, thriving in a mixture of loam, heath mould, and sand, and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

elegans . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 S. Amer. . 1842

FIMBRIARIA. See *Odonthalia*.

FIMBRIATE, fringed round the margin.

FIMBRILLIFEROUS, bearing many little fringes.

FIMBRISTYLIS, *Vahl.* From *fimbria*, a fringe, and *stylus*, a style; the style is fringed.

Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Herbaceous species of grass, requiring to be grown in ponds or ditches, and increased by seeds—*annua*, *dichotoma*, *diphylla*, *puberula*.

FINGER GRASS. See *Digitaria*.

FINGER-PARTED, five lobes resembling the human hand.

FINGERED LEMON, or PHAT-THU. See *Citrus*.

FIORIN. See *Agròstis stolonifera*.

FIR. See *Pinus*.

FIR MOSS. See *Lycopodium*.

FIRE WEED. See *Senecio hieracifolius*.

FIRM, hardish, tending to solidity.

FISCHERIA, *G. Don.* In honour of F. E. L. Fischer, M.D., Director of the Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Hoya*.

Martiana . Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 S. Amer.
scandens . Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 S. Amer. . 1826

FISH POISON. See *Lepidium piscidium*.

FISH WOOD. See *Piscidia erythrina*.

FISSIDENS, *Hedw.* See *Discranum*.

FISSUS or FIDUS. Divided half way into two or more parts.

FISTULA. See *Cathartocarpus Fistula*.

FISTULAR, { hollow, like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, }

FISTULINA, *Bulliard.* From *fistula*, a pipe. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Crimson little plants, growing in patches about six inches high, and most conspicuous in autumn—*hepatica*.

FITZROYA, *Hooker.* Named in honour of Capt. Robert Fitzroy, R.N. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. Handsome pinaceous trees with the habit of a drooping Cypress; they grow in any light soil, and may be increased either by cuttings or seeds.

patagónica . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Patagonia . 1846

FLABELLATE, fan-shaped.

FLACCID, feeble, weak.

FLACOURTIA. L'Héritier named this genus in honour of Etienne Flacourt, a botanist, and a director of the French East India Company in 1648. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiaceæ*. These are ornamental fruit trees, or shrubs, from four to twenty feet high, and very successfully grown in loam and peat; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *F. Ramontchi* bears leaves and fruit similar to those of the plum. The natives eat the fruit, which are sweet, but leave a slight bitterish taste in the mouth.

cataphracta . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1804
flavescens . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 15 Guinea . 1780
inermis . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1819
Ramontchi . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Madagas. 1775
rhamnoides . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1816
rotundifolia . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1820
sápida . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1800
sepiaria . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1816

FLACOURTIACEÆ, or BIXADS, an order of shrubs and small trees, chiefly natives of tropical climates; a few species bear eatable fruit, and others are useful in medicine, and for various domestic purposes.

FLAGELLARIA, *Linn.* From *flagellum*, alluding to the long flexible branches. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3,

- Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. A curious plant, growing about seven feet high in a mixture of peat and loam; it may be readily increased by suckers. The leaves of this plant are said to be astringent and vulnerary.
indica . . . White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 India . . 1782
- FLAGÉLLÉ**, runners without leaves.
- FLAGELLIFORM**, in form of runners, creeping along the ground.
- FLAKES**, **BIZARRES**, and **PICOTÉES**, are terms used by florists to distinguish different kinds of carnations: *bizarres* are such as contain two colours laid on in stripes upon a white ground; *flakes* have only one colour striped on a white ground; and *picotées* are smaller, without stripes, and with fringed edges.
- FLAME LILY**. See *Pyrolirion*.
- FLAT**, plane, level.
- FLAT PEA**. See *Platylóbium*.
- FLAVERIA**, *Jussieu*. From *flavus*, yellow; because in Chili the plants are used for dyeing that colour. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annuals and biennials of no value. They require to be sown in heat, and when potted off, treated as other tender plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Milleria contrayerba*; 2, *M. angustifolia*; 3, *Flavéria lineàris*.
Contrayerba 1. Yellow . 8, S. B. 1½ Peru . 1794
flavescens . . . Pa. Yel.
angustifolia 2, *maritima* 3.
- FLAX**. See *Linum*.
- FLAX LILY**. See *Phòrmium*.
- FLAX STAR**. See *Lysimáchia Linum-stellatum*.
- FLEABANE**. See *Conyza*.
- FLEAWORT**. See *Inula Pulicària*.
- FLAWEORT**. See *Plantago Psyllium*.
- FLEMINGIA**, *Rozburgh*. In honour of John Fleming, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., an acute botanist, and formerly president of the East India Company's medical establishment in Bengal. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants only worth cultivating in collections. They succeed in any light soil, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
procumbens . Purple . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1 E. Ind. . 1816
prostrata . . Purple . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1 E. Ind. . 1816
congsta, lineata, nana, semialata, stricta.
- FLEXILE**, easily bent in different directions, pliable.
- FLEXUOUS**, having a bent or undulating direction, zigzag.
- FLINDERSIA**, *R. Brown*. In compliment to Captain M. Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by the famous botanist and naturalist, Robert Brown, explored the coast of New Holland in the beginning of the present century. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceæ*. This is a fine tall-growing tree, the wood of which is employed by the natives for various domestic uses; indeed, it is said to be very little inferior to mahogany. It succeeds well in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, with their leaves not cut, will root in sand, under a glass.
australis . . . White . 5, G. Ev. T. 60 N. Holl. . 1823
- FLIX-WEED**. See *Sisymbrium Sophia*.
- FLOCCOSE**, } covered with little tufts, like wool.
- FLOCKY**, }
- FLOCCOSELY-TOMENTOSE**, down, disposed in little tufts.
- FLORAL**, of or belonging to a flower.
- FLORAL-ENVELOPES**, the calyx and corolla, which envelop the inner parts of the flower, are so called.
- FLORESTINA**, *Cass. Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stevia callosa*; 2, *S. pedata*.
callosa 1 . . . White . 6, H. A. 1½ Arkansas . 1824
pedata 2 . . . White . 7, G. A. 1½ Mexico . 1803
- FLORETS**, little flowers; chiefly applied to composite and grasses.
- FLÔS-CÛCULL**. See *Lýchnis Flôs-cûculi*.
- FLÔS JÔVIS**. See *Lýchnis Flôs Jôvis*.
- FLÔS MÂRTINI**. See *Alstroméria Flôs-Martini*.
- FLOSCULOSUS**, composite flowers, consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets.
- FLOWER FENCE**. See *Poinciána*.
- FLOWER OF FOUR HOURS**. See *Mirabilis dichotoma*.
- FLOWER OF JOVE**. See *Lýchnis flôs Jôvis*.
- FLOWERS OF HEAVEN**. See *Nóstoc cæruleum*.
- FLOWERING ASH**. See *Ornus*.
- FLOWERING FERN**. See *Osmânda regâlis*.
- FLOWERING FLAGS**. See *Iridaceæ*.
- FLOWERING RUSH**. See *Bátomus*.
- FLOWKWORD**, or **WATER CUP**. See *Hydrocýtle vulgâris*.
- FLÚGGEA**, *Willdenow*. In honour of John Flugge, a German cryptogamic botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. An evergreen shrub of no beauty, and of the simplest culture—*leucopyrus*.
- FLUITANS**, floating.
- FLUVIALES**. An order of plants now merged in *Juncaginaceæ*, *Pistiaceæ*, and *Naiadaceæ*.
- FLY HONEYSUCKLE**. See *Lonicera Xylóstium*.
- FLY ORCHIS**. See *Ophrys muscifera*.
- FENÍCULUM**, *De Candolle*. See *Anèthum látium*.
- FÈNUGREEK**. See *Trigonèlla Fènum Græcùm*.
- FOERSCH** on the *Upas* tree. See *Antiàris*.
- FÛETENS**, stinking.
- FÛETIDIA**, *A. Cunningham*. From *fætîdus*, fetid; alluding to the smell of the wood. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Barringtoniaceæ*. An ornamental tree, about twenty-five feet high; it requires a turfy loam, mixed with a little peat, and ripened cuttings will soon root if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
mauritiana . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Maurit. . 1825
- FOLIACEOUS**, having the texture of leaves.
- FOLIATE**; when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliate, according to the number of leaflets.
- FOLLICLE**, a particular kind of two-valved seed-vessel, such as that of *Pæony*.
- FOLLICULAR**, like a follicle.
- FOLIOSE FERNS**. See *Lycopôdium*.
- FOLIOSE MOSSES**. See *Bryaceæ*.
- FONTANËSIA**, *Labillardiere*. In honour of the celebrated Desfontaines, professor of botany at Paris. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. If this very ornamental species is planted out in the open ground, it will require a little protection in severe weather. It thrives well in

any common soil, and may be easily increased by layers, or cuttings, under a glass.

phillyræoides. Yellow 8, F. De. S. 10 Syria . . 1787

FONTINALIS, *Linn.* From *fons*, a fountain; alluding to the place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Greenish-looking plants, most conspicuous in the summer season. *F. antipyrretica* is very common, floating in large masses in rivers and pools of water—*antipyrretica*, *capillacea*, *squamæsa*. See *Cinclidotus*.

FOOLS' PARSLEY. See *Æthusa*.

FOOLS' WATER-CRESS. See *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.

FOOTSTALKS, the stalks of leaves, &c.

FORAMEN. An aperture.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT. See *Citrus Paradisi*.

FORFICATUS, pince, or nipper-shaped.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Myosotis palustris*.

FORMOSA, handsome, ornamental.

FORNICATE, arched.

FORRESTIA, *Rich.* See *Pollia*.

FORSKÄHLIA, *Linn.* In honour of Peter Forskahl, a traveller in Egypt. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. Curious little plants, somewhat resembling the nettle. *F. candida* thrives well in any light rich soil, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The annual kinds require to be sown in a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open ground.

angustifolia Wht. grn. 7, H. A. 2 Teneriffe 1779
candida . . Wht. grn. 7, G. Her. P. 14 C. G. H. 1774
tenacissima Wht. grn. 7, H. A. 1½ Egypt . 1767

FORSYTHIA, *Caul.* Named after Mr. Forsyth, a celebrated gardener and writer on Horticulture. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. A genus of ornamental deciduous, nearly hardy shrubs. Its members thrive in common garden soil, and readily increase by cuttings or layers.

suspensa . . Yellow . 3, G. De. S. 10 Japan . 1845
viridissima . Yellow . 2, H. De. S. 10 China . 1845

FORTUNÆA, *Lindley*. In compliment to Mr. Fortune, a collector for the Horticultural Society, by whom he was sent to China. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Juglandaceæ*. An empty cone of this singular plant was received some years ago from Canton by Lord Auckland, then Governor-General of India, and it was at that time supposed to belong to some unknown conifer. It was rediscovered by Mr. Fortune, who sent home seeds, which vegetated.

chinensis . . Yellow . 8, G. Dec. S. 35 China . 1844

FOSSIL PLANTS are such as belong to the ancient world, and are found in a state of petrification.

FOTHERGILLA, *Linn.* In memory of John Fothergill, M.D., an eminent physician of London, and patron of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hamamelidaceæ*. Beautiful shrubs when in leaf and flower, growing from three to six feet high, and bearing pretty, white, sweet-scented flowers. In the shrubbery, they thrive well in a peat soil, and may be increased by layers in spring or autumn, or by seed, which is annually imported from America. *Synonymes*: 1, *F. Gardèni*; 2, *F. major*. See *Chiondia*.

alnifolia . . White . 5, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1765
acuta 1 . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1765
obtus 2 . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1765
serotina . . White . 8, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1765

FOURCRÆA. See *Furcræa*.

FOURCRØYA. See *Furcræa*.

FOUR O'CLOCK FLOWER. See *Mirabilis dichotoma*.

FOUR THIEVES' VINEGAR, a preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

FOWLER'S SERVICE. See *Sorbus Aucuparia*.

FOVEATE,
FOVEOLATE, } pitted, full of little pits.

FOVEOLÆ, little pits or hollows.

FOXGLOVE. See *Aconitum Vulpæria*.

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FOX-GRAPE. See *Vitis labrusca*.

FOX-TAIL GRASS. See *Alopecurus*.

FRAGARIA, *Linn.* From *fragens*, fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. The cultivation and propagation of this genus is so familiar to every one, as are also the wholesomeness and deliciousness of the fruit, that neither need be particularised here any further than that seeds, sown early in spring, will generally fruit the same year very late in autumn. *Synonyme*: 1, *grandiflora*.

bonariensis. Apetal 6, H. Her. P. 2 B. Ayres .
Breslingii . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 France .
calycina 1 . White 4, H. Her. P. 1 France .
canadensis . White 5, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer.
chilensis . . White 5, H. Her. P. 2½ S. Amer. 1727
collina . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Germany 1763
elatiör . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Britain, woods.
grandiflora . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 Surinam . 1759
indica . . Yellow 7, H. Her. Cr. 1 India . 1805
majafæa . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 France .
monophylla . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 . 1773
platandoides . Red . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
vesca . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, woods.
virginiana . White 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1629

FRAGILLARIA, *Lyngbye*. From *fragilis*, brittle; alluding to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Green and brown tufts of *Algae*, found in rivulets and watery places—*aurea*, *confervoides*, *diatomoides*, *hyemalis*, *pectinialis*.

FRANCISCEA, *Pohl*. In honour of Francis, emperor of Austria, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Ornamental dwarfish shrubs, requiring a mixture of peat and loam. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *F. confertiflora*, *Brunsfelsia calycina*, *Besleria inodora*; 2, *Franciscea villosa*; 3, *F. Hopeana*.

acuminata . Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Rio Janeiro 1840
angusta . . Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 4 .
calycina 1 . Blue 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1848
eximia . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1848
hydrange-
æformis } Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1840
capitata . Purple 10, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1840
latifolia . Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Rio Janeiro 1840
Lockhartii . Purple 4, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . . 1840
Pohlana . Blue wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1840
uniflora 3 . Wt. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1826

FRANCOA. Cavanilles named this genus after F. Franco, a Valencian promoter of botany in the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Francoaceæ*. Beautiful plants when in flower, and well worthy a place in every collection. They may be planted out in the open ground,

in a warm sheltered situation, with a slight protection in severe weather. They can only be increased by seeds.

appendiculata. Purple 7, H. Her. P. 3 Chile . 1830
ramosa . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1831
sanchifolia . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2½ Chile . 1830

FRANCOACEÆ, or FRANCOADS. Herbaceous plants without stems. All hitherto discovered are natives of Chili. The species are used in medicine and as dyes.

FRANCEÛRIA, De Candolle. See *Invula*.

FRANGÛLA, Tournefort. See *Rhamnus*.

FRANKËNIA. Named by Linnæus in honour of John Frankenius, professor of botany at Upsal, who died in 1661. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Frankeniaceæ*. Truly beautiful, little evergreen shrubs or herbs. The hardy kinds are particularly well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or they may be grown in small pots, and placed among the alpine plants. The greenhouse species should be placed on the front shelf in winter. All the species grow well in loam, peat, and sand, with the pots well drained; they are easily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *hispida*; 2, *hirsuta*.

corymbosa . . Red 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Barbary . 1819
erictifolia . . Red 7, G. Ev. Tr. 4 Canaries 1816
hirsuta 1 . . Li. blue 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Siberia . 1789
intermedia 2 . White 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 S. Eur. . 1817
lævis . . . Flesh 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Eng., salt m.
mollis . . . Red 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Caucasus 1824
nodiflora . . Flesh 6, G. Ev. Tr. 4 C. G. H. 1818
Nöthria . . Flesh 7, H. Ev. Tr. 4 C. G. H. 1816
pauciflora . . Pink 7, G. Ev. Tr. 4 N. Holl. 1824
pulverulenta . Red 7, H. Tr. A. 4 Eng., com.

FRANKENIACEÆ, or FRANKENIADS. Herbaceous plants or small undershrubs. They form but a small order, and are but little used in their native countries for any domestic purposes.

FRANKENSE of Indian temples. See *Balsamodendron* and *Boswellia thurifera*.

FRANKENSE. See *Pinus Teda*.

FRANZËRIA, Cavanilles. In honour of Antony Franzer, a botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs of no interest. They grow in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings — *ambrosioides*, *artemisioides*.

FRASËRA. Michaux dedicated this genus in honour of John Fraser, an indefatigable collector of North American plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A very curious little plant, found in the morasses of North America, and successfully cultivated in peat soil, and increased by seeds or divisions. The root of this plant is a pure and excellent bitter. *Synonymes*: 1, *Waltéri*.

carolinensis 1. Grn. yel. 7, H. P. 4 Carolina . 1795

FRAXINËLLA. See *Dicladannus Fraxinella*.

FRAXËNUS, Linn. From *phraxis*, a separation; the wood is used in making hedges. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. Most of the species are large-growing trees, well suited for plantations. *F. excelsior* is one of the most useful of our native timber trees; its wood is much used by coachmakers, wheelwrights, and for many

implements used in husbandry. Any of the kinds may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash, but they are most frequently raised from seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year. The bark of several of the species yields a concrete discharge called *manna*, which is a sweet and gentle purgative. *Synonymes*: 1, *discolor*; 2, *crispa*; 3, *simplicifolia*; 4, *caroliniana*, *subseriata*; 5, *Böscii*; 6, *Fraxinus nana*; 7, *nigra*; 8, *excelsior verrucosa*. See *Ornus* and *Pterocarya*.

acuminata . Green 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. . 1723
alba . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1823
amarissima . Green 5, H. De. T. 20
americana . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1723
latifolia . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25
angustifolia . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Spain . 1825
appendica . Green 5, H. De. T. 25
appendiculata . Green 5, H. De. T. 25
argentea . . Green 6, H. De. T. 15 Corsica . . 1825
atrovirens . Green 5, H. De. S. 6 Brit., gards.
atrea . . . Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Brit., gards.
caroliniana . Green 6, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1783
cinerea . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1824
curvidens . . Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Carolina . 1811
dipetala . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Mexico .
elliptica . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1825
epiptera 1 . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1823
excelsior 2 . . Green 5, H. De. T. 70 Brit., woods.
argentea . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
atrea . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
atrea-pén- } Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Britain . Gards.
dula . . . }
erosa . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
fungosa . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
horizontalis . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
jaspidæa . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Gardens.
Kincalmæ . Green 4, H. De. T. 40 Kincairney
litesa . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Britain, gards.
nana . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 10 Brit., gards.
pendula . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Brit., gards.
striata . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Brit., gards.
verticillaris . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Brit., gards.
expansa . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
fusca . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1823
heterophylla 3 . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Eng., woods.
variegata . . Green 4, H. De. T. 25 Ireland, gards.
juglandifolia . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1783
subinte- } Green 5, H. De. T. 40 Carolina .
gerrima 4 }
laciniata . . Green 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. .
lancea . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 35 N. Amer. . 1820
lenticifolia . Green 5, H. De. T. 6 Aleppo . . 1710
pendula . . . Green 6, H. De. T. 6 Germany . 1833
longifolia . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
lucida . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20
macrophylla . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 . 1823
mexicana . . Green 4, H. De. T. 30 Mexico . . 1825
mixta . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
monströsa . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Brit., woods.
nana 5 . . . Green 6, H. De. T. 6
nigra . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1825
ovata . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .
oxycarpa . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Caucasus . 1815
oxyphylla . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 S. Europe . 1821
pallida . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .
pauuosa . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Carolina . 1820
parvifolia . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Levant . . 1822
platycarpa . . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1820
polemoni- } Green 4, H. De. S. 20 N. Amer. . 1812
folia 6 }
pubescens 7 . Green 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1811
latifolia . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Gardens.
longifolia . . Green 5, H. De. S. 20 N. Amer. . 1812
subpubes- } Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Gardens.
cens . . . }
pulverulenta . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
quadrangu- } Green 5, H. De. T. 35 N. Amer. . 1822
lata . . . }
nervosa . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 35
Richardi . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .
rubicunda . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
rufa Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1822

- sambucifolia . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1800
 crispa . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Gardens.
 tamariscifolia Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Levant .
 verrucosa 8 . Green 5, H. De. T. 60 Eng., woods.
 pendula . . Green 5, H. De. T. 40 Eng., gards.
 versicolor . . Green 5, H. De. T. 25 Brit., gards.
 virens . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20
 variegata . Green 4, H. De. T. 20
 viridis . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1824
- FRAZERA.** See *Frasera*.
- FREE**, apart from each other, not connected together.
- FREE STONE** and **CLING STONE FRUIT.** Stone fruit, as peaches, plums, &c., are so called when the stone containing the kernel separates or adheres to the flesh of the fruit.
- FRENCH BEANS.** See *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
- FRENCH BERRIES.** See *Rhamnus infectiorius* and *saxatilis*.
- FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.** See *Hedysarum coronarium*.
- FRENCH MARIGOLD.** See *Tagetes patula*.
- FRENCH MUSHROOM.** See *Agaricus Prunius*.
- FRENCH OAK.** See *Catalpa longissima*.
- FRENCH SORREL.** See *Rumex*.
- FRENCH TURNIP.** See *Brassica Napus esculenta*.
- FRENELA, Mirb.** Named in honour of M. Frenel, member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. These are handsome trees, growing from twenty to thirty feet high, but being natives of N. Holland they are not hardy. Sandy loam and peat suits them, and increase is by cuttings and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thuja australis, cupressus australis, Callitris australis*; 2, *C. fruticosa, C. oblonga*; 3, *C. rhomboidea*; 4, *C. cupressiformis, cupressus australis, C. triquetra, C. articulata, Juniperus Cunninghamia*.
australis 1 . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. .
fruticosa 2 . Apetal 4, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. .
rhomboidea 3 . Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. . 1822
triquetra 4 . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. . 1824
- FREYCISETIA, Gaud.** In honour of Capt. Freycinet, a French circumnavigator. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Pandanaceæ*. Tree-like plants, often sending out roots from their stems. Some of the species have a climbing habit. All are ornamental, and may be grown in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings.
Baueriana . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Norfolk I. .
imbricata . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 18 Java . .
javanica . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 15 Java . .
- FREYLIANA, G. Don.** See *Capraria*.
- FREZIERA, Swartz.** Named in compliment to A. F. Frezier, a French traveller in Chili and the South Sea. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. An ornamental, tall-growing tree, with the habit of *Laurus*. It requires to be grown in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and the cuttings take, when planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymie*: 1, *Erotium theoides*.
theoides . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1813
- FRIAR'S BALSAM** is a tincture prepared from a gum-resin obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*.
- FRIAR'S-COWL.** See *Arisarum*.
- FRIESIA, De Candolle.** In honour of the celebrated cryptogamic botanist, Elias Fries, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Lund. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, from three to six feet high; it grows freely in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings will root without difficulty in a pot of sand. *Synonymie*; 1, *Elaeocarpus pedunculatus*.
pedunculata 1 . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1818
- FRIESLAND OAT.** A large variety of the common oat (*Avena sativa*).
- FRINGED VIOLET** of New Holland. See *Thysanotus*.
- FRINGED**, having a border like a fringe.
- FRINGE-TOOTHED**, the border toothed so as to appear fringed.
- FRINGE-TREE.** See *Chionanthus*.
- FRITILLARIA, Linn.** From *fritillus*, a chess-board; alluding to the chequered sepals of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants have very singular and showy flowers. They all succeed well in a sandy soil, in the open ground, and may be increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lilium Kamschatkense*; 2, *F. latifolia minor*; 3, *pyrenaica*; 4, *melodragis alba*; 5, *Lilium pudicum*; 6, *F. racemosa*; 7, *F. racemosa minor*; 8, *F. tulipifolia*. See *Lilium*.
alba . . . White 5, H. Bl. P. 1 N. Amer. .
cuprea . . . Copper 7, H. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 1830
imperialis . . Dk. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Persia . 1596
aurantia . . Or. red 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Gardens .
flava . . . Yellow 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Persia . 1596
flava-plena . Yellow 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Gardens .
græca 8 . . Pur. gr. 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Mt. Hymet. 1857
Kotschyana Yl pur. 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Mt. Elburg. 1844
rubra . . . Red . 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Persia . 1596
rubra-plena Red . 5, H. Bl. P. 4 Gardens .
scandens . Yellow 4, H. Bl. P. 4 Siberia . 1827
variegata . Red . 5, H. Bl. P. 4 Gardens .
lanceolata 1 . Dk. pr. 5, H. Bl. P. 4 Kamtschat. 1759
latifolia . . Red . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus . 1604
leucantha . . White 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Siberia . 1822
lustratica . . Br. pur. 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1825
lutea . . . Yellow 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus . 1812
melodragis . Purple 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Britain .
multiplex . Purple 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Gardens .
meleagroides Purple 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Siberia . 1824
messanensis . Br. pur. 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1825
minor . . . Br. spo. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Altai Mts. 1830
nervosa 2 . . Dk. pur. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus . 1826
nlgra 3 . . Yl. pur. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1596
obliqua . . . Yl. pur. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus .
oxyptala . . Pur. lil. 4, F. Bl. P. 4 Kamaon . 1853
pallidiflora . Yellow 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Longaria . 1849
persica . . . Brown 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Persia . 1596
infima . . . Brown 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Persia . 1596
præcox 4 . . White 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Europe .
pudica 5 . . Pur. yl. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824
pyrenaica 6 . . Dk. pur. 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus . 1605
tendilla 7 . . Purple 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus . 1826
tulipifolia . . Br. pur. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Crimea . 1822
verticillata . Purple 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Crimea . 1823
- FRITILLARY.** See *Fritillaria*.
- FROG-BIT.** See *Hydrocharis*.
- FROG-ORCHIS.** See *Gymnadenia vireidis*.
- FROG-WORT, or CROW-FOOT.** See *Ranunculus*.
- FROLÖVIA, De Candolle.** In honour of M. Frolow, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymie*: *Saussurea Frolövia*.
lyrata 1 . . Sulphur . 9, H. Her. P. 2 Altaia . 1834
- FRONDS** are not leaves, but a combination of leaves and stems, as in many algae and liverworts, and also the leaves of palms and ferns.

FRONDOSE FERNS, or CLUB MOSSES. See *Lycopodium*.

FROSTED, covered with glittering particles.

FRUCTIFEROUS, that which bears fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, all those parts composing the fruit of plants.

FRUIT ANIMALCULÆ. See *Zoocarpæ*.

FRUIT OF JOVE. See *Diospyros*.

FRUTULIA, *Agardh*. From *frustula*, fragments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. These species are found in fresh water.—*fasciata*, *Olva*.

FRUTESCENT, } shrubby.

FRUTICOSE, }

FRUTESCENT CELANDINE. See *Boccònia frutescens*.

FRUTICULOSE, applied to a little shrub.

FUCACEÆ, FUCALES, or SEA-WRACKS. An extensive order of aquatic plants, most of which occupy the sea, although a few are found in fresh water. Some are eatable, others possess important medicinal properties, and others are extensively used for domestic purposes.

FUCATUS, coloured, stained.

FUCHSIA, *Plumier*. In honour of the celebrated German botanist, Leonard Fuchs, author of *Historia Stirpium*, in 1542. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagræacæ*. A most beautiful and well-known genus of plants, well worthy a place in every garden. The garden varieties are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. Descriptions of their colours and characters are given in the nursery-men's annual catalogues. A mixture of loam and peat suits them well, but they will grow equally well in any light rich soil; and young cuttings will root freely in sand or soil; if placed under a glass, it must occasionally be taken off to give air, or the cuttings are liable to damp. *Synonymes*: 1, *macrostemon cónica*; 2, *m. discolor*; 3, *Skinnera exorticata*; 4, *macrostemon globosa*; 5, *m. elegans*; 6, *m. gracilis*, *F. decussata*; 7, *radicans*; 8, *cordifolia*. See *Schrædera*.

alpéstris . . .	Crimson 8, G. De. S. 6	Org. Mts. 1824
apétala . . .	Purple 9, G. Ev. S. 8	Chile . . 1824
arboréscens . .	Pink . 10, G. Ev. S. 12	Mexico . 1824
bacillaris . . .	Rosy . 9, G. De. S. 4	Mexico . 1829
coccinea . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 6	Chile . . 1788
cónica 1 . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 4	Chile . . 1826
cordifolia . . .	Orange 8, G. De. S. 3	Mexico . 1840
corymbiflora . .	Scarlet 8, G. De. S. 6	Peru . . 1840
cylindracea . .	Scarlet 8, F. De. S. 2	Demerara 1837
denticulata . .	Crimson 8, G. De. S. 3	Brazil . .
dependens . . .	Red . 12, G. De. S. 2	Peru . . 1846
discolor 2 . . .	Pur. red 8, G. Ev. S. 3	Pt. Fam. 1830
exorticata 3 . .	Gn. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Zeal. 1824
fulgens . . .	Vermil. 7, G. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . 1837
globosa 4 . . .	Cr. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Hybrid. 1830
elegans 5 . . .	Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Eng. hyb. 1836
gracilis 6 . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 8	Chile . . 1823
multiflora . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 6	Chile . . 1824
hybrida . . .	Scarlet 8, G. Ev. S. 8	Hybrid. 1825
integrifolia 7 .	Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Brazil . . 1841
lycioides . . .	Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 4	Chile . . 1796
macrostemon . .	Scr. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Chile . . 1823
recurvata . . .	Violet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Hybrid. 1835
macrantha . . .	Red . 4, G. De. S. 4	Peru . . 1845
miniata . . .	Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Grenada 1840
microphylla . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 1	Mexico . 1823
nitricans . . .	Ro. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. Amer. 1849
parviflora . . .	Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . 1824

radicans . . .	Orange 10, F. De. S. 2	Brazil . . 1827
ranunculiflora .	Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Hybrid . 1850
serratifolia . .	Scr. grn. 6, G. De. S. 3	Peru . . 1844
simplicifolia . .	Crimson 9, G. De. S. 3	Brazil . . 1858
spectabilis . . .	Scarlet 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Andes . 1847
stans 8 . . .	Scr. grn. 8, G. De. S. 4	Totontope 1832
tetradactyla . .	Rose . 7, G. De. S. 3	Guatemala 1842
triphylla . . .	Crimson 9, G. De. S. 2	Pichinchia 1842
tenella . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 6	Chile . . 1824
thymifolia . . .	Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	Mexico . 1828
venusta . . .	Purple 10, G. De. S. 6	Mexico . 1825
virgata . . .	Scr. pur. 8, G. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . 1825

SELECTION OF GARDEN HYBRIDS.—Light-coloured flowers.—*Acantha*, *Alice Maud*, *Alícia*, *Bell's Queen*, *Candidissima*, *Cassandra*, *Chandlerii*, *Cleopatra*, *Conspicua arborea*, *Coronet*, *Countess Cornwallis*, *Decora*, *Delicata*, *Dr. Jephson*, *Duchess of Sutherland*, *Helena*, *Lady Julia*, *Leucantha*, *Mrs. Lane*, *Napoleon*, *Norfolk Hero*, *Nymph*, *Prima Donna*, *Queen of Beauties*, *Rose-alba*, *Sanguinea*, *Sanspareil*, *Smith's Queen Victoria*, *Sir H. Pottinger*, *Sylph*, *Tricolor*, *Venusta*, *Venus Victrix*, *Yela*, *Zelica*.—Dark-coloured flowers.—*Admiral*, *Atlas*, *Attraction*, *Bridegroom*, *Brockmanni*, *Brewsteri*, *Colossus*, *Corallina*, *Conductor*, *Countess Tyrconnel*, *Defiance*, *Eclipse*, *Elegans*, *Erecta-elegans*, *Eximia*, *Exoniensis*, *Expansa*, *Formosa-elegans*, *Gem*, *Gigantea*, *Globosa superba*, *Globosa Devonica*, *Iveryana*, *Kentish Bride*, *Kentish Hero*, *Lady Walsingham*, *Lancei*, *Lindleyana*, *Louvi*, *Magnet*, *Magnifica*, *Magniflora*, *Majestica*, *Paragon*, *President*, *Queen of Beauties*, *Recurra*, *Reflexa*, *Riccartoni*, *Robusta*, *Standishii*, *Stanwelliana*, *Splendida*, *Willmoreana*, *Youellii*, *Youell's Queen Victoria*, &c.

FUCUS, *Linn.* Derived from *phukos*, a Greek name for sea-weed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucacæ*. All the species of this genus are common on the sea-coasts, especially *F. vesiculosus*, which is much employed in the manufacture of kelp, and in some of the Scottish islands it is the chief support of horses, cattle, and sheep in the winter months; while *F. serratus* is the chief food of the cattle in Norway—*canaliculatus*, *ceranoides*, *distichus*, *lõrens*, *nodosus*, *Mackii*, *serratus*, *tuberculatus*, *vesiculosus*, *laterifructus*, *linearis*, *longifructus*, *subcostatus*.

FUGACIOUS, lasting but for a short time.

FUGOSIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Bernard Cienfuegos, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Pretty flowering shrubs, resembling *Turneras*, propagated easily by cuttings, and requiring the temperature of the stove, or a warm greenhouse. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hibiscus cuneiformis*, *Lagunaria cuneiformis*, *H. capriodorus*; 2, *H. hakeæfolius*; 3, *H. lilacinus*.

cuneiformis 1	Wt. red 7, G. Ev. S. 4	Australia . 1856
hakeæfolia 2	Lil. red 8, G. Ev. S. 4	Swan R. . 1846
heterophylla	Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 4	St. Martha 1845
lilacinus 3	Lilac . 8, G. Ev. S. 5	Swan R. . 1836

FUIRENA, *Rottboll*. In honour of G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperacæ*. A curious species of grass, growing best in a boggy soil, and increased by divisions.

umbellata . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Grass 1	W. Indies . 1825
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FULCRA, scales and stipules.

FULGENT, bright, glittering, shining.

FULHAM OAK. See *Quercus Cérus Fulhamensis*.

FULVOUS, tawny-yellow, or fox-coloured.

FUMARIA, *Linn.* From *fumus*, smoke; alluding to the disagreeable smell of the plant. Our English word *fumitory* is derived from the French name of the genus *Fumeterre*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. *F. capreolata* and *média* are two species well worthy of extensive culture; they do best sown under a hedge, to which they will attach themselves and make a beautiful appearance. They only require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymy*: 1, *F. capreolata*. See *Corýdalis*, *Cysticâpnos*, *Dielytra*, *Sarcocâpnos*.

<i>capreolata</i>	Flesh	. 7, H. Cl. A. 4	Europe	. . .
<i>Burchelliana</i>	Pink	. 4, H. A. 4	C. G. H.	. . 1816
<i>densiflora</i>	Pink	. 7, H. A. 1	Montpel.	. 1824
<i>formosa</i>	Pink	. 7, H. A. 1	S. Europe	. 1816
<i>média</i>	Flesh	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3	Brit., corn fields.	
<i>micrantha</i>	Pink	. 7, H. A. 1	Spain	. . 1823
<i>spicata</i>	Flesh	. 7, H. A. 6	S. Europe	. 1714
<i>Vaillantii</i>	Pink	. 7, H. A. 1	Eng., corn fields.	

officinalis, *parviflora*.

FUMARIACEÆ, or **FUME-WORTS**, are a small order of herbaceous plants, possessing in some species considerable beauty. They are but little used for domestic purposes.

FUMITORY. See *Fumaria*.

FUMOSUS, strong-scented.

FUNARIA, *Linn.* From *funis*, a rope; alluding to the twisted formation of the fruit-stalks. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Minute species of moss, found growing in tufts on rocks and cottage-roofs, during the winter and spring months. See *Entosthodon* and *Weissia*. —*hibernica*, *hygrométrica*, *Muhlenbergii*.

FUNDI, or **FUNDUNGI**. See *Paspalum exile*.

FUNERAL CYPRESS. See *Cupressus funëbris*.

FUNGI. Extensive groups of singular plants, known as blights, blasts, mildews, and mushrooms.

FUNGIFORMIS, shaped like a mushroom.

FUNGOID FLOWERS. See *Rhizogens*.

FUNGOUS, having the consistence of a mushroom.

FUNGUS MELITENSIS, or **MALTESE MUSHROOM**, is *Cynomidium coccineum*.

FUNCULE, a little stalk, by which the seed is attached to the placenta.

FUNKIA. Named by Sprengel in honour of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Ornamental species, requiring a warm situation in the flower-garden, otherwise they will not flower well; they are easily multiplied by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hemerocallis lanceæfolia*; 2, *H. cærulea*; 3, *H. japonica*.

<i>albo-marginata</i>	Lilac	. 7, G. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1837
<i>lancoæfolia</i>	Lilac	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Japan	. . 1829
<i>variegata</i>	Lilac	. 7, H. Her. P. 1		

<i>ovata</i>	2.	Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1790
<i>Sieboldiana</i>		Lilac	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1830
<i>subcordata</i>	3.	White	. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1790
<i>undulata</i>		Lilac	. 8, F. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1834
<i>variegata</i>		Lilac	. 8, F. Her. P. 1	Japan	. . 1834

FURCATE, forked.

FURCATELY-DIVIDED, divided in a furcate manner.

FURCELLARIA, *Lamour.* From *furcella*, a little fork; alluding to the arrangement of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiaceæ*. A small plant, most conspicuous in spring and autumn—*fastigiata*.

FURCRAEA. Named by Ventenat, in honour of M. Fourcroy, a celebrated French chemist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A noble genus of plants, resembling in a great measure the genus *Agave*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonymy*: 1, *Agave fœtida*.

<i>australis</i>	Green	. 6, S. Her. P. 4	N. Hol.	. . 1811
<i>Cântula</i>	Gr. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 6	China	. . 1818
<i>cubensis</i>	Green	. 7, S. Her. P. 6	S. Amer.	. 1789
<i>flavo-viridis</i>	Gr. yel.	. 7, G. Her. P. 6	Mexico	. 1859
<i>gigantea</i>	1. Green	. 8, S. Her. P. 16	S. Amer.	. 1690
<i>longæva</i>	Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. T. 50	Mexico	. 1833
<i>madagascariensis</i>	Yellow	. 8, S. Her. P. 8	Madagas.	. 1825
<i>rigida</i>	Green	. 5, S. Her. P. 6	S. Amer.	. 1763
<i>tuberosa</i>	Green	. 8, S. Her. P. 10	S. Amer.	. 1739

FURFURACEOUS, scaly, mealy, scurfy.

FUROGGI. See *Symplocos japonica*.

FURROWED, having longitudinal furrows, or channels.

FURZE. See *Ulex europæus*.

FUSÂNUS, *Linn.* Derived from the French, *fusain*, a spindle tree; on account of the resemblance of the leaves and fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalaceæ*. A worthless, evergreen, Cape shrub, requiring the same treatment as other Cape greenhouse shrubs—*compressus*.

FUSARIUM, *Link.* From *fusus*, a spindle; alluding to the shape of the sporules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. An extremely minute species, of a pinkish colour, found chiefly in spring on dead nettle stems—*roseum*, *tremelloides*.

FUSCOUS, blackish-brown.

FUSIDIUM, *Fries.* From *fusus*, a spindle; the sporidia are spindle-shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Whitish-coloured species, chiefly to be met with in autumn on dead beech leaves—*candidum*, *flavo-virens*, *griseum*. See *Fusisporium*.

FUSIFORM, spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

FUSISPORIUM, *Link.* From *fusus*, a spindle, and *sporas*, a seed; referring to the fusiform spores. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Found on onions, decayed cucumbers, &c.—*atrovirens*, *aurantiacum*, *Buxi*.

FUSTIC-WOOD. See *MacLura tinctoria*.

G.

GÆRTNERA, *Lamarck*. In honour of J. Gærtner, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceæ*. These plants are ornamental, and thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sandy soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hiptage obtusifolia*; 2, *H. mandablotia*.

obtusifolia 1. White 4, S. Ev. Tw. 20 China. . 1810
racemosa 2. Wt. yl. 4, S. Ev. Tw. 15 E. Indies 1796

GAGEA, *Salisbury*. In honour of Sir Thomas Gage, a botanical amateur. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species of this genus are very handsome, and thrive well in any light soil, in the open ground, and may be readily increased from offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ornithogalum bohémicum*; 2, *O. luteum*; 3, *O. luteum*, *Gagea lutea*; 4, *O. pygmaeum*; 5, *Anthéricum serotinum*; 6, *O. minimum*, *arvense*; 7, *O. striatum*; 8, *O. uniflorum*; 9, *O. fistulosum*.

<i>bohémica</i> 1.	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	1	Bohemia	. . 1825
<i>bracteolaris</i> 2	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Europe	. . 1817
<i>bulbifera</i> .	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Tauria	. . 1829
<i>chlorantha</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Siberia	. . 1819
<i>circinata</i> .	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Siberia	. . 1789
<i>fascicularis</i> 3	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	3	Britain, woods.	
<i>glauca</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Switzerland	. 1825
<i>liotardi</i> 9.	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	S. Europe	. 1825
<i>podolica</i> .	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Podolia	. 1827
<i>pustilla</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Bohemia	. 1825
<i>pygmaea</i> 4.	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Spain	. 1825
<i>serotina</i> 5.	Yel. 6,	H. Bl. P.	2	Wales, woods.	
<i>spathacea</i> .	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Germany	. 1753
<i>stellaris</i> 6.	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Sweden	. 1759
<i>Sternbergii</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Switzerland	. 1826
<i>striata</i> 7.	Yel. 7,	H. Bl. P.	2	Europe	. 1826
<i>sylvatica</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Europe	. . .
<i>uniflora</i> 8.	Yel. 5,	H. Bl. P.	2	Siberia	. . 1781
<i>villosa</i> .	Yel. 4,	H. Bl. P.	2	Caucasus	. . 1825

GAGLEE. See *Arum maculatum*.

GAGNEBINA, *Necker*. The meaning unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Very ornamental evergreen shrubs, growing about six feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Mimosa*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mimosa pterocarpa*; 2, *Acacia tamariscina*.

axillaris 1. . Yellow 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Maurit. . 1824
tamariscina 2 Yellow 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Maurit. . 1824

GAGNIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of H. Gahn, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*.—*procera*.

GAILLARDIA. Named by Fougereux, in honour of M. Gaillard de Marentonneau, an amateur botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental species, particularly *G. bicolor*; they grow well in any common soil, and increase readily by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Virgilia helodes*; 2, *G. bicolor*, *Drummondii*.

<i>aristata</i> .	Orange 8,	H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1812
<i>Beselari</i> .	Or. red 7,	G. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>bicolor</i> 1 .	Yellow 8,	H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1787
<i>coronata</i> .	Red brn. 7,	G. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
<i>picta</i> 2 .	Yellow 8,	H. Her. P. 2	Louisiana	1833
<i>Richardsoni</i> .	Orange 7,	H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1829

GALACTIA, *P. Brown*. From *gala*, milk. *G. pendula* yields a milky juice when cut or broken. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are very handsome plants, especially *G. pendula*, which is a very desirable twiner. They require precisely the same treatment in culture and propagation as *Clitoria*, except that the North American species do not require to be grown in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ervum volubile*; 2, *Hedysarum volubile*. See *Barbieria*.

<i>cubensis</i> .	Rose 7,	S. Her. Cl. 4	Cuba	. 1826
<i>glabella</i> 1 .	Purple 7,	H. De. Tw. 4	N. Amer.	
<i>mollis</i> 2 .	Purple 7,	H. De. Tw. 4	N. Amer.	1827
<i>pendula</i> .	Red 7,	S. Ev. Tw. 6	Jamaica	1794
<i>sericea</i> .	Rose 7,	S. Ev. Tw. 6	Bourbon	1824

GALACTITES, *Mærch*. From *gala*, milk; alluding to the white veins of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.! Very pretty annuals, which only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Centaurea Galactites*.

<i>australis</i> .	Purple 7,	H. A. 1	N. Hol.	1824
<i>tomentosa</i> 1 .	Purple 7,	H. A. 1	S. Eur.	1783

GALACTODENDRON, *Kunth*. Derived from *gala*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Artocarpaceæ*. This is a lofty-growing tree, attaining the height of fifty feet; it may be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings. See *Ficus*.

utile . . Grn. wht. 4, S. Ev. T. 60 Caracass . . 1823

GALAM BUTTER. See *Pentadesma Butyracea*.

GALANGALE. See *Kempferia Galanga* and *Alpinia Galanga*.

GALANTHUS, *Linn.* From *gala*, milk, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the milk-white flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are dwarf, but very pretty species, of the simplest culture.

<i>nivalis</i> . .	White 2,	H. Bl. P. 1	Britain, mead.
<i>plicatus</i> . .	White 2,	H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea
<i>reflexus</i> . .	Green 2,	H. Bl. P. 1	Levant

GALARDIA. See *Gaillardia*.

GALATÉLLA, *De Candolle*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Aster*.

GÁLAX, *Linn.* From *gala* milk; alluding to the whiteness of the flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolaceæ*. The species is pretty, and succeeds best in peaty soil, in a moist situation; it is readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Blandfordia cordata*.

aphylla . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1786

GALAXIA, *Thunberg*. From *galaktiao*, to abound in milk. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. These are very pretty Cape bulbs, and grow best in a sandy peat soil; they are easily increased from offsets. See *Lapeyrousia*.

<i>graminea</i> .	It. yel. 7,	G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
<i>grandiflora</i> .	Dk. yel. 7,	G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1799
<i>mucronularis</i>	Purple 7,	G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	1799

ovata . . . Dk. yel. 7, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1799
versicolor . . Purple 7, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1799

GALBANUM. See *Babon Galbanum*, and *Galbanum officinale*.

GALBANUM, PERSIAN. See *Opoidia galbanifera*. **GALÉ.** See *Mýrica Galé*.

GALEÁNDRA, Lindley. From *galea*, a helmet, and *aner*, a stamen; the crest of the anther is helmet-shaped. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious and rather handsome plants. For culture, &c., see *Peristèria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eulophia gracilis*.

Baudri . . . Pink . 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guayana . 1840
luteus . . . Yel. cri. 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . .
cristata . . . Purple . 6, S. Epi. 1 Cayenne . 1844
Devoniana . . Pk. wht. 6, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1840
gracilis 1 . . Grn. yel. 6, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1822

GALEDÛPA. See *Pengamia*.

GALEATE, helmeted; the upper lip of a ringent corolla is the galea of that corolla.

GALEGA, Tournefort. From *gala*, milk; the plants are said to increase the milk of such animals as eat them. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental, tallish plants, well suited for flower-borders, provided they have plenty of room. They are readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. See *Succètia* and *Tephrosia*.

Biloba . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 . 1823
officinalis . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1568
alba . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . .
orientalis . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Levant . 1801
persica . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Persia . 1826
ilicina . . . Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Persia . 1830
tricolor . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 . 1823

GALÈNIA, Linnæus. After C. Galenus, a celebrated physician of Pergamus. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceæ*. A species of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings.

africana . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1752

GALEÓBDOLON, Hudson. From *gale*, weasel, and *bdolos*, fetid smell; alluding to the smell of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Pretty plants, found abundantly in most parts of England in marshy places; increased by divisions.

luteum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., mol. pl. variegatum, Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gards.

GALEÓPSIS, Linn. From *gale*, weasel, and *opsis*, resemblance; the mouth of the corolla is gaping like that of the animal. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Annual weeds, common in corn-fields, and therefore unworthy of cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *cannabina*; 2, *ochroleuca*—angustifolia, canescens, Ládanum, parviflora, pubescens, Tétrahit, versicolor 1, villosa 2.

GALEÓTTIA, A. Rich. See *Maxillaria*.

GALERICULATE, having a tuft or plume.

GALINSÓGA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of M. M. Galinsoga, superintendent of the Madrid botanic garden. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of little beauty; the seeds may be sown in the open border in spring. See *Verbesina*.

balbisoides . . Yellow . 8, H. A. 2 Mexico . 1825
parviflora, trilobata.

GALIPÈA, Aublet. The name given to the plant in Guiana. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. These plants are described as being handsome, and attaining the height of four feet. They succeed well in peaty soil, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Conchocarpus macrophyllus*, *Raputia Conchocarpus*, *Sciuris simplicifolia*, *Oben-tia rostrata*, *Erythrochiton macrophyllum*.

macrophylla 1 Rose . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . . 1855
odoratissima. White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Rio Jan. . .
trifoliata . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Guiana . . 1816

GALIACEÆ, or STELLATES. An order of herbaceous plants, with whorled leaves and angular stems, separated from *Cinchonaceæ*. They are very common weeds, natives of the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. Madder (*Rubia tinctoria*) is a well-known dye, and all the stellates possess this quality in a greater or less degree.

GALIUM, Linn. From *gala*, milk; the flowers of *G. verum* are used for curdling milk. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. This is an extensive genus of plants, of very little merit. They all grow well in common garden soil. The herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots, and the annuals need only be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *gladium*; 2, *reflexum*, *Valantia taurica*; 3, *G. anisophyllum*; 4, *Valantia cucullaria*; 5, *G. verum*; 6, *saxatile*; 7, *murale*; 8, *hispidum*; 9, *sacharatum*, *Valantia Aparine*; 10, *Aparine Vaillantii*. See *Asperula*, *Sherardia* and *Valantia*.

campanulatum 1 . } White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Europe 1821
græcum . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Candia . 1798
hirsutum . . . White 8, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Teneriffe . 1880
purpureum . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. . 1881
rubrum . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1597
suaveolens . . White 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Europe 1821
tauricum 2 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tauria . 1818

alpestre 3, anglicum, Aparine, arenarium, aristatum, austriacum, baldense, Barclieri, Boccini, boreale, brevifolium, campestre, capillare, capillipes, caucasicum, cinereum, cucullaria 4, debile, diffusum, divaricatum, ellipticum, erectum, fragile, fruticosum, glabrum, Halleri 5, helodes, helveticum 6, infestum, leve, linit-folium, lithospermifolium, luidicum, maritimum, megalospermum, microcarpum, micro-spermum, minimum 7, mollugo, montanum, obliquum, pallidum, palustre, parisiense, pilosum, pubescens, pumilum, pusillum, rigidum, rotundifolium, rubioides, rugosum, saturejifolium, saxatile, scaberrimum 8, scabrum, spin-rum, sylvaticum, supinum, tenuifolium, tenu-issimum, tricorne, trifidum, tyrolense, uliginosum, valantioides, Vaillantii 10, verrucosum 9, verum, verticillatum, Villarsii, villosum, Wither-ingii.

GALLS, protuberances produced on various plants by the punctures of insects.

GALL OF THE EARTH. See *Sonchus floridanus*.

GALPHÍMIA, Cavanilles. An anagram of Malpighia. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. Handsome shrubs, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the

ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

glandulosa . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1824
glauca . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Mexico . 1829
hirsuta . . . Yellow . 9, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1824

GAMA GRASS. See *Tripsacum dactyloides*.

GAMBEER. See *Uncaria Gambier*.

GAMBIER. See *Uncaria Gambier*.

GAMBÔGE. See *Garcinia Gambôgia* and *Naucllea Gambier*.

GAMOLÉPIS, *De Candolle*. From gamos, joined, and lepis, a scale. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteriaceæ*. See *Othönnæ*.

GAMOPÉTALOUS, when the petals are joined at the edge.

GAMOSÉPALOUS, when the sepals are joined at the edge.

GANYMEDES. See *Narcissus*.

GARCÍNIA, *Linn.* In honour of Laurent Garcin, M.D., F.R.S., an oriental traveller. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This is a valuable and much admired genus of fruit-bearing trees. The plants thrive best in a light loamy soil with a little peat mixed: they require a strong moist heat to flourish well, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The *G. Mangostana* bears a fruit which, in the East Indies, ranks with that of the pine-apple. It rises with a taper stem, sending out many branches, not unlike a fig-tree, with oval leaves, seven or eight inches long. The flower is like that of a single rose; the fruit round, the size of a middling orange; the shell is like that of the pomegranate, the inside of a rose colour, divided by thin partitions, as in oranges, in which the seeds are lodged, surrounded by a soft juicy pulp, of a delicious flavour, partaking of the strawberry and the grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world. According to Dr. Garcin, it is esteemed the most delicious of the East Indian fruits, and a great deal of it may be eaten without any inconvenience; it is the only fruit which sick people are allowed to eat without scruple. It is given with safety in almost every disorder; and we are told that Dr. Solander, in the last stage of a putrid fever in Batavia, found himself insensibly recovering by sucking this delicious and refreshing fruit. The pulp has a most happy mixture of the tart and sweet, and is no less salutary than pleasant. All the other species bear excellent fruit, but by no means equal to the *Mangostana*. *C. Gambôgia* produces the gambôge of commerce: the fruit is powerfully purgative.

cornea . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Indies . 1823
Cowa . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Indies . 1822
Gambôgia . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Indies . 1820
Mangostana . Purple . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 Java . . 1789

GARDEN BALSAM. See *Justicia pectoralis*.

GARDEN CRESS. See *Lepidium sativum*.

GARDENER'S GARTERS. See *Arundo Donax versicolor*.

GARDÊNIA, *Ellis*. Named in compliment to Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, Carolina, a correspondent of Ellis and Linnæus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This

is a splendid genus of plants, producing their sweet-scented flowers very freely. They require a mixture of loam and peat; and the stove kinds, a strong moist heat and plenty of water at the roots. Cuttings of all root readily if not too ripe when taken off, planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat, with the pots plunged. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mussaenda spinosa*; 2, *Canthium coronatum*, *Posoqueria dumetorum*; 3, *Posoqueria fragrans*; 4, *P. longispina*; 5, *nitans*; 6, *Canthium chinense*; 7, *Mussaenda tetraacantha*; 8, *Randia longistyla*; 9, *G. longifolia*. See *Genipa*, *Randia*, *Oxyanthus*, *Sherbourni*.

amena . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 China .
angustifolia . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 . 1823
armata 1 . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Indies . 1813
campanulata . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1815
citriodora . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Natal . . 1856
Devoniâna . . White 9, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone . 1843
dumetorum 2 . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1777
florida . . . Pa.yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1754
plena . . . Pa.yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 3 China . . 1754
simplici . . . White 1, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1831
Fortunei . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 5 China . . 1845
fragrans 3 . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1820
globosa . . . White 3, G. Ev. S. 6 Natal . . 1854
latifolia . . . Pa.yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1787
longispina 4 . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1812
longistyla 1 . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Leone . 1846
lucida . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1819
mallefera 9 . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone . 1843
mexicana . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1817
micrantha . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1806
montana . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Indies . 1819
Mussaenda . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Carthage . 1820
nitida . . . White 10, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1844
nitans 5 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1820
octomera . . . Wht.gr. 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Fernando Po 1862
pânnea . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1830
parviflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1818
Pavetta . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1817
propinqua . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1823
pubescens . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1824
radicans . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 China . . 1804
Rothmannia . Pa.yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 8 C. G. H. . 1774
Sherbournia . . Wt.red 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone . 1842
spinosa 6 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1800
Stanleyana . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone . 1843
tetraacantha 7 . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1820
theobromæfolia . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. .
Thunbergii . . . White 2, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1773
uliginosa . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1802
Whitfieldii . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone . 1844

GARDEN ROCAMBOLE. See *Allium ophioscordon*.

GARDOQUA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of Don Diego Gardoqui, a Spaniard, who greatly promoted the publication of the Flora Peruviana. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. These plants are well worthy of cultivation, on account of their large showy flowers, especially *G. Hookeri*. A mixture of equal parts of sand, loam, and peat suits the species well; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. See *Cedronella*.

betonicoides . Purple 10, G. Her. P. 14 Mexico . 1837
discolor . . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Chile . . 1827
Gilliesii . . . Lilac . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Chile . . 1828
Hookeri . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 14 Carolina 1832
multiflora . . . Purple 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Chili . . 1837

GARIDÉLLA, *Linn.* In honour of Pierre Garidel, M.D., a botanical author of Provence in the beginning of the last century. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. An inconspicuous

plant, merely requiring to be sown in the open border in spring.

Nigellastrum . Br. grn. 7, H. A. 1 France . 1736

GARLAND FLOWERS. See *Pleurandra Cnèdram*, *Erica persoluta*, and *Daphne Cnèdram*.

GARLIC. See *Allium*.

GARLIC PEAR. See *Cratæva*.

GARRYA. Named by Douglas in compliment to Nicholas Garry, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whose assistance he was much indebted during his travels. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Garryaceæ*. This is a genus of ornamental shrubs, very similar in appearance to *Viburnum*, and perhaps may be considered the greatest botanical curiosity in all Mr. Douglas' collections. The species prefer a loamy soil, and may be readily increased by layers.

elliptica . . . Green, 9, H. Ev. S. 6 N. Calif. . 1823

fœmina . . . Yel. w. 9, H. Ev. S. 6 N.W. Amer. 1849

laurifolia . . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1839

GARRYACEÆ. A small order of shrubs with opposite leaves, and pendulous amentaceous racemes of flowers; they are found in North and Central America in temperate latitudes, and in the West Indies.

GARUGA, Roxburgh. The Telingas call it Garuga, or Garoogoo. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ*. An ornamental genus, attaining the height of twenty feet; for culture and propagation, see *Boswellia*.

pinnata . . . Yel. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1803

madagascariensis Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Madagascar. 1824

GASTERIA, Haworth. Derived from *gaster*, the belly; alluding to the enlarged base of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants are all extremely interesting, and remarkable for producing their leaves, more or less regular, in two rows. Sandy loam, a little leaf-mould, and peat, well mixed together, with a small quantity of brick rubbish, is the best compost for them; and being of a very succulent nature, they require to be only moderately watered at any time, particularly when not growing. They all increase from suckers, or leaves, which will produce young plants from their base, as *Furcraea* and *Aloe*. *Synonymes*: 1, *longifolia*; 2, *nigricans*; 3, *nigricans fasciata*.

aciniacifolia . . . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1819

minor . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

angulata 1 . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1791

minor . . . Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

angustifolia . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1731

longifolia . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1756

bicolor . . . Red or. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824

brevifolia . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1809

pervivida . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

candicans . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822

carinata . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1731

conspicua . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1796

crassifolia . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820

decepiens 2 . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

disticha . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

majior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823

ensifolia . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1824

excavata . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1759

obliqua . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

fasciata 3 . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

laxa . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

formosa . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1796

glabra . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

minor . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

intermedia . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790

asperima . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

levisior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

longior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

latepunctata . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

denticulata . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1822

levis . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

limba . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

maculata . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1759

fallax . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

mollis . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823

nigricans . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790

marmorata . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

nitens . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

brevisior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

nitida . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820

grandi-
punctata } Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820

obtusa . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820

obtusifolia . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1796

parva . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820

picta . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820

pluripunctata . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

magni-
punctata } Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1823

pulchra . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1759

repens . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1821

rotata . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

strigata . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

subcarinata . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818

viridior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

subnigricans . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

glabrior . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1826

subverrucosa . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

parvi-
punctata } Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

sulcata . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

trigona . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1820

undata . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

venusta . . . Scar. red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820

verrucosa . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1731

GASTONIA. Dedicated by Commerson to Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV. of France, a promoter of botany. *Linn.* 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. Rather an ornamental shrub, requiring a soil composed of a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings root readily when planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

palmata . . . Wht. grn. 3, S. Ev. S. 4 . 1818

GASTRIDUM, Beauvois. Derived from *gastri-*
dion, a little swelling. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Plants of little interest, and of the easiest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Milium tendigerum*.

australe 1. . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 4 Brit., Sa. fields.

muticum . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 1 Sicily . 1819

GASTROCÂRPHA, Don. From *gaster*, the belly, and *karphe*, chaff; alluding to the form of the receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, succeeding in any common soil, and increased readily from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *G. moscaria*, *Moschæria pinnatifida*. See *Moschæria*.

runcinata 1. . . White . 7, F. Her. P. 3 Chile . 1827

GASTROCHILUS, Wallich. From *gaster*, the belly, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the bellied lip. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. These species are all more or less ornamental, and succeed well in sandy loam; they may be increased by divisions. See *Saccolabium*.

Jenkinsonii . . . Or. cri. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. . 1841

longiflorus . . . Yel. red 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1843

pulcherrimus Yel. pk. 8, S. Her. P. 2 Rangoon. 1823

GASTRODIA, R. Brown. From *gaster*, the belly, and *odon*, a tooth; referring to the top of

- the column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious herbaceous species, succeeding in peat and loam mixed, and increased by divisions of the roots.
- sesamoides . . . White . 5, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1826
- GASTROLABIUM, R. Brown.** From *gaster*, the belly, and *lobos*, a pod; the pods are inflated. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are very elegant little shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Pultenæa* and *Adiis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oxylabium ovalifolium*; 2, *Chorozenia oppositifolium*.
- acutum . . . Red yl. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1842
 bilobum . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803
 calycinum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1841
 cordatum . . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1841
 cuneatum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1850
 obovatum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1850
 ovalifolium . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1850
 oxylobioides . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
 pyramidalis 1 . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1850
 retusum . . . Or. scar. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1830
 spatulatum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
 speciosum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
 spinosum . . . Yellow 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
 trilobum . . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1840
 velutinum . . . Orange 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1839
 villosum . . . Orange 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1845
- GASTROMYCETES.** See *Lycoperdaceæ*.
- GASTRONEMA, Herbert.** From *gaster*, the belly, and *nema*, a filament; the filaments are inflated. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are very pretty plants; for culture and propagation, see *Cyrtanthus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cyrtanthus uniflorus*.
- clavatum . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1816
 sanguineum . . . Red or. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Africa . 1845
- GAUDICHAUDIA, H. B. and Kunth.** In honour of Charles Gaudichaud, the naturalist, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. An ornamental plant, succeeding best in light turfy loam and peat mixed; cuttings, if ripened, root well in sand, under a glass, in heat.
- cynanchoides . . . Yel. . S. Ev. Tw. 10 Mexico. . 1824
- GAUDINIA, Beauvois.** In honour of M. Gaudin, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Uninteresting, and easily cultivated. *Synonyme*: 1, *Avèna fragilis*—fragilis 1.
- GAULTHERIA, Kalm.** After Gauthier, a physician and botanist of Canada. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. These are highly ornamental shrubs, thriving best in a peat soil. The greenhouse kinds should be treated the same as other hardy greenhouse plants. They are all readily increased by layers. The succulent fruits of *G. procumbens* and *G. Shallon* are sometimes used as food. See *Oxycoccus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. odorata*, *erecta*, *cordifolia*, *rigida*, *Andrœmeda bracteata*; *nummularia*, *repens*.
- autipoda . . . White . G. Ev. S. 3 N. Zeal. . 1820
 bracteata 1 . . . Rose . 5, G. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Andes . 1850
 cordata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1850
 discolor . . . Wt. red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Bhootan . 1857
 ferruginea . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1850
 fragrans . . . Fr. red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Nepal . 1824
 Lindeniana . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Caracass . 1849
 nummularia } White 6, G. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Nepal . 1846
 rioides 2 }
- procumbens . . . White 7, H. Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1762
 Shallon . . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1826
- GAURA, Linn.** From *gauros*, superb; in reference to the beautiful flowers of some of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. All the species of this genus are well worthy of extensive cultivation. *G. fruticosa*, and the perennial kinds thrive well in any light rich soil; the former may be increased from cuttings, and the latter by seed. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials.
- angustifolia . . . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 2
 biennis . . . Red w. 9, H. B. 4 N. Amer. 1762
 coccinea . . . Scarlet 9, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Louisiana 1811
 fruticosa . . . Red w. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. 1815
 Lindheimeri . . . Red . 8, H. Her. P. 2
 onothera } Purple 7, H. B. 1 S. Amer. 1816
 flora }
 mutabilis . . . Yellow 7, F. B. 2 N. Amer. 1795
 parviflora . . . Yellow 8, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1835
 sinuata . . . Blush . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1826
 tripetala . . . Pink . 8, H. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1804
- GAYA, Kunth.** After M. Gay, a distinguished French botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. See *Sida*.
- GAYLUSSACIA, Humboldt and Bonpland.** Named after M. Gay Lussac, the eminent French chemist and philosopher. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vaccinaceæ*. A very pretty hardy greenhouse shrub, thriving in a mixture of sandy peat and leaf-mould. It may be raised from seeds or layers, as *Vaccinium*; the same temperature as for Cape Heath suits it. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andrœmeda coccinea*; *Vaccinium brasiliense*.
- pseudovaccinium Red . 5, H. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1844
- GAZANIA, Gærtner.** From *gaza*, riches; alluding to the splendour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Very showy and interesting plants, of easy management. Peat and loam suits them best, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass. *G. subulata* may also be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gorteria rigens*.
- heterophylla . . . Orange 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1812
 pavonia . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1804
 rigens 1 . . . Orange 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1755
 subulata . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1792
 uniflora . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1816
- GEASTER.** See *Gedstrum*.
- GEASTRUM, Michaux.** From *ge*, the earth, and *aster*, a star; star-like appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Small, mostly brownish species, found most plentiful in pine-woods and pastures during the autumn months. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lycoperdon recolligens*—Bryantii, coliforme, multifidum 1, quadrifidum, striatum, striatum minus, Woodwardi.
- GEBANG PALM.** See *Corypha Gebanga*.
- GÉBLERA, Fischer and Meyer.** In honour of Gebl, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*.
- suffruticosa . . . H. De. S. Russia . 1835
- GEISSOIS, Labil.** From *Geisson*, the eaves of a house; the seeds are imbricated like the tiles of a house. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cunoni-*

acæa. A very pretty plant, with bright crimson flowers, hanging in racemes. It forms a handsome tree, thriving in very sandy loam and a little peat, and is increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

racemosa. Crimson 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Caledon. . 1850

GEISSOMERIA, *Lindley*. From *geisson*, a tile, and *meris*, a part; in allusion to the imbricated calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthacæa*. These are very handsome species; rich soil, comprising loam and rotten dung, suits them best; and cuttings root without difficulty, either in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ruellia fulgida*.

fulgida 1 . . . Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . 1804
longiflora . . . Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1826
nitida . . . Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . .

GEISSORHIZA, *Ker*. From *geisson*, a tile, and *rhiza*, a root; shape of the root. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacæa*. Handsome Cape bulbs; for culture, &c., see *Galácia*.

ciliaris . . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . .
orseta . . . Yel. bl. 5, F. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1824
exelsa . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1789
hirsuta . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
humilis . . . Yel. ro. 5, F. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1822
imbricata . . . Varieg. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
juncæa . . . White 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1822
Larbochei . . . Violet 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1790
obtusata . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1801
secunda . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
albescens . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
caerulea . . . Blue 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
setacea . . . Sulphur 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1809
sublutea . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
vaginata . . . Yel. bl. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1824

GEITONOPLESIMUM, *Cunningham*. From *geiton*, neighbour, and *plesion*, near; alluding to the scrambling habit of the plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacæa*. These form a genus of curious and ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, or sandy peat; and increasing by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Luzuriaga cymosa*; 2, *L. montana*.

asperum . . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1831
cymosum 1 . . . Green 5, G. Ev. Tw. 1 N. S. W. . 1825
montanum 2 . . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1820

GELA, *Loureiro*. From *gelo*, to shine; supposed to refer to the leaves. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylicæa*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Selas lanceolata*. See *Cymnösma*.

lanceolata 1 . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Cochinch. 1820
oblongifolia . . . Whit. gr. 6, G. Ev. T. 8 N. Hol. . 1823

GELASINE, *Herbert*. From *kelas*, the latter season; continues in flower until late; or perhaps from *gelasinas*, a smiling dimple, alluding to the delicacy of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacæa*. A hardy herbaceous plant, growing freely in common soil in the open borders, and increased by division of the roots.

azulea . . . Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 N. Amer. . 1838

GELATINE, jelly, a term in chemistry.

GELATINOUS, consisting of jelly.

GÉLIDUS, cold, frigid.

GELONIUM, *Roxburgh*. The meaning unknown.

Linn. 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæa*. Unin-

teresting stove shrubs, of the easiest culture—*bifarium*, *fasciculatum*, *lanccolatum*.

GELSÆMIUM, *Jussieu*. An Italian name of the jasmine. In America the species is known under the name of *Carolina Jessamine*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniacæa*. This species is not possessed of much beauty; it thrives best in sandy peat, and cuttings root readily under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bignonia sempervirens*.

sempervirens . Yellow 6, F. Ev. Cl. 6 N. Amer. 1640

GEMINATE, twin, producing flowers or leaves in pairs.

GEMMÆ, leaf buds, as distinguished from *alabastra*, or flower-buds.

GEMMIFEROUS, bearing buds.

GENDARUSSA, *Nees*. An alteration of the Indian name. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthacæa*. See *Justicia*.

GENETÝLLIS, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæa*. For culture, see *Myrtus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *G. pubescens*.

diosmoides . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia . 1827
Hookeriana 1 . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1854
macrostegia . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1854
tipulifera . . . Yel. red 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia . 1854

GENICULATE, swollen jointed.

GENIOSPORUM, *Wallich*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacæa*. For culture, see *Ocimum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ocimum prostratum*; 2, *Plectranthus coloratus*.

prostratum 1 . . . Pa. blue 6, S. A. E. Indies . 1812
strobiliferum 2 . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. Nepal . 1804

GENIÓSTOMA, *Forst.* From *geneion*, a beard, *stoma*, a mouth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiacæa*. A genus nearly related to *Logania*, to which genus refer for culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Logania ligustrifolia*, *Geniostoma rupëstris*.

ligustrifolia 1 . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Zealand . 1837

GENIPA, *Plumier*. From *genepapa*, the name of one of the species in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæa*. A genus of fruit-bearing trees. The fruit produced by *G. americana* is said to be excellent, and in much request in Dutch Guiana, where the plant is called Marmalade Box; for culture, see *Gardenia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gardenia esculenta*.

americana . . . Pa. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 30 S. Amer. . 1779
edulis . . . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Guiana . 1824
esculenta 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 China . . 1823
Moriæna . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Cayenne . 1800
oblongifolia . . . Yellow 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Peru . . 1821

GENIP-TREE. See *Genipa*.

GENISTA, *Lamarck*. Derived from the Celtic word *gen*, a small bush. *Linn.* 10, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacæa*. These are all exceedingly ornamental and free-flowering plants. The greenhouse and frame kinds thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, root very readily. The hardy species are particularly adapted for the front of shrubberies, on account of their generally low growth; they may be increased from layers or seeds. Some of the species are purgatives, and others are diu-

retics. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spärtium æthnense*; 2, *angulatum*; 3, *aphyllum*; 4, *cinereum*; 5, *sericeum*; 6, *congestum*; 7, *ferox*; 8, *linifolium*; 9, *monospermum*; 10, *parviflorum*; 11, *pâdens*; 12, *Genista prostrata*; 13, *Spärtium purgans*; 14, *radiatum*; 15, *Genista januensis*; 16, *Spärtium Scörpius*; 17, *sphærocârpum*; 18, *umbellatum*; 19, *virgatum*; 20, *Cylisus racemoides*; 21, *Spärtium interrâptum*. See *Adenocârpum* and *Cyclôpia*.

rethnensis 1.	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Sicily	1816
anxântica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	4 Italy	1818
ânglica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Brit, moi. hea.	
angulata 2	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Maryland	1739
anisântica	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Naples	1818
aphylla 8	Violet	7, H. De. S.	3 Siberia	1800
bracteolata 20	Yel.	5, F. Ev. S.	2 Tenerife	1823
canariensis	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 Canaries	1659
candicans	Yel.	5, H. Ev. S.	2 Spain	1735
cinerea 4	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	4 S. Europe.	
clavata 5	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Mogadore	1812
congesta 6	Yel.	6, G. De. S.	4 Teneriffe.	
decumbens	Yel.	6, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Burgundy	1775
diffusa	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Hungary	1816
ephedroides	Yel.	6, H. De. S.	4 Barbary	1832
ferox 7	Yel.	7, F. Ev. S.	1 Barbary	1800
florida	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	6 Spain	1752
germânica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Germany	1773
inermis	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Germany	
hispanica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Spain	1759
horrida	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Pyrenees	1821
humifusa	Yel.	7, H. De. Tr.	1 S. France	1819
italica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Italy	
linifolia 8	Yel.	6, F. Ev. S.	3 Spain	1739
lustrantica	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	2 Portugal	1771
manica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 S. Europe.	1816
monosperma 9	Yel.	7, F. De. S.	4 S. Europe.	1690
ovata	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Hungary	1816
parviflora 10	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 S. Europe	1817
pâtens 11	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	2 Spain	
pâtula	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Caucasus	1818
pilocarpa	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	4	1823
pilosa	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	6 Eng., san. hea.	
polygalifolia	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Spain	1820
proctum.				
bens 12	Yel.	7, H. Ev. Tr.	1½ Hungary	1816
purgans 13	Pa. yl.	7, H. De. S.	4 S. France	1768
radiata 14	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	1 Italy	1758
sagittalis	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Germany	1670
minor	Yel.	6, H. Ev. Tr.	1½ Germany.	
scariosa 15	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	6 Italy	1821
Scörpius 16	Yel.	4, H. De. S.	4 S. Europe.	1670
sericea	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Austria	1812
sibrica	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Siberia	1785
Spachiana.	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 Canaries.	
sphærocârpâ 17	Yel.	7, G. De. S.	4 S. Europe	1781
sylvestris	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Hungary	1818
tetragona	Yel.	7, H. De. Tr.	1 Podolia	1822
tinctoria	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	3 Brit, dry pa.	
flore-pleno	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Gardens.	
hirsuta	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Brit, dry pa.	
latifolia	Yel.	8, H. Ev. S.	2 Auvergne	1824
pratensis	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Italy.	
triacanthos	Yel.	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Spain.	
interrâpta 21	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	2 Tangier.	
triangularis	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	2 Hungary	1815
triquetra	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S.	3 Corsica	1770
umbellata 18	Yel.	6, F. Ev. S.	3 Barbary	1799
virgata 19	Yel.	6, H. De. S.	4 Madeira	1777

GENITALS, styles and stamens.

GENTIAN. See *Gentiana*.

GENTIANA, Linn. After Gentius, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. This is an extremely beautiful genus of plants; most of the herbaceous kinds grow well in a rich light soil, but some require to be grown in peat; indeed, all will grow much stronger in it. Some of the species should be grown in

pots, and placed among alpine plants, and protected in winter; some of them may be increased by divisions. The annual and biennial kinds may be sown in a dry sandy situation, in the open border; but the seeds must be sown as soon as ripe, for if left till spring before they are sown, they will not, very probably, come up till the second year. The stems and roots of most of the species, especially *G. Amarella*, *campêstris*, *cruciata*, *lutea*, and *purpurea* are tonic, stomachic, and febrifugal. *Synonymes*: 1, *quinqueflora*; 2, *ciliata*; 3, *fimbriata*; 4, *ciliata*; 5, *amarelloides*; 6, *Pneumonanthe pseudo-pneumonanthe*.

æstiva	Blue	7, H. Her. Cr.	1 Austria	1818
acahlis	Blue	6, H. Her. Cr.	1 Wales, walls.	
angustifolia	Blue	6, H. Her. Cr.	1 Alps	1819
adscondens	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1799
decumbens	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1799
algida	White	7, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1803
alpina	Blue	7, H. Her. Cr.	1 Alps	1817
altata	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1824
Amarella	Purple	8, H. Her. A.	1 Birt, cha. pa.	
angulosa	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1 Altai	1824
angustifolia	Purple	7, H. Her. A.	1 N. Amer.	1812
asclerpiadea	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Austria	1629
major	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	2	
ochroleuca	Cream	7, H. Her. P.	1	
atrea 1	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	1 Norway	1823
barbata 2	Blue	8, H. Her.	1 Siberia	1764
bavaria	Blue	7, H. Her. Cr.	1 Gerny.	1775
biloba	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	2 Alps	1820
brachyphylla	Blue	6, H. Her. Cr.	1 Switzld.	1819
Bursini	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	2 Pyrenees	1820
campanulata	Sulphur	7, H. Her. P.	2 Switzld.	1819
campêstris	Purple	8, H. Her. A.	1 Brit, past.	
carinthiaca	Blue	8, H. Her.	1 Switzld.	1817
Catesbea	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1803
caucásica	Violet	7, H. Her. B.	1 Caucasus	1804
ciliata	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Gerny.	1759
clavata	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1	1820
crinita 3	Blue	7, H. Her. B.	1 N. Amer.	1804
cruciata	Dk. blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Austria	1596
fimbriata 4	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus	1818
Fortunei	Pur. bl.	7, G. Her. P.	1 China	1849
frigida	White	7, H. Her. P.	1 Syria	1817
Gebleri		7, H. Her. P.	1 Russia	1892
gelida	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1807
germânica	Blue	8, H. Her. A.	1 Gerny.	1818
glaciâlis	Blue	7, H. Her. A.	1 Alps	1819
humilis	Purple	4, H. Her. A.	1 Caucasus	1824
hybrida	Yl. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	2 Switzld.	1817
imbricata	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Switzld.	1819
incarnata	Pink	9, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1812
intermedia	Purple	9, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1820
linearis	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 Carolina	1816
lutea	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	4 Alps.	1606
macrophylla	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1796
nivalis	Blue	8, H. Her. A.	1 Scot., hills.	
obtusifolia	Yellow	7, H. Her. A.	1 Switzld.	1826
ochroleuca	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1803
pannónica	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	2 Alps	
plebeia	Dk. blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Gerny.	1834
Pneumonanthe 6	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 Eng., moi. hea.	
flore-âlbo	W. grn.	8, H. Her. P.	1 Gerny.	1894
guttata	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1	
pratensis	Blue	7, H. Her. A.	1 Siberia	1817
Pseudo-pneumonanthe	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1800
pumila	Blue	5, H. Her. Cr.	1 Switzld.	1817
punctata	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	1 Alps	1775
purpurea	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	3 Alps	1768
flore-âlbo	White	7, H. Her. P.	2 Alps, Eur.	1823
pyrenaica 5	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1825
quinqueflora	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1824
saponaria	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1776
flore-âlbo	White	9, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1826
septemfida	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 Persia	1804
guttata	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	1 Levant	1804
caucásica	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus.	

triflora	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia	1807
umbellata	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	3	Caucasus	1823
utriculosa	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	3	S. Eur.	1822
verna	Blue	5, H. Her. Cr.	3	Eng., hills.	
flore-albo	White	5, H. Ev. Tr.	4	Gardens.	

GENTIANACEÆ, or **GENTIAN-WORTS**, form a well-known order of plants, principally herbaceous, and extending over almost all parts of the world. Bitterness in roots, leaves, and flowers are their characteristics, and on this account they are much used in medicine.

GENTIANELLA. See *Gentiana*.

GEODORUM, *Jackson*. From *ge*, the earth, and *doron*, a gift. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are rather interesting plants, succeeding well in a hot, damp stove, with the same treatment as is recommended for *Blétia*.

citrinum	Yellow	9, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies	1800
dilatatum	Pink	7, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies	1800
fucatum	Rose	7, S. Ter. 1 Ceylon	1832
palidum	Pink	7, S. Ter. 1 Sylhet	1837
purpureum	Purple	7, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies	1800

GEOFFROYA, *Jacquin*. In honour of M. E. F. Geoffroy, author of *Materia Medica*, who died in 1731. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Stove trees, from twenty to thirty feet high; loam and peat mixed suits them well, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Andira*.

Bredemeyeri	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S. 10 Caraccas	1824
spinoza	Yellow	6, S. Ev. T. 25 S. Amer.	1818
violacea	Violet	7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana	1823

GEOGLOSSUM, *Persoon*. From *ge*, the earth, and *glossa*, tongue; alluding to the form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Small species of a brownish colour, found in autumn among grass, and in moist meadows; whence the English name Earth-Tongue—*difforme*, *glabrum*, *glutinosum*, *hirsutum*, *viride*, *viscidum*.

GEONOMA, *Willdenow*. From *geonoma*, skilled in agriculture; the species are difficult to propagate. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A fine genus of palms, the species of which grow from four to twenty feet high. They require to be grown in a rich sandy loam, and a strong heat. They can only be increased from seed, which, in this country, is seldom produced.

acutis	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	4	Brazil	1823
corallifera	Or. red	4, S. Palm.	6	Brazil	
macrostachys	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	6	Brazil	1823
pinnatifrons	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	15	Caraccas	1821
scottiana	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	10	Brazil	1820
simplicifrons	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	6	Trinidad	1818
spiciaria	Apetal	4, S. Palm.	15	Brazil	1824

GEOPHILA, *Don*. From *ge*, the earth, and *philoe*, to love; alluding to the trailing habit of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A minute species, with but little beauty, and of easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Psychotria herbacea*.

reniformis	1 Pa. red	6, S. Her. Tr.	4	W. Indies	1793
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GEORGINA. See *Dahlia*.

GERANIUM. Named by Linnæus from *geranos*, a crane; in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. Some species of this extensive genus produce very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds. The greenhouse

and frame kinds thrive in loam and peat, mixed with vegetable soil, and are easily increased from cuttings or seeds. The hardy kinds do well in the open border; *G. argenteum*, however, requires to be protected in winter: they ripen seeds freely, from which they may be increased. The annual kinds merely require to be sown in the open border. In North America they consider the root of *G. maculatum* a valuable astringent, and in North Wales, *G. Robertianum* is used in nephritic complaints. *Synonymes*: 1, *varium*; 2, *albanum*; 3, *prostratum*; 4, *Londesii*; 5, *pyrenaicum*, *nemorum*; 6, *ribifolium*. See *Erodium*, *Pelargonium* and *Sarcocaulon*.

acutifolium	White	6, H. Her. P.	14	Switzld.	1775
affine	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	1	Altai	1832
albiflorum	Pb. wh.	7, H. Her. P.	14	N. Amer.	1827
alticum	Pa. red	7, H. Her. P.	14	Altai	1818
anemone-folium	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	3	Madeira	1788
angulatum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1		1789
argenteum	Striped	7, F. Her. P.	14	S. Eur.	1699
asphodeloides	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	1	Levant	1828
batrachoides	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1	Europe	1817
Briceanum	White	6, H. A.	14	Bristol, rocks.	
ceribuleum	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1	Dahuria	1824
caesceus	Pink	6, F. Her. P.	14	C. G. H.	1787
cinereum	Red	8, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrenees	
collinum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1815
cristatum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	14	Iberia	1820
dahuricum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	Dahuria	1820
erianthum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1839
erostemon	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	14	Siberia	1822
palidum	Pa. blue	8, H. Her. P.	14	Nepal	1822
fulgens	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1		
fuscum	Brown	7, H. Her. P.	14	S. Eur.	1759
gymnocaulon	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1	Iberia	1814
ibericum	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1	Levant	1802
incanum	Pink	6, F. Her. P.	14	C. G. H.	1701
inodorum	Pa. red	6, H. A.	14	N. Amer.	1800
Lamberti	Red	7, H. Her. P.	1	Nepal	1824
lancastrinense	Striped	6, H. De. Tr.	14	Brit., rocks.	
lanuginosum	Rose	7, H. A.	1	N. Amer.	1817
longipes	Lilac	7, H. Her. P.	1		1823
lucidum	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	14	Brit., rubbish	
macrorhizum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	14	Italy	1576
maculatum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	14	N. Amer.	1732
mexicanum	Pa. pur.	8, F. Her. P.	1	Mexico	1832
multifidum	Red	8, H. Her. P.	1	C. G. H.	1817
nemorosum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	Italy	1821
nepalense	Red	6, H. Her. P.	14	Nepal	1818
nodosum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	Eng., hills.	
palustre	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	2	Germany	1732
parviflorum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	14	V. D. L.	1816
phaeum	Black	5, H. Her. P.	14	Eng., thick.	
pilosum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	14	N. Zeal.	1821
pinnatum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1		
pratense	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	14	Brit., meads.	
dauricum	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	14	Dauria	1818
flore-albo	White	6, H. Her. P.	14	Brit., gards.	
flore-pleno	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	14	Scott., gards.	
flore-variegato	Varieg.	7, H. Her. P.	14	Brit., gards.	
purpureum	Purple	7, H. A.	1	Switzld.	1819
pyrenaicum	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., meads.	
reflexum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	14	Italy	1758
rubifolium	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1	Himaly.	1839
sanguineum	Blood	7, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., rocks.	
villosissimum	Blood	7, H. De. Tr.	14	Europe	
sibiricum	White	8, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1758
striatum	Striped	8, H. Her. P.	1	Italy	1629
sylvaticum	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	14	Brit., thickets.	
Thunbergii	Purple	6, G. A.	1	Japan	1850
tuberosum	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1	Italy	1596
ranosum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Europe.	
umbrosum	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	Hungar.	1804
villosum	Blue	7, H. A.	1	Italy	1820
Vlassovianum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	1	Crimea	1821
Wallichianum	Striped	7, H. Her. P.	14	Nepal	1819

*bohémicum, Caroliniànum, columbinum, dis-
sertum, divaricatum, lucidum, viridum, molle,
pallens, pusillum, Robertianum, rotundifolium,
villosum.*

GERANIACEÆ. An order of herbaceous plants and shrubs, possessing an astringent principle and an aromatic or resinous flavour. The Pelargoniums are chiefly noted for their beautiful flowers.

GERÁRDIA, Linn. In honour of John Gerard, a famous old English botanist, and author of Gerard's Herbal, published in 1597. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These are handsome plants, growing well in a peaty soil. The perennial kinds may be increased by cuttings planted under a glass; but the best way of obtaining young plants is by seed. See *Rehmannia, Scymèria*, and *Pterostigma*.

aphylla . . .	Rose 7, H.	A. 3	Carolina . . .	1834
alpinifolia . .	Pink 7, S. Her.	P. 2	E. Indies . .	1800
flava . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her.	P. 1½	N. Amer. . .	1790
maritima . .	Yel. 7, H.	B. 2	N. Amer. . .	1823
pedicularia .	Yel. 6, H.	B. 1	N. Amer. . .	1826
purpurea . .	Pur. 7, H.	B. 1	N. Amer. . .	1772
quercifolia .	Yel. 7, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. . .	1812
tenuifolia . .	Pur. 7, H.	B. 1	N. Amer. . .	1812

GERASCHÁNTHUS. See *Cordia Geraschánthus*.

GERBERA. Gronovius named this genus in compliment to J. Gerber, a naturalist and traveller in Russia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A very pretty plant, of easy management; it thrives in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and is increased the same way as other tender biennials.

crenata . . .	Purple 7, G.	B. ½	C. G. H. . .	1822
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GERBERIA, Scop. See *Myrðia*.

GERM, or GERMEN, the old name of the ovary.

GERMAN MADWORT. See *Asperugo*.

GERMAN MILLET. See *Setaria germanica*.

GERMAN SARSAPARILLA. See *Carex arenaria, disticha*, and *hirta*.

GERMANDER. See *Teucrium*.

GERMINATION, the first act of vegetation in the seed.

GERONTÓGEA. See *Oldenlandia*.

GEROPÓGON, Linn. From *geron*, old man, and *pogon*, a beard; alluding to the appearance of the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Very pretty plants, of easy culture; they grow in any common soil.

calyculatus .	Pink 7, H. Her.	P. 2	Italy . . .	1774
glaber . . .	Pink 7, H.	A. 1½	Italy . . .	1704
hirsutus . .	Red 7, H.	A. 1½	Italy . . .	1759

GESNÈRA. Named by Linnaeus, after the famous botanist, Conrad Gesner, of Zurich. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. These are very handsome species, thriving well in any light rich soil; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes:* 1, *pendulina, ulmifolia*; 2, *Isotoma breviflora*; 3, *oblongata*; 4, *Rytidophyllum floribundum*; 5, *discolor*; 6, *tuberosa, cochlearis, discolor, macrostachya, Douglassi verticillata*; 7, *spicata Schiediana*. See *Codonophora, Cbleus*, and *Pentarrhæia*.

acalis . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Jamaica . .	1793
aggregata 1 .	Scarlet 6, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1816
allagophylla .	Orange 7, S. Her.	P. 1½	Brazil . .	1884

Arnoldi . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil . .	1841
bibracteata .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 2		1835
breviflora 2 .	Red 7, S. Her.	P. 1	S. Amer. .	1847
bulbosa . . .	Scarlet 6, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1846
lateritia . .	Red 6, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1844
calycina . .	Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Jamaica .	
canacensis .	Scarlet 6, S. Her.	P. 14	Caraccas .	1843
cinnabarina .	Red 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Mexico . .	1847
cochlearia .	Red 6, S. Her.	P. 1	Orgn. Mts.	1837
Cooperi . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1829
cordata . . .	Red 10, S. Her.	P. 14		
cordicans . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 14	S. Amer. .	1840
corymbosa .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Jamaica .	1822
densiflora . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 14	S. Amer. .	
discolor . . .	Rd. yel. 9, S. Her.	P. 1	S. Amer. .	1843
Doncklaarii .	Crim. 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Columbia .	1857
Douglassi . .	Rd. yel. 9, S. Her.	P. 14	Rio Jan. .	1826
verticillata .	Crim. 5, S. Her.	P. 14	Rio Jan. .	1835
elliptica . .	Scr. yel. 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil . .	1840
lutea . . .	Yellow 5, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil . .	1844
elongata . .	Scarlet 9, S. Ev.	S. 2	S. Amer. .	1835
fruticosa . .	Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	S. 1	S. Amer. .	1836
faucialis . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1833
Gardneri . .	Red 7, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1841
Gerardiæna 3	Rd. yel. 9, S. Her.	P. 2	S. Amer. .	1843
hirsuta . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Cumana . .	1826
Hondensis .	Rd. yel. 5, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1845
humilis . . .	Scarlet 5, S. Ev.	S. 3	Cuba . . .	
igneæ . . .	Crim. 8, S. Her.	P. 14	Hybrid, gards.	
lateritia . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1834
latifolia . .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 3	Caraccas .	1839
Leemanni . .	Red 9, S. Her.	P. 2½	Panama . .	1848
libanensis 4 .	Scarlet 6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Cuba . . .	1833
Lindleyi . .	Ser. yl. 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1825
longifolia . .	Crim. 9, S. Her.	P. 14	Guatemala	1840
macrantha } purpurea }	Scarlet 10, S. Her.	P. 1	Brazil . .	1847
macrobriza .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 14		1835
macrostachya	Scarlet 6, S. Her.	P. 14	Rio Jan. .	1825
maculata . .	Purple 8, S. Her.	P. 14	Hybrid . .	1840
magnifica . .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 3		
Marchii . . .	Scarlet 9, S. Her.	P. 14	Orgn. Mts.	1837
Mecleii . . .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 14	Orgn. Mts.	1840
Miellæzi . .	Lil. pur. 8, Her.	P. 2		
mollis . . .	Scarlet 4, S. Her.	P. 2	Caraccas .	1839
oblongata . .	Crim. 4, S. Her.	P. 2	S. Amer. .	1830
pardina . . .	Or. red 9, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1847
picta . . .	Ser. yel. 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Columbia .	1849
polyantha 5	Red 8, S. Her.	P. 1	S. Amer. .	1840
purpurea 6	Purple 6, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1826
reflexa . . .	Scarlet 5, S. Her.	P. 1	Valparaiso	1837
refulgens . .	Scarlet 6, S. Her.	P. 14	Hybrid, gards.	
rupesstris .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 4		1835
rufla . . .	Scarlet 8, S. Ev.	S. 1	Brazil . .	1825
scabra . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Jamaica .	1820
scæptrum . .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev.	P. 4	Brazil . .	1836
igneæ . . .	Rd. yl. 9, S. Ev.	P. 2½	Brazil . .	1835
Schiediana 7	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Mexico . .	1844
Sellowii . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1835
spicata . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 1	N. Granada	1831
stricta . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Brazil . .	1835
Suttoni . . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Rio Jan. .	1833
alba . . .	White 7, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1840
triflora . . .	Scarlet 10, S. Her.	P. 1½	N. Grenada	1846
tubiflora . .	Scarlet 8, S. Her.	P. 3	S. Amer. .	1815
velutina . .	Scarlet 7, S. Her.	P. 14	Hybrid, gards.	
vestita . . .	Orange 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Bogota . .	1842
zebrina . . .	Ser. yl. 10, S. Her.	P. 14	Brazil . .	1840

GESNERACEÆ. An extensive order of little soft-wooded herbs or shrubs; they generally possess considerable beauty, and inhabit the hotter parts of the world.

GETHYLLIS, Linn. From *getheo*, to rejoice; alluding to the perfume of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylhidaceæ*. These small, ornamental, Cape plants thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and require but little water when not in a growing state; they are increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds.

Afra . . .	White 7, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H. . .	1820
ciliaris . . .	White 7, G. Bl.	P. ½	C. G. H. . .	1788

lanceolata . . . White 7, G. Bl. P. . . C. G. H. . . 1790
 spiralis . . . White 7, G. Bl. P. . . C. G. H. . . 1780
 villosa . . . White 7, G. Bl. P. . . C. G. H. . . 1787

GETONIA. Named by Roxburgh, who does not give the derivation. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. Ornamental evergreen climbers, succeeding in loam and peat, and multiplied from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass.

floribunda . . . Yel. gr. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies . 1815
 nitans . . . Apetal. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies . 1816

GEUM, Linn. From *geyo*, to give a relish; because of the roots of *G. urbanum*. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus; indeed some of the species, as *G. coccineum*, are extremely handsome. They all grow well in any rich light loamy soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *G. urbanum* and *rivale* have been, for efficacy, compared to *Cinchona*. *Synonymes*: 1, *canadense*; 2, *coccineum*; 3, *sylvaticum*; 4, *inclinatorum*; 5, *Adamsia rotundifolia*. See *Coluria*, *Sieversia*, also *Saxifraga Geum*.

agrimonioides White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1811
 album 1 . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1790
 atlanticum 2 . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe 1810
 brachypetalum } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 . . 1818
 talum
 canadense . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Canada . 1810
 chilense 3 . . . Copper 7, H. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1826
 atrosan- } Dk. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Gardens.
 guineum
 grandiflo- } Scarlet 7, H. Her. P. 1½
 rum
 ciliatum . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1818
 heterophyl- } White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . . 1816
 lum
 hybridum . . . Rd. brn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe.
 intermedium } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Volhinia 1794
 macrophyl- } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Kamtsch 1804
 lum
 nitans . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1825
 Porten- } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1½ . . 1820
 schlagi-
 anum
 pyrenaleum 4 } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees 1804
 radiatum . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1815
 ranunculoides 5 } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 . . 1823
 rivale . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. meadows.
 album . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Gardens.
 interme- } Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Germany 1794
 dium
 rotundi- } Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . 1820
 folium 6
 strictum . . . Striped 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1778
 urbanum . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., woods.
 virginianum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer.

GIESBRECHTIA, Rich. Named in honour of M. Giesbrecht, a great patron of botany. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A rather pretty genus, requiring the same treatment as *Zygopetalum*.

calanthoides . . . Yel. wht. 8, S. Epi. 1 Cuba . . 1845

GHINIA, Swartz. After Ghini, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A curious little plant, of easy culture in sandy open loam. The seeds require to be sown in pots, which must be placed in a hothouse, and when the seedlings are of sufficient size, potted off, and treated as other tender annuals. See *Tamonea*.

spindsa . . . Purple . 8, S. . . A. 2 W. Indies . 1793

GHOSHONA GRASS. *See *Paspalum scorbulatum*.
GIANT FENNEL. See *Ferula*.

GIANT, or IRISH IVY. See *Hedera vègeta*.

GIBBOUS, protuberant, swelled.

GIEL HOUT. See *Podocarpus*.

GIGALÖBIUM. See *Entada Gigalöbium*.

GIGANTIC PINE. See *Pinus Lambertiana*.

GILIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of P. S.

Gil, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. This is an extremely pretty genus; all the species deserve a place in every flower-garden. The seeds merely require to be sown in the open borders in spring, where they will produce their pretty flowers in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *pulchella*, *Cántua aggregata*, *Ipomopsis elegans*; 2, *Ipomopsis inconspicua*, *Cántua parviflora*; 3, *Penzlia dianthiflora*; 4, *Leptosiphon lutea*. See *Ipomopsis* and *Navarèttia*.

achilleefolia . . . Pink . 8, H. . . A. 1 California 1833
 alba . . . White . 6, H. . . A. 1 California.
 aggregata 1 . . . Scarlet 7, G. . . B. 1 America . 1822
 arenaria . . . Blue . 6, H. . . A. 1 California 1833
 capitata . . . Blue . 7, H. . . A. 1 Columbia 1826
 corolla-alba . . . White . 6, H. . . A. 1 Gardens . 1829
 crassifolia . . . Yelwh. 6, H. . . A. 2 Chili . 1832
 dianthoides 3 . . . Pur. ro. 6, H. . . A. 1 California 1851
 gracilis . . . Pink . 7, H. . . A. 1 N. Amer. . 1823
 laciniata . . . Blue . 7, H. . . A. 1 Chile . 1834
 liniflora . . . White . 6, H. . . A. 1 California 1836
 lutea 4 . . . Yellow 6, H. . . A. 1 California 1850
 parviflora 2 . . . Blue . 10, H. . . A. 2 America . 1793
 pharanceoides . . . White . 6, H. . . A. 1 California 1833
 pungens . . . Pink . 7, H. . . A. 1½ N. Amer. . 1827
 pusilla Pk. wht. 6, H. . . A. 1 Chili . 1833
 tenuiflora . . . Ro. vio. 3, H. . . A. 1½ California 1833
 tricolor . . . Pur. or. 8, H. . . A. 1 California 1833
 floribus- }
 albican- } White . 7, H. . . A. 1 California 1833
 tibus }

GILIBERTIA, De Candolle. Named after J. E. Gilibert, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. This shrub grows freely in a mixture of sand, heath-mould, and light loam, and is easily propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, and placed in a gentle heat. *Synonyme*: *Gastonia palmata*.
 palmata . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1818

GILLÉNIA. Named by Moench, probably after Gillen, some obscure botanist. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Spiræa*. The roots are emetic, and probably tonic. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spiræa trifoliata*; 2, *S. stipulacea*.
 stipulacea 2 . . . Red w. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1805
 trifoliata 1 . . . Red w. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1718
 major . . . Red w. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.

GILLIÉSIA, Lindley. Named after Dr. Gillies, of Mendoza, in Chili. *Linn.* 16, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Gilliesiaceæ*. This species succeeds well in a warm border, consisting of loam and peat, with a little protection in winter; it is, however, scarcely worth cultivating. It is increased by offsets.

graminea . . . Green . 8, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . . 1825

GILLIESIACEÆ. An order of small herbaceous plants, nearly related to *Liliaceæ*, having tunicated bulbs, grass-like leaves, and flowers growing in umbels, issuing from a spathe.

GILLIFLOWER. See *Cheiranthus*.

GILVA, flesh, or ash-coloured.

GINGER. See *Zingiber*.

GINGER GRASS. See *Anathërium Nardus*.

GINGERBREAD TREE. See *Parinàrium macrophylum*.

GINGERBREAD PLUM. See *Parinàrium macrophylum*.

GINGINSIA. See *Pharnaceum*.

GINKGO. See *Salisbùria*.

GINSENG. See *Panax quingefolium*.

GIRDED, surrounded by anything.

GISEKIA, *Linn.* In honour of P. D. Giseke, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceæ*. A curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals,

pharnaceoides. Pa. gr. 6, S. A. 1 E. Indies. 1783

GITHAGO. See *Lychnis*.

GLABROUS, smooth, destitute of hairs.

GLACIALIS, having a frozen appearance.

GLADIATE, shaped like a short straight sword.

GLADIOLUS, *Linn.* From *gladius*, a sword; alluding to the sword-shaped leaves. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This is an extensive genus, consisting chiefly of beautifully flowering Cape bulbs. The species thrive best in a mixture of very sandy loam and decayed leaves, or peat soil, and require no water after they have done flowering till they begin to grow afresh. In the month of October they should be taken out of their pots and replanted in fresh soil, when they should be set in a cool frame, or some such place, as they require to be only protected from frost till such time as their pots are full of young roots; then they may be set in a warmer situation, and watered regularly, and they will flower freely. The hardy species thrive well in a light sandy soil, and are rapidly increased, as well as the tender kinds, by offsets from the bulbs; they require to be planted in a warm south border. If intended to remain in the ground all the winter, the smaller bulbs must be planted six inches deep, and the larger ones eight inches, so as to be out of the reach of frost; they should also be covered with a little dry litter in severe frost, or they may be taken up in autumn, and laid to dry all the winter where the frost cannot hurt them; they must then be planted early in spring, and they will generally flower well.

Synonymo: 1, *G. psittacinus*. See *Anisanthus*,

Babiàna and *Synnotia*.

aequinoctialis W. red. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 S. Leone. 1842

alatus . . . Scr. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1795

alpestris . . . Orange 7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1824

albidus . . . White 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774

pictus . . . Red wt. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794

angustus . . . Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1756

blandus . . . Flesh 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1774

brevifolius . . . Pink 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1802

hysanthus . . . Red 7, H. Bl. P. 2 Turkey. 1629

campanulatus Lt. pur. 5, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1794

cardinalis . . . Red 7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1789

carneus . . . Flesh 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1796

caucasicus . . . Pink 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Caucasus. 1842

cochleatus . . . W. red. 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1829

Colvillei . . . Scr. yel. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1824

communis . . . Red 7, H. Bl. P. 2 S. Europe. 1596

albus . . . White 6, H. Bl. P. 2 S. Europe.

carneus . . . Flesh 7, H. Bl. P. 2 S. Europe. 1596

concolor . . . Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790

crispifolius . . . Various 7, G. Bl. P. 12 . 1842

cuspidatus . . . W. brn. 5, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1795

delicatus . . . Various 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid.

debilis . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.

edulis . . . White 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1816

flexuosus . . . Orange 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825

floribundus . . . Citron 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1788

festivus . . . Pa. rose 7, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1844

fragrans . . . Various 7, G. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid.

Gandensis . . . Crimson 7, F. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H.

superbus . . . Crimson 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid. 1843

gracilis . . . Blue w. 4, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1800

Haylockianus Various 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid.

hastatus . . . Flesh 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1816

hirsutus . . . Pink 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1795

hyalinus . . . Yel. red 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825

imbricatus . . . Red 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia. 1820

insignis . . . Crimson 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid.

involutus . . . Pink 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1757

Millieri . . . Violet 5, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1751

Mitcham- } Various 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid.

iensis . . . Mortonianus . . . White 6, G. Bl. P. 13 S. Africa. 1837

namaquensis Orange 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1800

natalensis 1 . . . Scr. yel. 8, G. Bl. P. 3 Natal Riv. 1830

odoratus . . . Various 7, F. Bl. P. 2 Hybrid.

oppositiflorus Blush 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Madagascr. 1842

permeabilis . . . Orange 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1825

propinquus . . . Various 7, F. Bl. P. 13 Hybrid.

pudibundus . . . Blush 7, F. Bl. P. 3 Eng., hybr. 1843

ramosus . . . Rose 7, F. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1838

recurvus . . . Striped 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1768

rigidus . . . Various 7, F. Bl. P. 2 Hybrid.

sericeo-vil- } Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1860

losus . . . spléndens . . . Green 7, F. Bl. P. 2 Hybrid. 1843

Spooforthi- } Various 7, F. Bl. P. 2 Hybrid.

anus . . . aségetum . . . Purple 7, G. Bl. P. 2 S. Eur. 1596

tenellus . . . Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1825

ténus . . . Red 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Tauria. 1823

trichonemi- } Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1800

folius . . . trimaculatus . . . Red wt. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794

tristis . . . Brn. red 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1745

undulatus . . . Pink 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1760

carneus . . . Flesh 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1760

pallidus . . . Pink 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1760

versicolor . . . Brown 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1794

binervis . . . Pink 6, G. Bl. P. 13 C. G. H. 1806

tenuior . . . Varieg. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1779

viperatus . . . Grn. wt. 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1787

Watsonius . . . Red 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1791

variegatus . . . Red wt. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1801

GLADWIN. See *Iris foetidissima*.

GLANDULAR, furnished with glands.

GLANDULARLY-CRENATED, { having crenatures
GLANDULARLY-SERRATED, { or serratures tipped
with glands.

GLANDULARLY-MURICATED, covered with tubercles tipped with glands.

GLANDULARLY-TOOTHED, margins toothed, with the teeth bearing glands.

GLANDULIFEROUS, bearing glands.

GLAREOUS, flourishing in gravelly soils.

GLASSWORT. See *Salicornia*.

GLASTONBURY THORN. See *Cratægus Oxyacantha præcox*.

GLAUDESCENT, having something of a bluish hoary appearance.

GLAUCIUM, *Tournefort*. From *glaukos*, glaucous; alluding to the colour of the plants.

Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. Very pretty plants, some of which are particularly handsome in the flower-borders, where they flower and ripen seed in abundance, which has only to be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. luteum*; 2, *circulatum*.

arabicum . . . Red 6, H. A. Arabia. 1837

flavum 1 . . . Yellow 8, H. B. 2 Brit., sandy pl.

fólvum . . .	Orange	8, H.	B. 2 S. Europe	. 1802
pérsicum . .	Red	8, H.	A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Volhynia	. 1829
phœniceum 2	Purple	7, H.	A. 2 Eng., sandy pl.	
flaviflorum	Yellow	7, H.	A. 1 Tauria	. 1823
rubrum . . .	Red	7, H.	A. 1 Greece	. 1818
tricolor . . .	Red	7, H.	A. 1 Persia	. 1828

GLAUCCOUS, having a hoary grey surface.

GLAUX, *Linn.* From *glaukos*, grey; in allusion to the colour of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. This is a pretty little plant, of easy management in open sandy loam, and is increased from seeds. See *Astragalus Glaux*.

maritima . .	Flesh	6, H.	Her. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., salt ma.	
alba	White	5, H.	Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., salt ma.	

GLAZE DEW. See *Stilbum*.

GLECHÔMA, *Linn.* Derived from the Greek *glechon*, signifying a sort of thyme. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants requiring no particular management. *G. hederacea* is useful in the preparation of slightly tonic beverages.

hederacea . .	Blue	5, H.	Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., hedg. ba.	
rosea	Rose	5, H.	Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., hedg. ba.	
variegata . .	Blue	5, H.	Ev. Cr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., hedge ba.	
hirsuta . . .	Pink	5, H.	Ev. Cr. 2 Hungary.	

GLEDITSCHIA, *Linn.* In honour of Gottlieb Gleditsch, once a professor at Berlin, and a defender of Linnaeus against Siegesbeck, and author of many botanical works. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A most ornamental genus of trees, very remarkable for their acacia-like leaves, and the branching thorns which are produced on the stems of some of the species. They grow in any kind of soil, and are increased by seeds, which are usually procured from the native countries of the trees. A bed must be prepared, in which the seeds may be sown an inch deep, and if the spring is dry, they will not vegetate till the following year. *Synonymes*: 1, *orientalis*; 2, *G. hœrrida major*; 3, *hœrrida nana*; 4, *lævis*.

brachycarpa .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 30 N. Amer.	
caspica . . .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20 Caspia	. 1822
fœrox 1 . . .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20	
hœrrida . . .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 12 China	. 1774
purpurea . .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 15 China	. 1774
indica	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20 Bengal	. 1812
latissilqua .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20	
macracantha	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20	
micracanthos	Green	7, H.	De. T. 15	
monosperma	Green	7, H.	De. T. 20 N. Amer.	. 1723
sinensis . .	Green	6, F.	De. T. 20 China	. 1812
inermis . . .	Green	6, H.	De. T. 20	
major 2 . . .	Green	6, H.	De. T. 20 China	
nana 3	Green	6, H.	De. T. 20 China	
triacanthos .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 30 N. Amer.	. 1700
inermis 4 . .	Green	7, H.	De. T. 30	

GLEICHENIA, *Smith.* In honour of the Baron P. F. Von Gleichen, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. These are pretty ferns, and will, in general, succeed in peat and loam, and increase from divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *scândens*; 2, *circinata*.

bifurcata . .	Brn. yel.	5, S.	Her. P. 2 Malacca	
dicaarpa 1 .	Brn. yel.	5, S.	Her. P. 2	
excedsa . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S.	Her. P. 2 I. of Luzon	
flabellata .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. 2 N. Hol.	. 1823
gigantæa . .	Brn. yel.	6, S.	Her. P. 2 E. Ind.	
Hermanni .	Brn. yel.	6, S.	Her. P. 3 I. of Luzon	. 1829
mucronata .	Brn. yel.	6, S.	Ev. S. 2 Mendoza	
microphylla 2	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. 2 N. Hol.	. 1823

pectinata . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. P. 3 Trinidad	. 1824
pubescens . .	Brown	8, S.	Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	. 1822
rigida	Brn. yel.	6, S.	Her. P. 3 I. of Luzon	. 1839
rupesstris .	Brn. yel.	5, S.	Her. P. 2	
seminvestita	Brn. yel.	5, S.	Her. P. 2 Malacca	
spelunceæ . .	Brown	7, S.	Her. P. 2 N. Hol.	. 1824

GLEICHENIACEÆ. See *Polypodiaceæ*.

GLINUS, *Linn.* A name given by Theophrastus to the Maple. *Linn.* 11, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Mesembryaceæ*. A greenhouse annual, of simple culture—*lotoides*.

GLOBBA, *Roscoe*. The name given to it in the Moluccas. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. These are very pretty plants, especially *G. Careyana*. They attain from one to two feet high, and are cultivated in sandy open loam; they increase by parting the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *G. Hira*.

bulbifera . .	Yellow	7, S.	Her. P. 2 E. Ind.	. 1820
Careyana . .	Yellow	8, S.	Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pegu	. 1822
erecta	White	7, S.	Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	. 1820
marantina . .	Yellow	7, S.	Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind.	. 1806
orixensis . .	Pink	7, S.	Her. P. 2 E. Ind.	. 1819
pœndula . . .	Yellow	7, S.	Her. P. 1 E. Ind.	. 1822
racemosa 1 .	Yellow	7, S.	Her. P. 1 Ceylon	. 1812
sessiliflora .	Yellow	8, S.	Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pegu	. 1807

GLOBE AMARANTH. See *Gomphrena*.

GLOBE FLOWER. See *Trillium*.

GLOBE THISTLE. See *Echinops*.

GLOBOSE, } round or spherical.

GLOBULAR, }

GLOBOSELY-ELLIPTICAL, between spherical and oval.

GLOBOSE, a diminutive of globose.

GLOBULARIA, *Linn.* So named because the flowers are produced in globose heads. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Selaginaceæ*. This is a very handsome genus; the greenhouse species thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and the hardy kinds do well in sandy light soil. *G. vulgaris* is said to do best in peat. They increase freely by cuttings in sand or soil, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *vulgaris*; 2, *salicina*.

Alpium	Pale	8, G.	Her. P. 2 S. Eur.	. 1640
integrifolia .	Pale	8, G.	Her. P. 2 S. Eur.	
bellidifolia .	Red	7, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	. 1825
cordifolia . .	Blue	7, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Germany	. 1633
incanescens .	Purple	6, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	. 1823
linifolia 1 . .	Blue	6, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1818
longifolia 2 .	White	7, G.	Her. P. 3 Madeira	. 1775
nana	Blue	7, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ France	. 1824
nudicaulis . .	Blue	7, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Germany	. 1620
spinosa . . .	Blue	6, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1640
vulgaris . . .	Blue	6, H.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe	. 1640

GLOBULARIACEÆ. See *Selaginaceæ*.

GLOBULEA, *Haworth*. From *globulos*, a globule, or small globe; the petals are tipped with waxy globules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cras-sulaceæ*. These are interesting succulent plants, which may be successfully cultivated in sandy loam, and a little peat mixed with a small portion of brick rubbish. They require to be very carefully watered, especially when not in a free growing state. Cuttings, after drying a day or two, will root readily in the same kind of soil, or in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crassula cultrata*.

atropurpurea	Purple	8, G.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	. 1823
canescens . .	White	7, G.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	. 1800
capitata . .	White	7, G.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	. 1819
cultrata 1 . .	White	7, G.	Her. P. 1 C. G. H.	. 1732
hispida . . .	White	11, G.	Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	. 1823

impressa . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1820
minor . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1820
lingua . . .	White	7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1823
lingula . . .	White	7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1823
mesembryanthoides } White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1820	
altior . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1820
mollis . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1774
nudicaulis obvallata . . .	White	7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1732
paniculata . . .	White	7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1795
radicans . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1823
subincana . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1823
erecta . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1823
sulcata . . .	White	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1813

GLOCHIDATE, having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back.

GLOMERATE, } gathered into round heaps, or
GLOMERATED, } heads.

GLORIÖSA, *Linn.* Derived from *gloriosus*, glorious; because of the magnificent flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is a truly handsome and curious genus of plants, well worthy of cultivation in every collection of stove plants. The following method of treatment is given by the late Mr. Sweet:—"We have found them succeed best, and flower luxuriantly, by being planted in rather more than one-third turfy loam, full one-third white sand, and the remainder peat; as soon as planted, to be set in a hotbed frame till they have begun to grow; then move them to a warm part of the hothouse, and as they grow, train them up a stick or wire, where they will flower, and if a little pains be taken to fertilise the stigmas with the pollen when in bloom, they will produce plenty of seeds, which should be sown as soon as gathered. After flowering, the stems must be let die down, and they require no more water; the pots may then be laid on their sides, in a dry situation, and there left till the March following, when they should be planted." Young plants are generally obtained by dividing the roots; they are also raised from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *simplex*.

Leopoldiana . . .	Yellow	8, S. Her. P. 2	
nepalensis l. . .	Yellow	6, F. Bl. P. 2 Nepal	1825
simplex . . .	Blue	7, S. Bl. P. 2 Senegal	1756
superba . . .	Orange	7, S. Bl. P. 5 E. Ind.	1690
viridescens . . .	Orange	8, S. Bl. P. 3 Mosambi.	1823

GLORIÖSUS, superb, grand.

GLORY PEA. See *Chianthus*.

GLOSSÁNTHUS, *R. Brown.* See *Klugea*.

GLOSSÁSPIS, *Lindl.* From *glossa*, a tongue, and *aspis*, a serpent. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of no particular beauty, the flowers being small and inconspicuous. Treat similar to other terrestrial orchids.

tentacula . . .	Green	4, G. Ter. 1 China	1840
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GLOSSÁSPIS. See *Glössula*.

GLOSSOCÁRDIA. See *Verbesina*.

GLOSSOCÖMIA, *D. Don.* From *glossokomos*, a money-bag; in allusion to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. A hardy perennial, with pretty campanulate flowers, growing about one and a half feet high. It flourishes in any good garden soil, and is easily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Codonopsis ovata*, *Wahlenbergia Roylii*, *W. clematisæda*.

ovata l. . .	White	7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. India	1839
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GLOSSÖDIA, *R. Brown.* From *glossa*, a tongue, and *eidos*, like; alluding to the tongue-like appendage within the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Pretty plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets from the roots. They require very little water when not in a growing state.

majör . . .	Blue	6, G. Ter. 1 N. Holl.	1810
minor . . .	Blue	6, G. Ter. 1 N. Holl.	1810

GLOSSOLOGY, that part of botany which teaches the meaning of technical terms.

GLÖSSULA, *Lindley.* From *glossa*, a tongue; in allusion to the tongue-like segments of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious species, with very minute green flowers. It requires the heat of the stove, and to be otherwise treated like *Glossodia*.

tentaculata . . .	Green	12, S. Ter. 3 China	1824
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GLOTTIDIUM, *Desfontaines.* From *glotta*, a tongue; the valves of the legume separate into two membranes each, which have been compared to the superior opening of the larynx. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A tall growing plant, the seeds of which require to be sown in peat and sand, and placed in heat, and when of sufficient size, planted singly in the same kind of soil, and shifted into larger pots as they grow. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phaca floridana*, *Sesbania dispërma*, *Eschynomene platycarpa*.

floridanum l. . .	Yellow	7, G. A. 2 Florida	1816
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GLOXÍNIA, *L'Heritier.* Named in honour of P. B. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. A splendid genus of plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation; they thrive best in a rich soil, consisting of loam, peat, and sand, in equal quantities, with a little vegetable soil, well mixed together. In the summer they should have a plentiful supply of water; in winter they require very little water. *G. maculata* is easily increased by divisions. The leaves of most of the others, if taken off close to the stem, and planted, will soon make young plants.

albo coccinea	Wh. sca.	9, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1847
bicolor . . .	Blue	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
caulescens . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. 1 Pernam	1826
digitaliflora . . .	Pa. crim.	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico	1843
discolor . . .	Lilac bl.	8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1843
fimbriata . . .	Pur. wht.	8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1847
Fyñana . . .	Wh. pur.	9, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	
hirsuta . . .	Blue	7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer.	1824
insignis . . .	Pk. wht.	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
macrophylla . . .	Violet	9, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1844
variegata . . .	Purple	9, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1840
magnifica . . .	Pink	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
Menziesii . . .	Bl. wht.	8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., Hybrid.	
maculata . . .	Purple	9, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.	1739
maxima . . .	Pa. wht.	7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1837
pallida . . .	Pa. blue	9, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	
pallidiflora . . .	Purple	9, S. Her. P. 3 S. Martha	1844
Passinghami . . .	Violet	8, S. Her. P. Rio Jan.	1845
picta . . .	Lilac bl.	6, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	1842
rubra . . .	Scarlet	9, S. Her. P. Rio Jan.	1840
speciosa . . .	Purple	9, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	1815
alba . . .	White	9, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer.	
Cartoni . . .	Pink	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
cerina . . .	Purple	8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
superba . . .	Violet	6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1844
Teuchleri . . .	Blue pk.	3, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bue. Afr.	1847
tubiflora . . .	White	7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bue. Afr.	1843
violacea . . .	Violet	8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	

GLUMACEOUS ; plants are said to be glumaceous when their flowers are like those of grasses.

GLUME, a part of the floral envelopes of a grass.

GLUTEN, glue.

GLUTINOUS, { adhesive, gluey.

GLUTINOSE, {

GLYCERIA, *R. Brown*. From *glykeros*, sweet ; alluding to the herbage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An aquatic of no interest or beauty ; it is of the simplest culture. *Synonymes* : 1, *Festuca fluitans*—*fluitans*. See *Hydrochloa*.

GLYCINE, *Linn.* From *glykys*, sweet ; the leaves and roots of some of the species are sweet. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A beautiful genus of plants, producing their pretty flowers in fascicles, or racemes, from the axils of the leaves ; for culture and propagation, see *Clitorea*. *Amphicarpa*, *Apios*, *Chalcocalya*, *Fagelia*, *Poirètia*, *Rhynchosis*, *Rôthia*, *Rudolphia*, *Sweetia*, *Voandzeia* and *Wistaria*.

Backhousia . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 20

biloba . . . Violet . 11, G. Ev. Tw. 20 Mexico 1827

clandestina . Pa. yel. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4 N. Hol. 1824

hedysaroides Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Guinea 1823

heterophylla Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 C. G. H. 1825

infirmia . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 N. Hol. 1818

mollis . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 3 W. Ind. 1824

secunda . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 C. G. H. 1825

striata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4 S. Amer. 1818

debilis, *parviflora*.

GLYCOSMIS, *Correa*. From *glykys*, sweet, and *osme*, smell ; alluding to the sweet-scented flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceæ*. These trees are said to attain the height of twenty feet, and thrive well in a rich mould. They may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes* : 1, *Limonia citrifolia*, *L. parviflora* ; 2, *Limonia pentaphylla*.

arborea . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1796

citrifolia 1 . White . 2, G. Ev. S. 6 China . 1820

pentaphylla 2 White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1790

GLYCYRRHIZA, *Tournefort*. From *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root ; the sweetness of the root of the *Liquorice* is well known. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A deep light sandy loam suits all the species of this genus, and they are readily increased by slips from the roots with eyes, and planting them in spring. The sweet, subacrid, mucilaginous juice is much esteemed as a pectoral. *Synonymes* : 1, *aspera*, *hispida* ; 2, *Liquiritia officinalis*.

asperima . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 24 Siberia . 1795

echinata . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. 8 Italy . 1596

fœtida . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Africa . 1817

glabra 2 . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . 1562

glandulifera . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary 1805

hirsuta . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . 1739

lepidota . . . Pale . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Missouri 1811

uralensis . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1818

GLYPHOMÍTRION, *Bridel*. From *glypho*, to emboss, and *mitrion*, a little diadem. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Small tufts of moss, found on rocks in the spring. *Synonyme* : 1, *Grimmia Daviesii*, *Encalypta Daviesii*—*Daviesii*.

GMEIINA, *Linn.* In honour of George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist and traveller.

Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. This is a genus of fine plants, though they seldom flower in this country. They grow best in rich loam, mixed with a little peat, requiring a very strong heat to grow them well. They may be increased without difficulty by cuttings planted in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonyme* : 1, *Cambulu*.

arborea . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1824

asiatica . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1792

parviflora . . . Orange . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1817

Rheedi 1 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1824

speciosissima White . 6, G. Ev. T. 10 Nepal . 1823

villosa . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1818

GNAPHALIUM, *Linn.* From *gnaphalon*, soft down ; alluding to the woolly covering of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Some of these are interesting plants, on account of the quality the flowers possess of retaining their colours after they are gathered from the plants. They grow in any rich light soil, and the shrubby and herbaceous kinds may be increased by cuttings and divisions. The annual and biennial kinds require the same treatment as other tender and hardy annuals and biennials. *Synonymes* : 1, *Filago arvensis* ; 2, *F. cephaloidea* ; 3, *Gnaphalium spicatum* ; 4, *F. gallica* ; 5, *germanica* ; 6, *alpestris* ; 7, *Lagopus* : 8, *montana* ; 9, *G. spatulata* ; 10, *F. pusilla* ; 11, *pyramidata* ; 12, *recta* ; 13, *sphærica* ; 14, *G. alpinum* ; 15, *F. sylvatica* ; 16, *G. multicaule*. See *Antennaria*, *Astelma*, *Helichrysum*, *Leontopodium*, *Longchampsia*, *Metalasia* and *Spiralepis*.

albescens . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica 1793

involutum Br. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1699

obtusifolium Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1732

purpureum . . . Purp. . 7, G. B. 1 N. Amer. 1732

sanguineum . . . Crimson 7, H. Her. P. 2 Egypt . 1768

undulatum . Yel. wht. 7, H. A. 1 Africa . 1732

americanum, *arvense* 1, *cephaloideum* 2, *coarctatum* 3, *decurrens*, *gallicum* 4, *germanicum* 5, *Lagopus* 6, *luteo-album*, *minimum* 7, *montanum* 8, *pensylvanicum* 9, *pusillum* 10, *pyramidata* 11, *rectum* 12, *sphæricum* 13, *supinum* 14, *sylvaticum* 15, *uliginosum* 16.

GNÆMON. See *Gnætum*.

GNÆTUM, *Linn.* Derived from *gnemon* ; the name given to it in the island of Ternate. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gnetaceæ*. This plant will grow in sandy peat and loam mixed ; it is multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Amboyna, they eat the seeds roasted, boiled, or fried, and the tasteless green leaves form a favourite vegetable in lieu of spinach.

Gnæmon . . . Gru. brn. 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1815

GNÆTACEÆ, or **JOINT-FIRS**. An order of small trees or shrubs, nearly related to *Pinaceæ*. Some species bear eatable fleshy fruit, and the leaves of others are boiled and eaten as spinach.

GNIDIA, *Linn.* The ancient name of the laurel. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelaceæ*. The species of *Gnidia* are very pretty, and thrive well in a peat soil, if carefully watered, in which respect they require particular attention, as they have very tender roots. They are rather difficult to propagate, particularly

G. radiata; the shoots should be taken off when young, planted in sand, under a glass, and placed where there is not much damp.

Synonymes: 1, *denuđata*; 2, *acerösa*. See *Lachnæa*.

<i>argentea</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1826
<i>biflora</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
<i>capitata</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1733
<i>flava</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1825
<i>imberbis</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1792
<i>imbricatä</i> 1 . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1820
<i>juniperifolia</i> 2 . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2½	C. G. H. 1810
<i>levigata</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>linolides</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1824
<i>pinifolia</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1768
<i>ochroleuca</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>oppositifolia</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1783
<i>radiata</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1818
<i>sericea</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1786
<i>simplex</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1786
<i>stricta</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1813
<i>tomentösa</i> . . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820

GNIDIUM. See *Ligüsticum* and *Daphne Gnidium*.

GNOMONICAL, bent at right angles.

GOAT-BUSH. See *Castöla Nicholöni*.

GOAT-ROOT. See *Onönis Nätrix*.

GOAT'S-BANE. See *Aconitum tragöctonum*.

GOAT'S-BEARD. See *Spiræa aräncus*.

GOAT'S-FOOT. See *Ocälis caprina*.

GOAT'S-HORN. See *Asträgalus egiceras*.

GOAT'S-ORGANUM. See *Thymus Tragörganum*.

GOAT'S-RUE. See *Galëga*.

GOAT'S-THORN. See *Asträgalus Tragacantha*.

GOAT'S-WHEAT. See *Tragöpyrum*.

GOATWEED. See *Capraria biflora*.

GOBBO, or GOMBO. See *Abelinöschus esculéntus*.

GODËTIA. Named by Spach, a German botanist, resident in Paris; it is probably a Latinised proper name. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Very pretty annuals, well worth of a place in every garden; they are nearly related to *Enöthera*, to which genus they may be referred for culture, &c.

<i>albescens</i> . . .	Purp. . .	6, H. A. 1½	Colum. R. 1841
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Wh. pur. 7, H. A. 2	Colum. R. 1841	
<i>lepidä</i> . . .	Pink . . .	8, H. A. 1½	Californ. 1835
<i>roseo-alba</i> . . .	Rose wht. 7, H. A. 1½	Californiä	
<i>rubicandä</i> . . .	Pa. flame 8, H. A. 2	Californ. 1835	
<i>vinösa</i> . . .	Blush . . .	7, H. A. 2	Californ. 1835

GODDYÄ. Ruiz and Pavon dedicated this genus to Emmanuel Godoy, Duke of Arcadia, and Prince of the Peace, a noble Spaniard, and a protector of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. This is described as an elegant tree, thriving well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings, if ripened, root freely in sand, in heat, under a glass.

geminiflora . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Brazil . 1820

GOD TREE of the Hindöos is the *Cedrus Deodärä*.

GOËTHEA, Nees and Mart. In honour of Baron Goethe, of Weimar, the German poet. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. A handsome shrub, with scarlet peduncles and calyxes and white corollas. A mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and peat suits it, and increase may be made by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

strictiflora . Red wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1843

GOLDBÄCHIA, De Candolle. In honour of G. L. Goldbach, a Russian botanist, who communicated many observations on *Crucifere* to De

Candolle. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. We know little of this plant, but it is described as ornamental, and doing well when sown in the open border, in common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Räphanus levigätus*.

levigata . . Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 Astracan . 1827

GOLD CUP. See *Ranänculus bulbösus*.

GOLDEN APPLE. See *Citrus Auräntium*.

GOLDEN-HAIR. See *Chrysöcoma comäurea*.

GOLDEN-ROD. See *Leöntice Chrysögonum*.

GOLDEN-ROD. See *Solidägo*.

GOLDEN-ROD TREE. See *Bösea*.

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE. See *Chrysöspänium*.

GOLDEN-THISTLE. See *Scölymus*.

GOLDEN-THISTLE. See *Prötea Scölymus*.

GOLDFÜSSIA, Nees. In compliment to Dr. Goldfuss, professor of natural history at Bonn upon the Rhine. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. *G. anisophylla* is well known in gardens under another name, *Ruëllia anisophylla*. For culture and propagation, see *Ruëllia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ruëllia anisophylla*; 2, *Ruëllia isophylla*.

<i>anisophylla</i> . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Silhet . . .	1823
<i>glomerata</i> . . .	Purp. 10, S. Her. P. 3	Silhet . . . 1833
<i>isophylla</i> 2 . . .	Purp. 10, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . . 1840
<i>speciosa</i> . . .	Purp. 11, S. Ev. S. 1½	Mauritius . . 1854
<i>Thompsoni</i> . . .	Purp. 10, S. Ev. S. 2	Sikkim . . 1853

GOLD OF PLEASURE. See *Camelina*.

GOLDYLOCKS. See *Chrysöcoma*.

GOMËZA. See *Notögia* and *Rodriguezia*.

GOMOPETALOUS, more properly **GAMOPETALOUS,** monopetalous.

GÖMPHIA, Schreber. From *gomphos*, a club; alluding to the shape of the fruit. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceæ*. A very pretty genus of plants, from three to five feet high; they thrive in sandy loam, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *decörans*; 2, *Ochna zeylänicä*.

<i>jabotäpita</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	4, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica 1820
<i>levigata</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica 1820
<i>laurifolia</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica 1823
<i>nfidä</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica 1803
<i>obtusifolia</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica 1803
<i>olivæformis</i> 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 12	S. Amer. 1860
<i>zeylänicä</i> 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 4	Ceylon 1823

GÖMPHOCÄRPU, R. Brown. From *gomphos*, a club, and *karpos*, a fruit; alluding to the club-shaped fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a pretty Cape genus, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will root freely. They are also sometimes raised from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asclepias arboröscens*.

<i>arboröscens</i> 1 . . .	White . . .	12, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1714
<i>crispus</i> . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1714
<i>fruticösus</i> . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1714

GÖMPHÖLBÜM, Smith. From *gomphos*, a club, and *lobos*, a pod; the pod is club or wedge-shaped. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A splendid genus of New Holland plants, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; but they must be very carefully watered, or they will sicken and die, as they are very delicate, and impatient of moisture. Cuttings take without difficulty in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*:

1, *fimbriatum*; 2, *fimbriatum*. See *Burtonia* and *Platycheilum*.

aduncum . . . Yellow	. 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W.	1837
angustifolium Yellow	. 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1825
aristatum . . . Yellow	. 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R.	1837
barbigerum 1. Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1824
capitatum . . . Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1830
Drummondii . . . Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R.	1839
glabratum . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1820
glaucescens . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
grandiflorum . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W.	1803
setiflorum . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W.	1826
Hendersoni . . . Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia	1840
hirsutum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1840
Knightianum Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1830
lanatum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
latifolium 2. . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W.	1803
marginatum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1820
mirbelioides . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1823
parviflorum . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 K. G. Sd.	1837
pedunculare . . . Yellow	. 5, G. B. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
pinnatum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. B. 1½ N. Hol.	1820
polymor- phum . . . } Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1803
reticulatum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
splendens . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Australia	1848
tendillum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
tenuis . . . Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol.	1838
tetratheoides Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1824
tomentosum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. Hol.	1803
venulosum . . . Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1830
venustum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 2½ N. Hol.	1803
versicolor . . . Red yel.	. 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R.	1838
callicus purpur. . . } Red . . .	. 3, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1838
virgatum . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol.	1820

GOMPHONEMA, *Agardh*. From *gomphos*, a club, and *nema*, a filament; filaments wedge-shaped. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Minute plants, of a yellowish colour, found in lakes and Alpine rivulets—*amphicellum*, *geminatum*, *minutissimum*, *paradozum*.

GOMPHOSTYLIS, *Wall.* See *Pleione*.

GOMPHRENA, *Linn.* From *gomphos*, a club; alluding to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. The Globe Amaranth, which is the type of this genus, is well known for its round heads of purple and white flowers. They will succeed in rich mould; but to grow them very fine, they require a great deal of attention to shifting, watering, &c.; they all increase from seeds, and the shrubby kinds from cuttings also. See *Oplotheca*.

amaranthol- des . . . } White . . .	. 8, S. B. 2 E. Ind.	1820
arborescens . . . White	. 9, G. Ev. S. 2½ S. Amer.	1802
callosa . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Amer.	1829
carnea . . .	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer.	1829
decumbens . . . Purple	. 7, S. B. 1 Mexico	1826
globosa . . .	. Red . . .	. 7, S. A. 1 India . 1714
alba . . .	. White . . .	. 7, S. A. 1 India . 1714
lactea . . .	. White . . .	. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1823
lanata . . .	. White . . .	. 7, G. B. 1 N. Hol. 1824
nigricans . . .	. Rose . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil. 1827
perennis . . .	. Pa. yel. . .	. 8, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1732
pulchella . . .	. Rose . . .	. 7, G. A. 2 Mont. Vid. 1844
villosa . . .	. Yellow . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Mont. Vid. 1826

GOMPHUS, *Fries*. From *gomphos*, a club; in reference to the shape of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Small species, found in pine woods during the summer and autumn months—*glutinatus*, *rutilus*.

GOMUTUS, *Rumphius*. Its name in Malabar. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a fine palm, described as growing upwards of forty feet high; it requires a strong heat and

rich mould, and can only be increased by seeds.

saccharifer . . . Str. . 6, S. Palm 40 Moluccas . 1829
GONATANTHUS, *Klotzsch*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A singular stemless herb, requiring the same treatment as *Pothos*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Caladium sarmentosum*.

sarmentosus . . . Yellow . . . S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1848

GONGONHA. See *Ilex Gongonha*.

GONGORA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of D. Antonio Cabellero y Gongora, once Viceroy of New Granada, and a zealous patron of the celebrated Mutis. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The plants belonging to this genus are highly deserving of cultivation, as well on account of the extraordinary forms assumed by their flowers, as for their delicious perfume. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Galeottiana*. See also *Cirrheæ* and *Coryanthes*.

atropurpurea Dk. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1 Trinidad	1824
major . . .	. Purple . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1834
picta . . .	. Yel. pur. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1836
bufonia . . .	. Varieg. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1841
leucocchila . . .	. Pur. wht. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1840
major . . .	. Pur. wht. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1837
fálva . . .	. Y. bl. pur. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1838
vittellina . . .	. Yellow . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1841
Galeottiana . . .	. Red yel. . .	. 4, S. Epi. 2 Mexico . 1842
maculata . . .	. Yel. spot . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1832
alba . . .	. White . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1 Guiana . 1836
aurantia . . .	. Orange . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1842
candida . . .	. White . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1843
citrina . . .	. Yellow . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1837
fulgens . . .	. Red yel. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1837
fúscæ . . .	. Brown . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1836
gracilis . . .	. Yellow . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1839
grisea . . .	. Grey yel. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1836
lutea . . .	. Yellow . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1835
nlgrita . . .	. Dark . . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1837
sanguinea . . .	. Crim. yel. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Demerara 1836
squaleus . . .	. Pa. yel. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Guiana . 1837
tricolor . . .	. Y. w. pur. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 2 Peru . 1841
quinque- nervis . . . } Yel. pur. . .	. 5, S. Epi. 1½ Peru . . .	
speciosa . . .	. Yel. . .	. 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . 1826
truncata 1 . . .	. Red yel. . .	. 4, S. Epi. 2 Mexico . 1842

GONFIDA. Green reproductive granules found in the medullary layer of lichens, immediately below the surface. *Lindley*.

GONTOCARPUS, *Thunberg*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the angular fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. These are somewhat curious species, merely requiring to be sown in the open ground.

micranthus . . .	. White . . .	. 7, H. A. 1 China . 1806
scaber . . .	. White . . .	. 6, H. A. 1 China . 1820
teucrioides . . .	. White . . .	. 6, H. A. 1 N. S. W. 1826

GONIOPHLEBIUM, *Presl*. From *gonia*, an angle, and *phleps*, a vein; veins of fronds angled. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove and greenhouse ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium attenuatum*; 2, *P. dissimile*; 3, *P. longifolium*; 4, *P. nervifolium*; 5, *P. pectinatum*; 6, *Acrostichum lepidopteris*, *Polypodium hirsutissimum*.

albo-punc- tatum . . . } Brn. yel. . .	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.	1840
argutum . . .	. Brown . . .	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Nepaul. 1843
attenuatum 1 Yel. . .	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W.	1823
Catherinæ . . .	. Yel. . .	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841
dissimile 2 . . .	. Yel. . .	. 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1820

harpeodes	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	1841
incanum	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	1840
latipes	. Yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	1839
meniscifolium 3	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	1840
neriifolium 4	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1½	Brazil	1837
pectinatum 5	. Yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	1793
piloselloides. Yel.		6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	
sepultum 6	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1½	Brazil	1841
vacciniifolium	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	1841

GONIOPTERIS, *Prest.* From *gonia*, an angle, and *pteris*, a fern; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove and greenhouse ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium asperum*; 2, *P. proliferum*; 3, *P. viviparum*; 4, *Meniscium proliferum*.

aspera 1	. Brn. yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luz.	
asplenoides	. Brn. yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1½	Jamaica	1841
costata	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	
crenata	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	1835
crisifolia 2	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	1841
megaloides	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	1843
penaigera	. Brn. yel.	6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Zeal.	1835
prolifera 3	. Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	1820
rubida	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luz.	
tetragona	. Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	1843
uropophylla	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	

GONOSTEMON, *Haworth.* From *gonia*, an angle, and *stemon*, a stamen; alluding to the shape of the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a genus of curious succulent plants, nearly related to *Stapelia*; which genus see for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia divaricata*.

divaricatus 1	. Flesh	8, S. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1793
pallidus	. Pa. blue	8, S. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1813
strictus	. Pa. blue	8, S. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H.	1814

GONÓGONO. See *Myristica*.

GONÓLOBUS, *Richard.* From *gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod; the pods are angular. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Pretty twining plants; the stove and greenhouse species thrive well in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. The hardy kinds grow best in a warm dryish situation, in any light soil, or in peat; they are increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. hirsutus*; 2, *Cynanchum discolor*; 3, *C. maritimum*; 4, *Gonolobus viridiflorus*; 5, *Fischeria Martiana*.

carolinensis 1	. Purple	7, G. De. Tw.	6 Carolina	1824
crispiflorus	. Wt. gr.	7, S. De. Tw.	2 S. Amer.	1741
diadematus	. Green	9, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Mexico	1812
discolor 2	. Green	7, H. De. Tw.	6 N. Amer.	1809
echinatus	. Green	7, S. Ev. Tw.	6	
grandiflorus	. Green	7, S. De. Tw.	10 Trinidad	1826
hirsutus	. Purple	6, H. De. Tw.	6 N. Amer.	1806
hispidus	. Black	7, H. Ev. Tw.	6 Brazil	1837
lævis	. Purple	6, H. De. Tw.	6 N. Amer.	1807
macrophyllus	. Yellow	7, H. De. Tw.	6 N. Amer.	1822
maritimus 3	. Green	6, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Carthage	1823
Martianus 5	. Wt. gr.	5, G. Ev. Tw.	6 Brazil	1845
niger	. Dk. pr. 10	8, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Mexico	1825
Nuttallianus 4	. Green	7, H. De. Tw.	4 Mississip.	1822
obliquus	. Green	7, H. De. Tw.	4 Carolina	1818
planiflorus	. Green	7, S. Ev. Tw.	8 Trinidad	1818
prostratus	. Green	7, G. Ev. Tr.	3 Mexico	1823
racemosus	. White	7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Caracacs	1820
rostratus	. Green	7, S. Ev. Tw.	8 Trinidad	1824
suberosus	. Green	8, S. Ev. Tw.	6 America	1732
uniflorus	. White	7, S. De. Tw.	6 Mexico	1825
viridiflorus	. Green	9, S. Ev. Tw.	6 S. Amer.	1826

GONOSPÉRMUM, *De Candolle.* From *gonia*, an angle, and *sperma*, a seed; seeds angular. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants

of easy growth in light soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tanacetum canariense*.

elegans 1	. Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Canaries	1816
multiflorum	. Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 2	Canaries	1833

GONATÁNTHUS, *Schott.* From *gonia*, an angle, and *anthos*, a flower; *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ardeææ*. For culture, &c., see *Richardia*.

sarmentosus	. Yellow	6, G. Her. P. 2	India	1840
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GOODENIA. Named by Smith in honour of Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and a botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceæ*. A very elegant genus of plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam; and young plants are freely obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass; they are also raised from seeds. See *Scævola*.

bellidifolia	. Yel.	7, G. Her. P. ½	N. Holl.	1823
decurrens	. Yel.	5, G. Her. P. ½	N. S. W.	1825
gracilis	. Yel.	7, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl.	1822
grandiflora	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. P. 4	N. S. W.	1803
hederacea	. Yel.	7, G. Her. P. ½	N. Holl.	1813
heterophylla	. Pa. red.	7, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Holl.	1826
incana	. Blue	5, G. Her. P. ½	Swan Riv.	1842
ovata	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	N. S. W.	1793
paniculata	. Yel.	7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	1823
rigida	. Blue	6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan Riv.	1837
stelligera	. Yel.	6, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	1823

GOODENIACEÆ, or **GOODENIADS**. Herbaceous plants and small slender shrubs constitute this order. The well-known *Leschenaultia formosa* belongs here, and may be taken as an example of the shrubby species.

GOODENOVIAE. See *Goodeniaceæ*.

GOOD HENRY. See *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

GOODIA, *Salisbury*. In honour of Peter Good, a collector of seeds in New Holland for the botanic garden at Kew. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a very elegant genus of little shrubs, succeeding in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. They may be raised from seeds, which generally ripen in abundance.

latifolia	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	V. D. L.	1793
polysperma	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	V. D. L.	1790
pubescens	. Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 2	V. D. L.	1805

GOOD-NIGHT. See *Argyrea bina-noc*.

GOODYERA, *R. Brown*. In honour of John Goodyer, a British botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are rather pretty free-flowering plants. The stove kinds do best in sandy peat, mixed with a little leaf-mould. The hardy kinds do best in sandy peat, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots.

Synonyme: 1, *Neottia repens*.

discolor	. White	11, S. Ter.	1 S. Amer.	1815
procera	. White	6, S. Ter.	1½ Nepal	1821
pubescens	. White	7, H. Ter.	2 N. Amer.	1802
repens 1	. White	7, H. Ter.	4 Scot. woods	
rubicunda	. Cinnamon	7, S. Ter.	1 Manila	1838
tessellata	. White	7, H. Ter.	4 N. Amer.	1821

GOORGOORA. See *Reptonia buxifolia*.

GOOSEBERRY. See *Ribes Grossularia*.

GOOSE-CORN. See *Juncus squammosus*.

GOOSE-FOOT. See *Chenopodium*.

GOOSE-FOOT. See *Aspalathus Chenopoda*.

GOOSE-GRASS. See *Galium Aparine*.

GOOSE-TANSY. See *Potentilla Anserina*.

GOPHER WOOD. See *Lawsônia alba*.

GORDONIA, *Ellis*. In honour of Alexander Gordon, a celebrated nurseryman at Mile End, London, who lived in the time of Miller. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. This is a genus of elegant plants, well deserving of extensive cultivation on account of their large and beautiful flowers. The plants are hardy enough to stand our British winters in the open air, yet the young shoots often get injured, owing to the shortness of our summer not suffering them to ripen the wood, or even to flower in perfection; they should therefore be treated as greenhouse plants. The best soil for them is peat, mixed with a little loam; they are readily increased by layers, or cuttings in sand, under a glass. *G. Hæmatóxylon* requires to be grown in the stove; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lacathæa florida*. See *Polyspora*.

Franklini . . . White . 9, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1774
Hæmatóxylon White . 9, S. Ev. T. 30 Jamaica 1820
 Javanica . . . White . 11, S. Ev. S. 2 Java . . 1849
 Lasianthus . . Yellow . 9, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1789
 pubescens 1 . . White . 7, H. De. S. 3 Carolina 1774

GORSE. See *Ulex europæus*.

GORTERIA, *Linn.* In honour of David Gorter, a Dutch professor of botany at Hardewyck. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a dwarf Cape plant, of little beauty and easy culture. See *Gazania*.
 personata . . . Yellow . 8, G. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1774

GORY-DEW. See *Palmella cruenta*.

GOSSYPIUM, *Linn.* From *goz*, or *gothn*, an Arabic word, signifying a soft substance; whence the Latin and English name of the genus. The name of the cotton-tree in Egypt is *Gomnense-giar*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. This is a highly valuable genus of plants, especially the species *barbadense* and *herbaceum*, the former being extensively cultivated in the West Indies, and the latter in the south of Europe. A light rich soil and a moist heat suit all the species best. Cuttings of the shrubby kinds, if not too ripe, will root freely in a light soil, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. The annual and biennial species should be sown in pots in spring, and placed in heat, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they should be planted singly into small pots, and shifted as they grow. See *Cochlospermum Gossypium*.

acuminatum . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . 1822
 arboreum . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies . 1694
 barbadense . . . Yel. . 9, S. B. 4 Barbadoes . 1759
 herbaceum . . . Yel. . 7, S. A. 3 E. Indies . 1594
 hirsutum . . . Yel. . 7, G. B. 3 S. Amer. . 1731
 indicum . . . Yel. . 8, S. B. 3 E. Indies . 1800
 latifolium . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 . . 1800
 micranthum . . . Yel. . 7, S. B. 3 Persia . . 1820
 obtusifolium . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . . .
 religiosum . . . Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 3 India . . 1777
 vitifolium . . . Yel. . 7, S. A. 3 E. Indies . 1805

GOUANIA, *Linn.* In honour of Anthony Gouan, once professor of botany at Montpellier, and author of the *Hortus Monspelienis*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Interesting evergreen climbers, growing about ten feet high, and succeeding well in a mixture of peat

and loam; cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

cordifolia . . . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Rio Jan. . 1820
 domingensis . . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Indies 1739
 integrifolia . . Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 . . 1800
 leptostachya . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies . 1810
 mauritiana . . Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Mauritius 1823
 Retinaria . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Mauritius 1834
 tillæfolia . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies . 1810
 tomentosa . . . Gr. yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Indies 1823

GOUFFEIA, *Robil.* Named after Gouffé de la Cour, a botanist of Marseilles. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Unworthy of much regard.

holosteoides . . White . 7, H. A. 2 Russia . . 1836

GOURD. See *Cucurbita*.

GOURDA. See *Lagenaria vulgaris Gourda*.

GOUTWEED. See *Egypodidium*.

GOVENIA, *Lindley*. In compliment to J. R. Goven, Esq., the originator of some splendid hybrid *Rhododendrons*, &c., at Highclere. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are remarkably handsome plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Bletia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium utriculatum*, *Limodorum utriculatum*.

fasciata . . . Yellow 1, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . . 1843
 Gardneri . . . Gr. yel. 12, S. Ter. 2 Organ Mts. . 1837
 lagenophora . . White . 1, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . . 1844
 liliacea . . . White . 7, S. Ter. 1 Mexico . . .
 superba . . . Yellow 3, S. Ter. 4 Xalapa . . 1823
 utriculata 1 . . Cream 8, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . .

GRABOWSKIA. Schlechtendahl named this genus in compliment to Mr. H. Grabowsky, an apothecary, and a botanical author of Ohlaf, in Silesia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. *G. boerhaaviaefolia* is a curious spiny, scrambling shrub, in appearance much like *Atriplex Halimius*. It is said to be sufficiently hardy to stand our winters when planted against a south wall. The soil best suited for it is a mixture of peat and loam, and it may be increased from cuttings without any difficulty. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lycium boerhaaviaefolium*, *Ehretia halimifolia*, *L. heterophyllum*.

boerhaaviaefolia 1 Pa. pur. 4, H. Ev. S. 6 Peru . 1780
 duplicata . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1838

GRÆLLSIA, *Boissier*. Named in honour of M. Grælls, Prof. of Zoology at Madrid. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A plant very much resembling the little *Saxifraga granulata*; it does well on rock-work, and looks very pretty when in flower. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cochlearia saxifragifolia*.

saxifragifolia 1 White . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Persia . 1844

GRÆMIA. See *Cephalophora*.

GRAINS-OF-PARADISE. See *Amomum Grana-Paradisi*.

GRAMINACEÆ, Grasses. An extensive order of the most useful plants: here we have fodder for cattle, food for man, and many other useful products for domestic purposes. Perhaps, altogether, this is one of the most important and interesting orders of the vegetable world.

GRAMMANTHES, *De Candolle*. From *gramma*, a writing, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the segments of the corolla having the appearance of the letter V on them. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5,

- Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. The seeds of this pretty little succulent genus should be thinly sown in carefully-drained pots, filled with loam and a little lime rubbish mixed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vauandrea chloræflora*, *Crassula dichotoma*; 2, *Crassula retroflexa*.
chloræflora 1. Yellow 7, S. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1774
gentianoides . Yellow 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1816
retroflexa 2 . Orange 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1788
- GRAMMATOCÁRPUS. See *Loasa*.
- GRAMMATOPHYLLUM, *Blume*. Name unexplained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *G. speciosum* is a fine species, but rare in collections. It grows well in a hot part of the house, if treated the same as the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Angræcum scriptum*, *Epidendrum scriptum*, *Cymbidium scriptum*. See *Bromheadia*.
Ellisi . . Gr. bl. rd. 5, S. Epi. 1 Madagascar . 1859
fastuosum . Brn. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Malacca . . 1850
multiflorum . Grn. br. 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . . 1837
tigrinum . Spotted 5, S. Epi. 1 Manilla . . 1837
speciosum 1 . Yel. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies . . 1837
- GRÁMMITIS, *Linnæus*. *Gramme*, lettering; alluding to the sori. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. aërita*; 2, *Polypodium caudifolium*; 3, *Gymnogramma gracilis*, *Leptogramma gracilis*. See *Ceterach*.
aërita 1 . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Assam.
australis . . Brn. yel. 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. S. W. . 1822
caudiformis 2 Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pacific Isl.
cucullata . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ I. of Luzon 1840
elongata . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Indies . 1824
furcata . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Trinidad . 1825
Hewardii 3 . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Jamaica.
hirta . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ I. of Luzon 1840
lanceolata . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Mauritius . 1824
linearis . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Jamaica . 1823
- GRANADILLA. See *Passiflora quadrangulâris*.
- GRANA PARADISI. See *Amomum Grana-Paradisi*.
- GRANÁTUM. See *Punica*.
- GRANGEA, *Adanson*. Probably after Grange, some person known to Adanson. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annuals of little beauty; they may be sown in the open border, or raised on a gentle hotbed and transplanted. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cibula latifolia*; 2, *C. cuneifolia*.
cinerea . . . Yel. . 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{4}$ Egypt . 1818
decumbens . . Yel. . 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Hol. . 1816
sonchifolia . . Yel. . 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{4}$ Caucas. 1821
bicolor 1, *chinensis* 2, *maderaspätana*, *minima*.
- GRANGERIA. Commerson dedicated this genus to N. Granger, a traveller in Egypt and Persia. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chrysobalanaceæ*. A stove plant, described as ornamental, and succeeding in peat and loam; it is increased from cuttings.
borbonica . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Bourbon 1823
- GRANIFORM, formed like grains of corn.
- GRANULAR, } covered, as if with grains.
 GRANULATED, }
- GRANULIFEROUS, bearing grains.
- GRAPE. See *Vitis vinifera*.
- GRAPE-HYACINTH. See *Muscari*.
- GRAPE-PEAR. See *Amelanchier Botryapium*.
- GRAPHEPHORUM, *Kunth*. From *grapho*, to write, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aira melicoides*—*melicoides*.
- GRAPHIS, *Acharius*. 'From *grapho*, to write; in reference to the apothecia being like writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. Species found at all seasons of the year, chiefly on the bark of trees—*dendritica*, *elegans*, *hyëlli*, *scripta*, *s. cerasi*, *s. pulverulenta*, *serpentina*.
- GRAPPLE PLANT. See *Uncaria procumbens*.
- GRAPTOPHYLLUM. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Justicia picta-alba*.
hortense . . . Crimson 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1780
album . . . Wt. crim. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1815
- GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS. See *Parnassia*.
- GRASS TREE of Tasmania and Australia. See *Xanthorrhæa*.
- GRASS WRACK. See *Zostera*.
- GRATELOUPIA, *Agardh*. Named in honour of Dr. Grateloup, a French algologist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramidaceæ*. This plant is found in the ocean—*filicina*.
- GRATIOLA, *Linn.* From *gratia*, grace of God; on account of its supposed medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Some species of this genus are very pretty free-flowering plants, thriving well in any rich moist soil, and are readily multiplied by divisions of the roots. The leaves and roots of *G. officinalis* act as purgatives and emetics. See *Bonnaya* and *Hornemannia*.
adrea . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1820
latifolia . . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822
megalocarpa . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1828
officinalis . . . Lt. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1568
pilosa . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
quadridentata White . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1821
tetragona . . . Blue . 8, F. Her. P. 1 B. Ayres . 1830
virginica . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Virginia . 1759
- GRÁTUS, grateful, agreeable.
- GRAVBOLENS, strongly scented.
- GREAT BURNET. See *Sanguisorba*.
- GREAT CENTAUREA. See *Centauria Centaurium*.
- GREAT MACAW TREE. See *Aerocoma fusiformis*.
- GREE-GREE, or Ordeal tree of Guinea, is the *Erythrophileum Guineense*.
- GREEK NUTS. See *Amigdalus communis*.
- GREEK VALERIAN. See *Polemonium*.
- GREEN DRAGON. See *Arum Dracontium*.
- GREEN-GAGE PLUM. See *Prunus domestica*.
- GREEN-HEART TREE of Demerara is *Nectandra Rodiei*.
- GREEN-MAN ORCHIS. See *Aceras anthropophora*.
- GREENISH-GLAUOUS, between a grey and green colour.
- GREEN LAVER. See *Uva Lactuca*.
- GREEN OSIER. See *Salix rubra*.
- GREENOVIA, *Hooker*. A succulent genus, separated from *Sempervivum*, and named in honour of George Bellas Greenough, Esq., the celebrated geologist. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. They require a dry situation, and will grow freely in any common light soil, provided damp be carefully guarded against. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sempervivum adreum*, *S. calyciforme*.
adrea 1 . . . Yel. 5, F. Ev. S. 1 Canaries . . 1815
spurius . . . Yel. 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Canaries . . 1820
rufifraga . . . Yel. 5, F. Ev. S. 1 Canaries . . 1830

GREGARIOUS, herding together.

GRÉGGIA. See *Eugenia*.

GRENVILLEA, *Sweet*. In honour of Lady Grenville, a noble patroness of botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Geranium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Geranium Grenvilleæ*.

conspicua . Crimson 7, G. Her. P. 2 Africa . . 1810

GREVILLEA, *R. Brown*. In honour of C. F. Greville, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This is a handsome genus of New Holland plants, which require to be grown in an equal mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and ripened cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass. Seed is frequently produced by some of the species, by which young plants may also be obtained. *Synonymes*: 1, *blechnifolia*; 2, *concinna*; 3, *riparia*; 4, *rosea*. See *Anadenia*.

<i>acanthifolia</i>	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1824
<i>acuminata</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1805
<i>alpestris</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 S. Australia	1856
<i>aquifolia</i>	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1820
<i>arenaria</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1803
<i>aspera</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1824
<i>asplenifolia</i>	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1806
<i>Baueri</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1824
<i>berberifolia</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1821
<i>bipinnatifida</i>	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan Riv.	1837
<i>brachyanthia</i>	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan Riv.	
<i>buxifolia</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. S. W.	1790
<i>Caley</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	6 Moreton B.	1830
<i>canescens</i>	Gn. taw.	6, G. Ev. S.	5 Port Jack.	1824
<i>cerato-</i> <i>phylla</i> 3	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1839
<i>cinerea</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1822
<i>collina</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1812
<i>concinna</i>	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1824
<i>dubia</i>	Violet	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1820
<i>eristachya</i>	Orange	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan Riv.	1809
<i>exul</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Caledon.	1850
<i>ferruginea</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1837
<i>Flindersii</i>	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1824
<i>gibbosa</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1821
<i>heterophylla</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1821
<i>juniperina</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1822
<i>lavendula-</i> <i>cea</i> 4	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	5 Swan Riv.	1850
<i>Lawrenceana</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan Riv.	
<i>linearis</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1790
<i>alba</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1790
<i>incarnata</i>	Flesh	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1790
<i>longifolia</i>	Rdsh. yls.	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan Riv.	
<i>Manglessii</i>	White	5, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	
<i>montana</i>	Violet	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1822
<i>mucronifolia</i>	Violet	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1824
<i>mucronulata</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1809
<i>phylloides</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1823
<i>planifolia</i> 2	Orange	6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1823
<i>Podalyria-</i> <i>folia</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	1821
<i>podocarpifolia</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1824
<i>pubescens</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1822
<i>pumicea</i>	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1822
<i>riparia</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1791
<i>robusta</i>	Orange	6, G. Ev. T.	60 Pt. Jack.	1829
<i>rosea</i>	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	4 S. Australia	1850
<i>rosmarinifolia</i> 3	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1824
<i>sericea</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1790
<i>stricta</i>	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1820
<i>stylösa</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1809
<i>sulphurea</i>	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. S. W.	1824
<i>Thiellma-</i> <i>niana</i>	Crim.	7, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	
<i>trifurcata</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1821
<i>trinervis</i>	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	1845

GREWIA, *Jussieu*. In honour of Nehemiah Grew,

M.D., F.R.S., a famous English vegetable physiologist, who died in 1711. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. These are shrubs, with elm-looking leaves, but not possessed of any great beauty; they succeed in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of *G. asiatica* is acid and pleasant; it is much used in the manufacture of sherbet. *Synonymes*: 1, *Malloccoca cre-nata*; 2, *G. hirsuta*.

<i>affinis</i>	Green	7, S. Ev. S.	3 China	1824
<i>asiatica</i>	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1792
<i>aspera</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1818
<i>bicolor</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S.	10 Guinea	1818
<i>bracteata</i>	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1820
<i>carpinifolia</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 Guinea	1823
<i>flava</i>	Yellow	6, S. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1819
<i>hirsuta</i>	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1816
<i>Malloccoca</i> 1	Pa. pur.	7, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1792
<i>Microcos</i>	Green	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1799
<i>obtusifolia</i>	Red	7, S. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1818
<i>occidentalis</i>	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1690
<i>oppositifolia</i>	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	10 Nepal	1818
<i>orientalis</i>	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1767
<i>ovalifolia</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Indies	1818
<i>paniculata</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1816
<i>pidisa</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1804
<i>Röthii</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1819
<i>salvifolia</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1818
<i>serrulata</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1818
<i>subinequalis</i>	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1816
<i>terebinthi-</i> <i>nacea</i>	White	8, G. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1820
<i>tiliaefolia</i>	White	6, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1812
<i>tomentosa</i> 2	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	10 Java	1820
<i>ulmifolia</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1816
<i>umbellata</i>	Purple	7, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Indies	1816
<i>villösa</i>	White	8, S. Ev. S.	8 E. Indies	1816

GRAS, *Linn.* From *grao*, to eat; the fruit is edible. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Barringtoniaceæ*. This is an elegant fruit-bearing tree, from thirty to fifty feet high, with leaves about three feet long, and large flowers growing out of the stem and old branches; it thrives best in a loamy soil, and large cuttings will root under a handglass, in heat. In the West Indies, the fruit is eaten under the name of *Anchovy Pear*. It is of a brown russet colour, and the size and shape of an alligator's egg. It is pickled, and eaten in the same way as the East Indian mango, and is very similar to that fruit in taste. To grow it for fruit, it should be planted in a border, and trained near the light.

cauliflora . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Jamaica . 1768

GRIELUM, *Linn.* From *griellum*, old, grey; hoary aspect of the plants. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Pretty Cape plants, will thrive best in sandy gravel, with the pots well drained, as they are very impatient of water. Cuttings root with the greatest ease in the same kind of soil, with or without glasses.

humifusum . Yel. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
laciniatum . Yel. 8, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1825
tenuifolium . Yel. 5, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1780

GRIFFINIA, *Ker*. In honour of William Griffin, Esq., of South Lambeth. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are very pretty bulbous plants, which succeed best in a mixture of rather more than one-third turfy loam, a third of white sand, and the rest peat, keeping them quite dry when in a dormant state;

Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. These are tall-growing trees; the soil best adapted to them is loam mixed with a little sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *trichilioides*; 2, *trichilioides*.

grandiflora 1. White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1752
ramiflora . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Rorto Rico 1824
Swartzii 2 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica. 1818

GUATIMALA. See *Indigofera Guatemala*.

GUATTERIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of John Baptiste Guatterri, an Italian botanist, and once professor at Parma. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. This is a splendid genus of plants (*G. virgata* is the lance-wood of commerce) succeeding in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Young plants are readily obtained by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Uvaria lanceolata*.

ocerasoides . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 16 E. Indies . 1820
laurifolia . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . 1818
rufa . . . Brown . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 China . 1822
suberosa . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Indies . 1820
virgata 1 . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 40 Jamaica . 1739

GUAVA. See *Psidium*.

GUAYACINE. A peculiar substance, differing both from gum and resin, found in the various species of *Guaiacum*.

GUAZUMA, Plumier. The name of the plant in Mexico. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These are ornamental trees, described as growing from twenty to forty feet high; they thrive in a mixture of peat and loam, and increase from cuttings in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bubròma guazuma*, *Theobroma guazuma*; 2, *Bubròma polybotryum*.

polybotrya 2 . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Brazil . 1816
tomentosa . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Cumana. 1820
umifolia 1 . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 40 Jamaica 1739

GUELDER-ROSE. See *Viburnum Opulus*.

GUEPÍNIA. See *Teesdalia*.

GUERNSEY-LILY. See *Nerine sarniensis*.

GUETTARDA, Ventenat. In honour of Etienne Guettard, a French botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Splendid trees, attaining from upwards of twenty feet high; they succeed best in peat and loam mixed; and cuttings strike in sand without any difficulty. *Synonymes*: 1, *Laugeria hirsuta*; 2, *L. lucida*; 3, *L. odorata*; 4, *Mathiola scabra*. See *Isertia*.

hirsuta 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Peru . 1820
lucida 2 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1818
odorata 3 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1818
rugosa . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1793
tomentosa . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1820
scabra 4 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1818
speciosa . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1771

GUÉVINA. See *Quádrina*.

GUEVO UPAS. A valley in Java, of a fearfully poisonous character, which deleterious nature has been attributed, without sufficient authority, to the injurious influence of the *Antiaris toxicaria*.

GUICHENOTIA, Gay. In honour of Anthony Guichenot, who sailed round the world. *Linn.*

5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. This is a very pretty shrub; for culture, &c., refer to *Corethrostylis*.

macrantha . Pa. pur . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1847

GUILANDINA, Jussieu. In honour of Melchior Guilandina, of Prussia, a great traveller, and a professor of botany at Padua, who died in 1589.

Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are pretty stove shrubs, of easy culture in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; and young plants are obtained either by cuttings or by seeds, without difficulty. The native practitioners of India suppose the kernels of *G. Bonducella* to possess powerful tonic virtues.

Bonduc . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 India . 1640
Bonducella . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . 1700
glabra . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 India . .
microphylla . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. .

GUILBÔGUI. See *Lardizabala biternata*.

GUIMAÛVE. See *Althæa officinalis*.

GUINEA-HEN WEED. See *Petivèria alliacea*.

GUINEA-PEACH. See *Sarcocéphalus*.

GUINEA-PLUM. See *Parinarium excelsum*.

GUIZÔTIA, De Cundolle. In honour of M. Guizot, the great French minister. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Verbesina*.

GULDENSTÆDIA, Fischer. In honour of J. A. Guldenstædt, a Russian naturalist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A dwarf plant, of little beauty, and very simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Astragalus pauciflorus*.

pauciflora 1 . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. ½ Siberia. 1827

GUM-AMMONIAC. See *Heracleum*.

GUM-ANIMI is obtained from the roots of *Hymenæa Courbâril*.

GUM-ARABIC TREE. See *Acacia arabica*.

GUM-BUTEA is yielded by *Butea frondosa* and *superba*.

GUM-CISTUS. See *Cistus Ladaniferus*.

GUM-DOCTORS is produced by *Rhus leptopium*.

GUM-DRAGON is the produce of *Pterocarpus Draco* and *Santalinus*.

GUM-ELEMI is procured from a species of *Iceia*.

GUM-GUTTA is the produce of *Vismea guianensis*.

GUM-HOG. See *Rhus*.

GUM-KINO. See *Coccoloba uvifera*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, and *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

GUM-LAC is obtained from *Erythrina monosperma*.

GUMMIFEROUS, producing gum.

GUM-SANDARACH is produced by *Thuja quadrivalvis*.

GUM-SENEGAL. See *Acacia verek* and *Adansonia*.

GUM-SUCCORY. See *Chondrilla*.

GUM-TRAGACANTH. See *Astragalus vèrus*.

GUM-TREE. See *Eucalyptus robusta*.

GUNDELLA, Tournefort. From Andrew Gundelscheimer, a German botanist, and first discoverer of the plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A curious plant, though possessed of no great beauty; it does best in sandy peat, and is readily increased by divisions.

Tournefortii Lgt. grn. 7, H. Her. P. 14 Levant . 1739

GÜNNERA, Linn. In honour of E. Gunner, bishop of Drontheim, a good botanist. *Linn.*

2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. A curious Cape genus, growing best in rich mould kept moist; it is increased by divisions.

perpénia . Purple . 7, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1688
scabra . . Purple . 7, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H.

GUNNIA, *Lindley*. In compliment to Ronald Gunn, Esq., a zealous investigator of the botany of Van Diemen's Land. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a curious genus, with dingy purple flowers, succeeding well with the treatment recommended for *Burvingtonia*.

linearis . . Purple . 6, S. Epi. ½ N. Hol. 1836
picta . . . Purple . 6, S. Epi. ½ Sydney 1837

GUSTAVIA. Linnæus dedicated this genus to his patron Gustavus III. of Sweden, who presented a large collection of Indian plants to him. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. *G. augusta* is a truly splendid plant, growing upwards of ten feet high; all the species thrive well in rich soil, and increase from cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass.

angusta . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Guiana 1704
fastuosa . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Guiana 1824
insignis . . W. p. uyl 5, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1857
pterocharpa . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1860

GUTTIFERÆ. See *Clusiaceæ*.

GUZMANNIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of A. Guzman, a naturalist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. This is a pretty species, and will do well in any rich mould; it is increased by suckers.

tricolor . . Grn. sca. 4, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1820

GYMNADENIA, *R. Brown*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the gland of the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The plants of this genus do best in sandy loam and peat, and if grown in pots, they must be well drained, and very little water given to them when not in a growing state; they are increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orchis angustifolia*, *ibérica*; 2, *Orchis conopsea*; 3, *Habenaria tridentata*; 4, *Satyrion viride*. See *Peristylis*.

angustifolia 1 White . 6, H. Ter. 3 Caucasus 1819
conopsea 2 . Purple . 6, H. Ter. 1 Brit., mead.
alba . . . White . 6, H. Ter. 3 Scot., mount.
cucullata . . White . 6, H. Ter. 3 Podolia .
odoratissima . White . 6, H. Ter. 3 Switzerl. 1824
tridentata 3 . White . 6, H. Ter. 3 Canada 1820
viridis 4 . . Green . 6, H. Ter. 3 Eng., mead.

GYMNEMA, *R. Brown*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *nema*, a thread; in reference to the stamens. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Interesting stove twiners, easily cultivated in loam and peat; cuttings take in sand, in heat, under a glass. The milky juice yielded by *G. lactiferum* is used by the Cingalese for food, who also use the leaves when boiled. Indigo of excellent quality is obtained from *G. tinogens*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asclepias tenacissima*; 2, *A. tinogens*.

lactiferum . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Ceylon 1824
sylvestre . . Green . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Ceylon 1816
tenacissimum 1 . } Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. 1806
tinogens 2 . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. 1823

GYMNOCARPUS. See *Paronchia*.

GYMNOCIDIVM. The swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore case of *Urn Mosses*.

GYMNOCLADUS, *Lamarck*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *klados*, a branch; appearance of the branches. *Linn.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very handsome hardy tree, growing well in open loamy soil, and propagated by cuttings of the roots.

canadensis . White . 5, H. De. T. 20 Canada 1748

GYMNODISCUS, *De Candolle*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *discus*, a disk. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Grows in any common soil.

capillaris . . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1½ C. G. H. 1822

GYMNOGENS. A large class of trees and shrubs, including firs, yews, and other similarly constituted plants.

GYMNOGRAMMA, *Desfontaines*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *gramma*, writing; alluding to the naked sori. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. The species of this genus are among the most interesting of the fern tribe, and not difficult of cultivation, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young plants are obtained by divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acróstichum calomelanos*; 2, *A. chrysophylla*; 3, *A. leptophylla*; 4, *Hemionitis pedata*; 5, *H. rufa*; 6, *H. tartarea*; 7, *Acróstichum trifoliata*.

asplenoides . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica
calomelanos 1 Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. 1790
chærophylla Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Brazil 1825
chrysophylla 2 Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1824
cordata . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1838
falcata . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.
hybrida . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
javânica . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Java .
leptophylla 3 Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1819
lanata . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Veragua 1850
Massonii . . Brown . 9, S. Her. P. 1 Hybrid 1838
myriophylla Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil 1824
pedata 4 . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1822
peruviana . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1822
pulchella . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
rufa 5 . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1793
sulphurea . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1808
tartarea 6 . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1817
tomentosa . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil 1831
trifoliata 7 . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica 1810
vestita . . Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.

GYMNOLØMIA, *Humbt., Bonp., and Kunth*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *loma*, a border; in reference to the margin of the grains. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting genus of stove shrubs, particularly the species *maculata*, which is very pretty; they require a mixture of loam and peat, and young plants are obtained from cuttings in soil, under a glass, in heat, without difficulty. *G. maculata* is very readily increased by divisions of the roots.

connata . . Yellow . 10, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil 1821
maculata . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1821
triplinæria . Yellow . 10, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain 1825

GYMNOPSIS. See *Gymnolomia*.

GYMNOPTERIS, *Presl*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *pteris*, a fern; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polybótia acuminata*; 2, *Acróstichum axillare*, *Leptochilus axillaris*; 3, *Acrós-*

tichum acuminatum; 4, *Hymenolepis ophioglossoides*.

- acuminata* 1. Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 . 1831
axillaris 2 . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 3 I. of Luz.
nicotianifolia 3 } Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1843
normalis . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Samar. .
ophioglossoides } Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. .
platyrhynchos . } Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. .
quercifolia . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1840
subrepanda . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luz.
taceifolia . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .
trilobata . Brn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luz.

GYMNOSPÉRMA, *De Candolle*. See *Sellida*.

GYMNOSPHERA, *Blume*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *sphaira*, a globe. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.
squamulata . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Malacca .

GYMNOSPORÁNGIUM, *De Candolle*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *sporangium*, a seed-vessel. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Found on the *Juniperus communis*. See *Anictángium* and *Schistóstegia*—juniperi.

GYMNOSTÁCHYS, *R. Brown*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orontiaceæ*. This is a pretty plant, of easy culture in peat and loam, and is increased by suckers.
anceps . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1820

GYMNOSTÁCHYUM, *Nees*. The same as *Gymnostachys*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A genus nearly related to *Eranthenum*, and requiring the same treatment.
zeylanicum . Yellow . 11, S. Ev. T. 2 Ceylon . 1852

GYMNÓSTOMUM, *Hedwig*. From *gymnos*, naked, and *stoma*, a mouth; alluding to the open orifice of the theca. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A numerous genus of plants, growing in tufts and patches of various colours, found at every season, and in almost every situation. *Synonymes*; 1, *lutolum*; 2, *stelligerum*; 3, *obtusum*; 4, *crugindsum*; 5, *paucifolium*; 6, *intermedium*; 7, *Grimmia Forsk.*—*æstivum* 1, *cæspitodum*, *cônicum*, *curvirostrum* 2, *Donianum*, *fasciculare*, *Griffithsianum*, *Heimii* 3, *lappônicum*, *micrôstomum*, *minutulum*, *ovatum*, *gracile*, *vulgare*, *pyriforme*, *rupêstre* 4, *ténue* 5, *tortile*, *truncátulum* 6, *viridissimum* 7, *Wilsoni*.

GYMNÓSTYLIS. See *Soliva*.

GYNANDRÓPSIS, *De Candolle*. From *gyne*, a female, *aner*, *andros*, a male, and *opsis*, resemblance; the stamens appear as if inserted on the top of the ovary. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. These are very pretty plants; for culture, &c., see *Cleome*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cleome candelabrum*; 2, *C. pentaphylla*; 3, *triphylla*; 4, *speciosa*; 5, *triphylla*.

- candelabrum* 1 Red . 7, H. A. 1 S. Amer. 1824
heterotricha White . 6, H. A. 1 C. G. H. 1822
muricata . White . 6, S. A. 1 . 1828
pentaphylla 2 White . 7, S. A. 2 E. Ind. . 1640
pulchella . White . 6, H. A. 1½ Maranh. 1825
sessiliflora 3 White . 7, H. A. 1 W. Ind. . 1820
speciosa 4 White . 7, S. B. 2 Carthage. 1818
triphylla 5 White . 7, H. A. 1½ W. Ind. . 1816

GYNANDROUS, having the stamens and style combined in one body.

GYNÉRIUM, *H. and B.* From *gyne*, a female, and *erion*, wool. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is called the pampas grass, in consequence of its inhabiting the vast plains of South America. It is very ornamental in the flower garden, growing in favourable situations to the height of six feet.

- argenteum* . Yel. wht. 7, H. Grass 6 S. Amer.
roseum . . Pa. rose . 7, H. Grass 6 S. Amer.

GYNOBASE, a fleshy receptacle, bearing separate fruits.

GYNOBASIC, having a gynobase.

GYNOPHORE, a lengthened receptacle, bearing the petals, stamens, and pistils, but not the calyx.

GYNOPLÉURA. See *Malesherbia*.

GYNOPÔGON. See *Alfizia Gynopogon*.

GYNOSTEMIUM. The column of Orchids.

GYNOUS; flowers are said to be 3, 4, 5, &c., gynous, when they contain so many styles.

GYNOXIS, *Dec.* From *gyne*, a female, and *oxys*, sharp; achenia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty climbing plant, with tuberous roots, and fragrant yellowish flowers; it is of easy culture, and may be increased by cuttings.

- fragrans* . . Yellow . 6, G. P. Cl. 3 Guatem. 1840

GYNŪRA. See *Senecio* and *Cacalia*.

GYPSOCÁLLIS, *Sal.* The moor heath. Derived from *gypos*, lime, and *kallós*, beauty. The plants grow on limestone commons. For species and culture, see *Erica*.

GYPSÓPHILA, *Linn.* From *gypos*, chalk, and *phileo*, to love; in reference to the favourite habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The plants of this genus do not possess much beauty; they are all easily cultivated in any open soil, and the herbaceous kinds are increased by cuttings. The annuals need only be sown in the open border.

Synonyme: 1, *scorzoneraefolia*. See *Tunica*.

- acutifolia* . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1820
adscendens . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1800
altissima . Striped . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1759
arenaria . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Hungary 1801
collina . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Podolia . 1821
cretica . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Crete . 1810
dubia . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1815
elegans . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Crimea . 1828
fastigiata . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Germany 1759
glaica . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1822
glomerata . Pa. red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria . 1818
Gmelini . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1831
graminea . Red . 8, H. Her. Tr. 1 Greece . 1810
grandiflora . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . 1800
marialis . Red . 8, H. A. 1½ Germany 1739
paniculata . White . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1759
perfoliata . Flame . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1732
prostrata . Red . 8, H. Her. Tr. 1½ Siberia . 1759
pubescens . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1829
repens . Striped . 8, H. Her. Tr. 1½ Siberia . 1774
rigida . Pink . 7, H. Her. Tr. 1 France . 1769
sabulosa 1 . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Tauria . 1817
seriflora . Pink . 7, H. Her. Tr. 1½ Germany 1774
saxifraga . White . 8, H. A. 1 Europe . 1818
Steveni . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Iberia . 1822
Struthium . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1729
tenuilla . White . 7, H. A. 1 Europe . 1816
tenuifolia . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1824
viscosa . White . 6, H. A. 1½ Levant . 1773

GYRÉNIA, *Knowles and Westcott*. From *gyros*, a circle. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asphodelaceæ*.
biflora . . Greenish . 9, F. Bl. P. 2 Mexico . 1837

GYROCÁRPUS, *Jacquin*. From *gyro*, to turn round, and *karpós*, a fruit; in allusion to the fruit moving in the air. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. These plants are very ornamental, and of easy cultivation in loam and peat. Cuttings strike readily in sand, in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. Jacquinii*; 2, *Jacquinii*.

americanus 1 Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. 1816
asiaticus 2 . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1812

GYRDMIA. See *Meddola*.

GYRÓPHORA, *Acharius*. From *gyros*, a circle, and *phoreo*, to bear; alluding to the disk of the shield. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. Very interesting plants of the lichen tribe, found growing chiefly upon exposed rocks, or granite stones; some of the species are peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland—*cylindrica*, *densa*, *erosa*, *glabra*, *polyphylla*, *murina*, *pellita*, *proboscidea*, *arctica*, *pustulata*.

GYROSE, turned round like a crook.

GYROSTEMON, *Desfontaines*. From *gyros*, a circle, and *stemon*, a stamen; in reference to the concentric arrangement of the stamens. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species of this genus are ornamental trees, thriving well in loam and peat; and are increased by cuttings planted in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Codonocarpus australis*.

attenuatus . White . 5, G. Ev. T. 25 Moreton B. 1830
ramulosus . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Australia . 1820

GYROSUS, bent backwards and forwards like the anthers of *Cucurbitis*.

GYROTHÉCA, *Sweet*. From *gyros*, a circle, and *theca*, a spore-case; resemblance in flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. See *Lachnanthes*.

GYRUS, the articulated circle which surrounds the spore-cases of ferns.

H.

HAASIA, *Blume*. See *Dehasia*.

HABENARIA, *Willdenow*. From *habena*, a rein, or thong; in allusion to the long strap-shaped spur. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of interesting plants, well deserving of a place in every collection. The hardy kinds will grow well in the open border, with a slight protection for the American species in severe, frosty, or rainy weather. The stove species grow best in a mixture of leaf-mould and peat, placed in a hot, damp part of the house when in a growing state; but like the genus *Blétia*, after the plants have lost their leaves, and the roots become dormant, they require to be kept cool and dry until the roots begin to push, when the plants should be repotted, and again placed in a hot and moist heat. They are all increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orchis foliosa*; 2, *virescens*; 3, *O. spectabilis*; 4, *O. incisa*; 5, *O. psychodes*; 6, *O. procera*; 7, *O. gigantea*. See *Hermidium*, *Peristylis* and *Platanthera*.

alata 1 . Yellow 6, S. Ter. 1 W. Indies . 1823
bifolia . White 6, H. Ter. 1 Brit. meadows.
blephariglottis } White 5, H. Ter. 1 Canada . 1820
bracteata . Green 5, H. Ter. 1 N. America 1805
candida . White 7, S. Epi. 1 Sierra Leone 1844
ciliaris . Yellow 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America 1796
cordata . Green 6, S. Ter. 13 Madeira . 1830
cristata . Yellow 9, H. Ter. 14 N. America 1806
dilatata . Gr. yel. 6, S. Ter. 1 W. Indies . 1822
fimbriata . Purple 6, H. Ter. 13 Canada . 1789
flava . Yellow 7, G. Ter. 13 Australia . 1823
gigantea 7 . Gr. wht. 7, S. Ter. 4 Bombay . 1834
goodyeroides . White 12, S. Ter. 1 Bombay . 1834
gracilis . Yel. red 7, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies . 1823
hebiola . Green 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America 1789
hyperborea . Green 6, H. Ter. 1 Iceland . 1805
incisa 4 . Pa. yel. 6, H. Ter. 3 N. America 1826
laccera . Pa. yel. 6, H. Ter. 14 N. America 1812
leptoceras . Gr. yel. 10, S. Ter. 14 W. Indies . 1824
Lindenii . White 8, S. Epi. 1 Caraccas.
longicauda . Grsh. w. 7, S. Ter. 14 Demerara . 1837
macroceras . White 6, S. Ter. 2 W. Indies . 1825
maculosa . White 9, S. Epi. 1 Merida.

marginata . Yellow 7, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies . 1822
membranacea Yellow 7, S. Ter. 1 Sierra Leone 1826
ochroleuca . Pa. yel. 6, S. Ter. 1 N. Holland . 1824
orbiculata . Green 6, H. Ter. 13 N. America 1789
procera 6 . Green 8, H. Ter. 13 N. America 1822
psychodes 5 . Yellow 6, H. Ter. 13 N. America 1826
salacensis . Gr. red 5, S. Ter. 13 Java . . 1859
spectabilis 3 . Pink 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America 1801
tridentata . White 5, H. Ter. 13 Canada . 1820
viridescens 2 . Gr. yel. 6, H. Ter. 13 Pennsylvania 1826

HABIT, features, or general appearance of a plant.

HABITAT, habitation, locality, native country.

HABLITZIA, *Bieberstein*. In honour of C. Von Hablitz, a traveller, and author of Travels in the Crimea. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. We can give no particulars of this plant; indeed, it is possible that it may be lost to the country. Increase is by cuttings, or seeds.

tamnoides . White 8, H. De. Cl. 6 Caucasus . 1823

HABRÁNTHUS, *Herbert*. From *habros*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. All the species of this genus are pretty when in flower. A mixture of three parts sandy loam, and one part peat, suits the various species of this genus. They may be increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds, which are frequently produced in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amaryllis advena*; 2, *A. intermedia*; 3, *A. pratensis*.

angustis . Red . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 Brazil . 1822
Andersoni . Yel. red 5, G. Bl. P. 1 M. Video 1829
albus . Yellow 6, F. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. 1829
cupreus . Brown 6, F. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. 1829
texanus . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Texas . 1834
Bagnoldi . Yellow 10, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . 1829
bifidus . Pink 6, G. Bl. P. 1 B. Ayres 1823
cóncolor . Straw 4, G. Bl. P. 1 Mexico 1844
gracilifolius . White 1, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. 1821
Boothianus . Pink 10, H. Bl. P. 1 B. Ayres 1836
Hesperus 1 . Straw 6, F. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. 1807
intermedius 2 . Red . 2, S. Bl. P. 1 Brazil . 1827
kermesinus . Crimson 7, S. Bl. P. 1 Brazil .
lorifolius . Pink 7, G. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. 1821
miniatus . Red . 7, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . 1832
nobilis . Red yel. 10, H. Bl. P. 1 Chile . 1844

pallidus	. Pink	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1	Valparaiso	1830
phyceoides	. Scarlet	. 9, G. Bl. P. 2	Chile	. 1805
pratensis	. 3. Scr. yel.	. 5, S. Bl. P. 1	Chile	. 1840
quadriflorus	. Cr. yel.	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1	Chile	. 1841
phimilus	. Red.	. 9, G. Bl. P. 2	Chile	. 1831
robustus	. Red.	. 6, G. Bl. P. 2	B. Ayres	1827
roseus	. Rose	. 6, F. Bl. P. 2	Chiloe	. 1823
spathaceus	. Pink	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2	B. Ayres	1825
versicolor	. Pink	. 9, H. Bl. P. 2	S. Amer.	1821

HABROTHÁMNUS, *Endl.* From *habros*, gay, and *thamnos*, a shoot or branch; in allusion to the beauty of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Elegant greenhouse plants, bearing panicles of flowers in profusion. They are now in many collections, and their great beauty entitles them to a first rank in all. *Synonymes*: 1, *Meyenia corymbosa*, *Cestrum Endlicheri*; 2, *C. elegans*, *M. elegans*, *H. purpureus*; 3, *C. fasciculatum*; 4, *C. roseum*. See *Isochróna*.

corymbosus	1	Rose	. 3, G. Ev. S.	6 Mexico	. 1844
cyaneus	. 2	Vio. bl.	3, G. Ev. S.	4 Mexico	. 1844
elegans	2	. Carmin.	1, G. Ev. S.	6 Mexico	. 1844
fasciculatus	3	Crim.	. 3, G. Ev. S.	6 Mexico	. 1843
purpureus	. Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	6 Mexico	. 1844	
roseus	4	. Rose	. 7, G. Ev. S.	4 Mexico	. 1850
tomentosus	. Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	4 Mexico	. 1844	
zephirinus	. Red	. 3, G. Ev. S.	4 Mexico	. 1855	

HACQUËTIA. See *Dandia*.

HADCHY. See *Haschisch*.

HÆLAVA. See *Linaria Hælava*.

HÆMADICTON, *Lindley*. From *haima*, blood, and *dyktyon*, a net; alluding to the colour of the veins of the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Very ornamental plants, with beautifully-veined leaves; the soil best adapted to them is a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Echites sanguinolenta*, *nitans*; 2, *Echites suberecta*.

suberectum	2	. Yel.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	20 W. Ind.	1759
venosum	1	. Yel.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	20 W. Ind.	1821

HÆMÁNTHUS, *Linn.* From *haima*, blood, and *anthos*, a flower; colour of some of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus of fine bulbous plants; all the species succeed well in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat. They do not require to be watered when in a dormant state, in consequence of which, the bulbs ripen, and afterwards flower freely; increased by offsets. See *Brunsvigia*.

albiflorus	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1791
amarilliflorus	. Pink	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1825
carinatus	. 3. Pink	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1759
carneus	. Pink	. 6, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1819
coarctatus	. Pink	. 2, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1795
coccineus	. Red	. 9, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1629
craspedus	. Red	. 6, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1820
humilis	. Scarlet	. 9, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1825
hyalocarpus	. Red	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1822
insignis	. Crims.	. 8, G. Bl. P. 1	Natal	. 1852
lanceifolius	. Red	. 10, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1794
maculatus	. Red	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1790
magnificus	. Scarlet	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	Africa	. 1838
moschatum	. Red	. 9, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1816
multiflorus	. Scarlet	. 6, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Leone	. 1783
orbiculatus	. White	. 7, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1820
pubescens	. White	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1774
pumilio	. Pink	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	. 1789
punicus	. Scarlet	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1722
quadrialvius	. Flame	. 9, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1790
rotundifolius	. Scarlet	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1790
sanguineus	. Crims.	. 8, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1820
tenuiflorus	. Red	. 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1820

mosambi-	} Red	. 4, G. Bl. P. 1	Mosambiq.	1839
censis				
tigrinus	. Flame	. 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1790

HÆMÀRIA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, see *Goodyera*.

discolor . . . Red . 4, S. Epil. 1 Brazil . . 1815

HÆMATOCÓCCUS, *Agardh*. From *haima*, blood, and *kokkos*, a grain; in allusion to the colour of many species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. Found on irrigated cliffs, caverns, &c.—*fruticulosus*, *sanguineus*.

HÆMATÓDES, blood-coloured.

HÆMATÓXYLON, *Linn.* From *haima*, blood, and *xylon*, wood; logwood is well known for its red colour. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The logwood tree attains the height of twenty feet; it grows well in a mixture of loam, peat, and a little sand, and it may be increased by cuttings in sand, in heat, under a glass, or by seeds, which are very frequently received in this country from the West Indies. The bark and the wood are slightly astringent. The wood is chiefly used in dyeing.

campechianum Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1724

HÆMATÓXYLON or RED WOOD. See *Gordonia Hæmatóxylon*.

HÆMÓCHARIS, *Mart.* See *Laplæa*.

HÆMODORACEÆ or BLOOD-WORTS. An order of herbaceous and tree-like lilies nearly related to *Amaryllids*; the *Vellozias* form trunks ten feet or more high, and as thick as a man's body, after the manner of *Dracenas*.

HÆMODORUM, *Smith.* From *haima*, blood, and *doron*, a gift; colour of the flowers; *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hæmodoraceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in loam and peat; they are readily increased by division of the roots.

planifolium	. Orange	8, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W.	. 1810
teretifolium	. Orange	8, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	. 1822

HAGBERRY. See *Prunus vulgaris*.

HAIR FLAG. See *Plocamium*.

HAIR GRASS. See *Aira*.

HAI-TSAI. See *Plocaria tenax*.

HÅKEA, *Schrader*. In honour of Baron Hake, a German promoter of botany. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. A genus of very desirable New Holland plants; they require to be grown in a soil composed of equal parts of loam, peat, and sand. It is necessary to drain the pots well, so that the plants are not injured by too much water. Cuttings of the ripened wood root without difficulty in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *H. Victorix*.

acicularis	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1790
acanthophylla	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	1821
amplexicaulis	. White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1803
angustifolia	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1824
arboræscens	. White	7, G. Ev. T.	12 N. Hol.	1820
Baxteri	. White	7, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1830
canescens	. White	7, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1800
carduifolia	. White	5, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1825
ceratophylla	. Brown	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1824
clavata	. White	7, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	1824
cinerea	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	1803
conchiflora	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	3 Swan R.	1846
cristata	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	4 Swan R.	1837
cucullata	. Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Hol.	1824
cyclocarpa	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	4 Swan R.	1845
dactyloides	. White	7, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Hol.	1790
denticulata	. White	6, G. Ev. S.	4 K.G.'sSd.	1837



Drummondii	1	Yel. pk.	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1846
echinata		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1824
elliptica		White	7	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1794
epiglottis		White	5	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1819
ferruginea		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1825
flœxilis		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
florida		White	7	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1803
gibbœsa		White	5	G. Ev. S.	6	N. S. W.	1790
glabellâ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	Swan R.	1845
hlicifolia		White	8	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1803
Lamberti		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. S. W.	1825
lanigera		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1820
latifolia		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1825
laurina		White	7	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1830
linearis		White	5	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
lissosperma		White	7	G. Ev. S.	3	V. D. L.	1824
longifolia		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1823
marginatâ		White	7	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
microcarpa		White	5	G. Ev. S.	4	V. D. L.	1819
mixta		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	Swan R.	1845
myricefolia		White	7	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1823
myrtoides		Pur. w.	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1849
nifida		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1803
nodosa		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
obliqua		White	5	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1803
oleifolia		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1794
pârlis		White	6	G. Ev. S.	6	V. D. L.	1796
pectinatâ		White	5	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1810
petrophiloides		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1825
pilulifera		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1848
propinqua		White	5	G. Ev. S.	4	N. S. W.	1824
prostratâ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	1	N. Hol.	1832
pugioniformis		White	6	G. Ev. S.	6	N. S. W.	1796
repênda		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
ruscifolia		White	7	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
saligna		White	4	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1791
scoparia		Yellow	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1849
suaevoleus		White	7	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1803
subulatâ		White	5	G. Ev. S.	3	N. S. W.	1824
sulcatâ		White	5	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1820
trifloris		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1845
trifurcatâ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Hol.	1824
tuberculatâ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1830
ulicina		White	6	G. Ev. S.	4	N. S. W.	1824
undulatâ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1803
varia		White	7	G. Ev. S.	3	N. Hol.	1825
Victoriæ		White	6	G. Ev. S.	3	Swan R.	1845

HALBERD-WEED. See *Neuroidena*.

HALEDSCH or HILELGIC. See *Balanites œgyptica*.

HALENA, *G. Don.* *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. See *Swertia*.

HALESIA, *Linn.* In honour of S. Hales, D.D., F.R.S., a vegetable physiologist. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. All the species of the Snowdrop tree are most beautiful and valuable shrubs, on account of their flowering so early in the season; they grow freely in any common garden soil, and multiply by cuttings of the roots, or by layers.

diptera	White	4	H. De. S.	6	N. Amer.	1758
parvispora	White	5	H. De. S.	8	N. Amer.	1802
tetrâptera	White	5	H. De. S.	8	Carolina	1756

HALICÁCABA or RED NIGHTSHADE. See *Erica Halicacaba*.

HALICÁCABO or WINTER CHERRY. See *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*.

HALIMÓCNEMIS, *Led.* From *halimos*, maritime, and *nemos*, a grove; situation where the plants grow. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Hardy annuals, of no beauty, growing in common light soil.—*crassifolia*, *oppositifolia*, *sclerosperma*, *sibirica*, *vulvœ*.

HALIMODÉNDRON, *Fischer.* From *halimos*, maritime, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the shrubs growing in dry, naked, salt fields, by the river Irâis, in Siberia. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are very beautiful shrubs,

well worthy of a place in every garden; for culture and propagation, see *Caragana*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Robinia Halodéndron*, *Caragana argentea*; 2, *Robinia triflora*.

argenteum	1	Pink	5	H. De. S.	6	Siberia	1779
brachyspema		Pink	6	H. De. S.	6	Siberia	
subvirêscens	2	Pink	5	H. De. S.	6	Siberia	

HÁLIMUS. See *Atriplex Halimus*.

HALIPHLEÔS. See *Quercus Cérvis crinita*.

HALISERIS, *Agardh.* From *hals*, the sea, and *seris*, lettuce; in reference to the membranous fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. A species, with some likeness of a Polypodium; it is olive-green, and found in the ocean at all seasons of the year—*polypodioides*.

HALLERIA, *Linn.* In honour of Albert Haller, M.D., a distinguished botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A genus of ornamental shrubs, requiring to be grown in a light rich soil; cuttings root readily in sand, or soil, under a glass. They require an airy part of the greenhouse, and plenty of water in summer.

elliptica		Scarlet	7	G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1816
lucida		Scarlet	7	G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1752

HÁLLIA, *Thunberg.* In compliment to Berger Martin Hall, a pupil of Linnæus. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Herbaceous plants, with little to recommend them to the cultivator; they thrive best in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. They sometimes ripen seed, from which plants may also be obtained. See *Eleidris* and *Heylandia*.

imbricatâ		Pink	8	G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.	1812
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alata, *angustifolia*, *asarina*, *cordata*, *flaccida*.

HALM or MAT-GRASS. See *Elymus arenarius* and *Carex arenaria*.

HALOCNEMUM. From *hals*, the sea, and *nemos*, a grove; situation where the plants grow. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. A hardy annual, of no beauty.—*câspicum*.

HALORAGACEE or HIPPURIDS. Herbaceous plants and small shrubs, often inhabiting wet places, ditches, and slow streams. They possess no beauty and are therefore seldom cultivated.

HALORÂGIS, *Forster.* From *hals*, the sea, and *rhaz*, berry of grapes. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Haloragaceæ*. These are rather curious plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

Cercôdia		Grn. red	6	G. Ev. S.	1½	N. Zeal.	1772
digyna		Green	4	G. Ev. S.	1½	Australia	1826
prostratâ		Grn. red	7	G. Ev. S.	¾	N. Zeal.	1820

HALYMENIA, *Agardh.* From *hals*, the sea, and *hymen*, a membrane; alluding to the membranous fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiceæ*. Interesting marine plants, with flat membranous fronds. *H. edulis* is the true, and *H. palmata* the common Dulse, both of which are eaten in Scotland—*edulis*, *e. medica*, *furcellata*, *ligulata*, *Opuntia*, *palmata*, *p. marginifera*, *purpurascens*, *p. crispata*, *sarniënsis*.

HALYSERIS. See *Haliseris*.

HAMAMELIDACEE or WITCH-HAZELS. An order

of small trees and shrubs. Their flowers are small and inconspicuous, but several kinds form neat growing shrubs, and are therefore worthy of being cultivated.

HAMAMELIS, *Linn.* From *hama*, with, and *melon*, an apple; the fruit accompanies the flower. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hamamelidaceæ*. The species of Witch-hazel are ornamental trees, producing a fruit something like a nut. They succeed in any common soil, and are commonly increased by layers.

macrophylla . . . Yel. 5, H. De. T. 15 N. Amer. 1812
virginica . . . Yel. 5, H. De. T. 12 N. Amer. 1812

HAMATUS. Hooks, hairs, or small spines which are hooked at the point.

HAMBURGH PARSLEY. See *Apium*.

HAMELIA. Named by Jacquin, in honour of the distinguished botanist H. L. Du Hamel Du Monceau, who died in 1782. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This genus consists of handsome, free-flowering shrubs, easily cultivated in peat and loam; and cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, root readily in a moist heat, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *H. odorata*.
axillaris . . . Yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies . . 1823
chrysanthia . . Yel. 11, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . . 1822
latifolia . . . Scar. 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Trinidad . . 1819
odorata 1 . . Yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . . 1824
patens . . . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Hispaniola . . 1752
sphaerocarpa . . Oran. 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Mexico . . 1811
ventricosa . . Yel. 9, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Indies . . 1778

HAMILTONIA, *Roxburgh*. In honour of Mr. Hamilton, of Woodlands, near Philadelphia, an eminent botanist, and the first to erect a conservatory in North America, for the preservation of plants of hot climates. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. These plants are very desirable on account of their producing flowers very freely, which are delightfully fragrant; loam and peat suits them best, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spermadietyon azureum*; 2, *S. suaveolens*; 3, *Pyrolaria pubera*. See *Comandra*.

oleifera 3 . . Gr. yel. 1, F. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1800
scabra 1 . . Pa. blue 1, S. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . . 1823
suaveolens 2 . White 10, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . 1818

HAMOUS, hooked, bent.

HANCHINOL. See *Heimia salicifolia*.

HAND PLANT. See *Cheirostemon platanoides*.

HAPALOSTEPHIUM, *Don*. From *hapalos*, soft, and *stephos*, a crown; alluding to the hairy receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The plants included in this genus are well adapted for rockwork, or the front of flower-borders; they grow freely in any light rich soil, and increase by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crèpis austriaca*; 2, *Hieracium grandiflorum*; 3, *lyratum*; 4, *paludosum*; 5, *blattarioides*, *Lepicaine multicaulis*; 6, *Hieracium pyrenaicum*; 7, *sibiricum*, *Crèpis sibirica*; 8, *Lepicaine spinulosa*.

austriacum 1 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1723
grandiflorum 2 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. . 1791
lyratum 3 . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . . 1777
paludosum 4 . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. mts. . 1723
pilosum 5 . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1723
pyrenaicum 6 . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1723
sibiricum 7 . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . . 1755
spinulosum 8 . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1820

HARDENBERGIA, *Bentham*. Named after the Countess of Hardenberg, sister to Baron Hugel, and in whose garden the plants collected by her brother, in his travels, were carefully nursed until his return. *Linn.* 17, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Pretty trailing greenhouse plants, suitable for training up a rafter or to a trellis. When grown in pots and suitably trained, they are very pretty objects in spring. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them; and cuttings, planted in pots of sand, strike root readily. *Synonymes*: 1, *Kennèdya cordata*; 2, *K. Comptoniana*; 3, *K. macrophylla*; 4, *K. monophylla*; 5, *K. ovata*, *latifolia*; 6, *K. monophylla*.

Comptoniana 2 Pr. lil. 3, G. Ev. Tr. 10 Australia 1803
cordata 1 . . . Purp. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 8 Australia 1820
digitata . . . Purp. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 8 Swan R. 1839
macrophylla 3 . Scar. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 12 Swan R. 1835
monophylla 4 . Purp. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 10 Australia 1790
longerace- }
mosa 6 . . } Purp. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 10 Australia 1828
ovata 5 . . . Purp. 4, G. Ev. Tr. 6 Australia 1820

HARD-GRASS. See *Ægilops*.

HARD-GRASS. See *Ophiurus*.

HARD-GRASS. See *Scleróchloa*.

HARDWICKIA. Roxburgh named this genus in compliment to Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S., L.S., &c., of the East India Company's Artillery. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Trees from forty to fifty feet high; a light loamy soil suits them well, and good sized cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

binata . . . Yel. 3, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Indies . 1820
pinnata . . Yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Indies . 1818

HAREBELLS. See *Campánula rotundifolia*.

HARE'S-EAR. See *Ergisium austriacum*.

HARE'S-EAR. See *Ophrys*.

HARE'S-FOOT. See *Ochröma Lagopus*.

HARE'S-FOOT FERN. See *Davallia canariensis*.

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS. See *Lagurus*.

HARICOT D'ORLEANS. See *Phaseolus sphæricus*.

HARINA, *Hamil.* See *Wallichia*.

HARMALA. See *Peganum Harmala*.

HARONGA, *P. Thouars*. The native name of the species is Ronga. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. A tall, ornamental growing shrub, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; plants may be obtained from cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *paniculata*.
madagascariensis 1 Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Madagas. 1825-

HARPALUM, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

rigidum . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. N. Amer.

HARPALYCE, *Don*. After Harpalyce, daughter of Lyeurgus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of this genus are not possessed of much interest; they grow well in any garden soil, and the perennial kinds may be increased by seeds, or divisions; the annual species by seed, sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Prenanthes alba*; 2, *altissima*; 3, *cordata*; 4, *serpentiaria*; 5, *virgata*.

alba 1 . . . Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1762
altissima 2 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. . 1696

cordata 3 . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1816
viminea . . . Yel. . 7, H. B. 3 Austria . 1816
serpentaria 4, *virgata* 5.

HARRACHIA, Jac. See *Crossandra*.

HARRISONIA. Sir W. Hooker named this genus in honour of Mrs. Harrison, of Aigburth, near Liverpool, who first introduced the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, well worthy of extensive cultivation; for culture and propagation, see *Gomphocarpus*.

loniceroides . . . Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . . 1825

HARTOGIA, *Thunberg*. In honour of J. Hartog, a Dutch naturalist and traveller at the Cape. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. An ornamental tallish-growing shrub, nearly related to *Mygdina*; for culture and propagation, see *Cassine*.

capensis . . . Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1800

HART'S-TONGUE. See *Polypodium Phyllitidis*.

HART'S-TONGUE. See *Scotopendrium*.

HARTWEGIA, *Lindley*. In compliment to Mr. Theodore Hartweg, a successful collector of Mexican plants for the Horticultural Society of London, and who discovered this genus. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious little plants, with delicate purple flowers; they require to be treated similar to other Mexican *Orchidaceæ*.

crassifolia . . . Purp. 4, S. Epi. 4 Guatemala . 1840

purpurea . . . Purp. 8, S. Epi. 4 Vera Cruz . . 1837

angustifolia Purp. 6, S. Epi. 4 Mexico . . 1842

HARTWORT. See *Tordylium*.

HASCHISCH or **BANGHE** is an intoxicating drug made in Turkey from the dried leaves of hemp.

HASHISH. See *Haschisch*.

HASSAGAY-TREE. See *Curtisia*.

HASSELQUISTIA. Named by Linnæus, in honour of his pupil Frederick Hasselquist, M.D., who travelled in the Holy Land, &c., and died at Smyrna, in 1752. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Mere annual weeds, natives of Egypt; they grow in any common soil—*ægyptiaca*, *cordata*.

HASTATE, formed like the head of a halbert.

HASTATELY-LANCEOLATE, between halbert-shaped and lance-shaped.

HASTATELY-SAGITTATE, between halbert-shaped and arrow-shaped.

HATCHET-VETCH. See *Biserrula*.

HAULM, dead stems of herbs.

HAUTBOY. See *Fragaria*.

HAVÉRIA, *Kunth*. In honour of M. Havet, a French botanical collector in Madagascar. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This plant grows well in a mixture of light loam and heath mould, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Clusia tetrandra*.

laurifolia . . . White . . S. Ev. S. S. Amer. . 1820

HAWKWEED. See *Hieracium*.

HAWORTHIA. Prince Salm-Dyck named this genus in compliment to A. H. Haworth, F.L.S., a distinguished English botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. *Haworthia* is a singular and highly interesting genus of succulent

plants, nearly related to the genera *Aloe* and *Gasteria*, and they require the same treatment as those genera. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aloe atrovirens*; 2, *A. margaritifera minima*; 3, *Haworthia concava*; 4, *rigida*; 5, *Aloe margaritifera*; 6, *Haworthia fasciata*; 7, *Aloe rigida*; 8, *A. vendosa*; 9, *A. viscosa*.

<i>albicans</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>altifolia</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>arachnoides</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1727
<i>minor</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>aristata</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>asperifuscula</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>atrovirens</i> 1 . . .	Grey . 5,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>attenuata</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>brèves</i> 2 . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1810
<i>chloracantha</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>claripecta</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>constricta</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>conchata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>cordifolia</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1817
<i>corta</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>cuspidata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>cymbiformis</i> 3 . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>denticulata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>erecta</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>expansa</i> 4 . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>fasciata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>major</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>granulata</i> 5 . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1735
<i>hybrida</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>indurata</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>laete-virens</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>lævis</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>limpida</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>margaritifera</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1739
<i>minor</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>mirabilis</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>multifaria</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>mucronata</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>mutica</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>nigricans</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>nifida</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1825
<i>obtusa</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>pallida</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>papillosa</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>semipapillosa</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>parva</i> . . .	Grey . 5,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>planifolia</i> . . .	Grey . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>pseudo-tortuosa</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>pumila</i> . . .	Grey . 5,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1752
<i>radula</i> . . .	Grey . 5,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1805
<i>asperior</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>lævis</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1825
<i>puriporata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>ramifera</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>reclinata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>Reinwardti</i> 6 . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>reticulata</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>retusa</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1720
<i>scabra</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>semiglabrata</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1811
<i>semimargaritifera</i> . . .	Grey . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>major</i> . . .	Grey . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>minor</i> . . .	Grey . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>multiplicata</i> . . .	Grey . 4,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>setata</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>major</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>media</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>nigricans</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>sordida</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>tessellata</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>torquata</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>tortella</i> . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1817
<i>tortuosa</i> 7 . . .	Grey . 7,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>translucens</i> . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>turgida</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>venosa</i> 8 . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>viridescens</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>minor</i> . . .	Grey . 8,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>viscosa</i> 9 . . .	Grey . 6,	G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1727

HAWTHORN. See *Crataegus*.

HAWTHORN. See *Rhus Oxyacantha*.

HAXTONIA, Caley. Named after John Haxton, a gardener attached to Macartney's expedition to China. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Aster* for species.

HAYEA. See *Lahaya*.

HAYLOCKIA. Herbert named this genus in honour of his very intelligent gardener, Matthew Haylock. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is rather a pretty bulb when in flower, and it may be successfully grown in sandy loam; it is easily increased by offsets from the bulbs.

pusilla . . . Straw . 9, F. Bl. P. 1/2 B. Ayres . 1829

HAZEL. See *Corylus*.

HEART'S-EASE. See *Viola tricolor*.

HEART-SEED. See *Cardiospermum*.

HEARTWOOD. The central part of the timber of Exogens.

HEATH. See *Erica*.

HEATHER. See *Erica vulgaris*.

HEATHWORTS. See *Ericaceæ*.

HEAVENLY FRUIT. See *Diospyros*.

HEBECLADUS, Miers. From *hebe*, down, and *klados*, a slender stem, in allusion to the character of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. A native of South America; requires the shelter of a greenhouse; grows freely in light soil, and is easily propagated by cuttings, planted in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Atropa biflora*.

biflorus . . . Pur. yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Grenada 1844

HEBECLINIUM, De Candolle. From *hebe*, down, and *klone*, a bed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Eupatorium*.

HEBENSTREITIA, Linn. In honour of J. E. Hebenstreit, M.D., professor of botany at Leipsic. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Selaginaceæ*. This is a genus of pretty under-shrubs, with very neat foliage and modest flowers; they thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *H. aurea*.

albiflora . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822
capitata . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823
chamædri-
folia . . . } White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1822
ciliata . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1815
cordata . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
dentata . . . White . 7, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1739
erinoides . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1816
fruticosa . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1816
integrifolia . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1792
scabra . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1824

HEBETATE. Having a soft obtuse termination.

HEDAROMA, Lindley. From *hedus*, sweet, and *aroma*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Chamælaucaceæ*. Pretty plants, requiring similar treatment to *Myrtilus*.

latifolia . . . Grn. pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. .
pinifolia . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. .
thymoides . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. .
tulipifera . . . Wht. red . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. .

HEDËOMA, Persoon. Hedeoma is a Greek name for Mint. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The seeds of these plants merely

require to be sown in the open border in spring.

pulegioides . Blue . . 7, H. A. 1/2 N. Amer. 1777
thymoides . Red . . 7, H. A. 1/2 France . 1699

HEDERA, Swartz. The name appears to be derived from *hedra*, a Celtic word, signifying a cord, and the English name, Ivy, is derived from *iw*, a word in the same language, signifying green, from its being always green. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. The common Ivy is very often employed for covering naked buildings, or trees, which latter it invariably kills; it is increased by slips taken off, and planted where they are to grow. The tender kinds will grow in any soil, though they appear to grow better in a very light one. See *Aralia*.

aculeata . . . White . F. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . 1816
arborescens . Green . 10, H. Ev. S. 10 Brit., woods.
canariensis . Green . 9, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Canaries .
chrysocarpa . Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Greece . 1815
vulgaris . Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Brit., woods.
capitata . . . Green . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1779
digitata . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . 1818
ferruginea . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Ind. . 1826
fragrans . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . 1816
glomerulata . Green . 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Java . . 1847
Helix . . . Green . 9, H. Ev. Cl. 30 Brit., woods.
digitata . . . Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Brit., woods.
fol. argenteis . } Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Brit., walls.
foliis abreis . Green . 10, H. Ev. Cl. 20 Brit., walls.
macrophylla . White . 10, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Holl. . 1831
pendula . . . Green . 10, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1824
umbraculifera . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1818
xalapensis . . . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1828

HEDGE-GARLIC. See *Alliaria*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. See *Gratiola*.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. See *Erysimum*.

HEDGE-NETTLE. See *Stachys*.

HEDGE-PARSLEY. See *Torilis*.

HEDWIGIA, Swartz. In honour of John Hedwig, the celebrated muscologist, who died in 1799. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. A tall-growing ornamental tree, thriving in peat and loam, with a little sand mixed; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

balsamifera . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Ind. 1820

HEDYCHIMUM, König. From *hedys*, sweet, and *chion*, snow; alluding to the sweet-scented snow-white flowers of some of the species. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. The species of *Hedychium*, or Garland Flower, are all highly-prized flowering plants, more particularly *H. angustifolium* and *H. coronarium*; they are all well worthy of extensive cultivation, and will grow freely in rich light soil, but to flower them well, they require large pots, and a plentiful supply of water when in a growing state; they are readily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *angustifolium*; 2, *angustifolium*.

acuminatum . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1820
angustifolium . . . } Scarlet . 8, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind. . 1815
auranti-
acum . . . } Orange . 7, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind. . 1812
carnum . . . Pink . 8, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1823
chrysopetalum . . . } Wht. or. 9, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1849

cocconeum 2.	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1815
coronarium	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind.	. 1791
elatum	Pa. red	. 8, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1818
ellipticum	White	. 8, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind.	. 1804
flavescens	Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 5 India	. 1822
flavum	Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Nepal.	. 1822
Gardneria-			
num	Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1819
glacium	White	. 7, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind.	. 1822
gracile	White	. 6, S. Her. P. 3 Bengal	. 1823
heteromall-			
um	Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 3 India	. 1822
longifolium	Red	. 6, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1819
maximum	White	. 8, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1820
speciosum	Pa. yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind.	. 1823
spicatum	Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 3 India	. 1810
stenopetalum	White	. 4, S. Her. P. 6 India	. 1830
thyrsiforme	White	. 7, S. Her. P. 4 Nepal.	. 1818
urophyllum	Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 5 India	. 1828
villosum	Cream	. 7, S. Her. P. 3 E. Ind.	. 1823

HEDYÔTIS, *Linn.* From *hedys*, sweet, and *ous*, an ear; alluding to the sweet-scented ear-like leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Stove annuals, of neither interest nor value; they are readily grown in peat and loam. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spermacœe biflora*; 2, *Oldenlandia diffusa*; 3, *O. ramosissima*—*biflora* 1, *cymosa*, *diffusa* 2, herbæcea, lactea, ramosissima 3, umbellata. See *Liplostoma*.

HEDYËNOIS, *Tournefort*. From *hedys*, sweet, and *pneo*, to breathe; in reference to its having the power of scenting the breath. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteræceæ*. Hardy annuals, of no interest; the species need only be sown in the open ground—*coronopifolia*, *crêtica*, *mauritanica*, *monspeliensis*, *péndula*, *rhagadioloides*, *tubæformis*.

HEDÝSARUM, *Linn.* From *hedysaron*, the name of a papilionaceous plant described by Theophrastus. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. Almost all the species of this genus are very handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of very beautiful pea flowers, particularly adapted for flower-borders, or rock-work. They grow freely in a light rich soil, or loam and peat, and the herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots in spring, or by seeds. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. sibiricum*; 2, *H. alpinum*; 3, *H. obscurum altatum*; 4, *H. humile*. See *Adesmia*, *Alhagi*, *Alysicarpus*, *Desmodium*, *Dicœrma*, *Eleiditis*, *Flemingia*, *Galactia*, *Lespedeza*, *Lourea*, *Nicholsœnia*, *Onobrychis*, *Ornœocarpum*, *Pueraria*, *Stylosanthus*, *Taverniera*, *Uraria* and *Zornia*.

alpinum 1	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia	. 1798
pedicellare 2	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia	. 1817
altatum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	. 1818
argenteum	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	. 1827
argophyllum	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Attæa	. 1827
borale	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	. 1824
brachysemum 3	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1817
candium	Purp.	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria	. 1824
humile 4	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria	. 1817
capitatum	Rose	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Barbary	. 1817
carneum	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1818
canosum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary	. 1820
caucasicum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus	. 1820
consanguineum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1820
coronarium	Scarlet	. 6, H. B. 4 Italy	. 1596
albiflorum	White	. 6, H. B. 3 Italy	. 1596
crêtacæum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1819

elongatum	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia	. 1823
fruticosum	Purp.	. 6, H. De. S. 4 Siberia	. 1782
grandiflorum	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria	. 1821
ibericum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Iberia	. 1818
lasiocarpum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1816
obscurum	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Alps	. 1640
pallidum	Pa. red	. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Africa	. 1820
polymorphum	Rose	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Attæa	. 1828
roseum	Pink	. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus	. 1803
rutidocarpum	Purp.	. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	. 1826
setigerum	Rose	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	. 1837
splendens	Cream	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	. 1819
tadricum	Pa. pur.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria	. 1804
varium	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur.	. 1820
venustum	Purp.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Attæa	. 1828
<i>argenteum</i> , <i>flexuosum</i> , <i>humile</i> , <i>sibiricum</i> , <i>spinosissimum</i> .			

HEENG. See *Närthex assafœtida*.

HÉLMA, *Link.* In honour of Dr. Heim, a celebrated Berlin physician. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. These plants are very pretty when in blossom; they grow well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, with a little sand. They only require to be protected from frost in winter, which may easily be done if the plants are against a south wall; if in pots, they should be removed into the greenhouse. Cuttings strike freely either in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nesœa salicifolia*.

linariifolia	Yellow	. 6, F. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer.	. 1820
myrtifolia	Yellow	. 8, F. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer.	. 1826
salicifolia 1	Yellow	. 8, F. Ev. S. 6 Mexico	. 1821

HÉINSIA, *De Candolle*. In compliment to the philologist Heinsius. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A stove shrub, in some respects resembling the *Gardënia*; and will flourish with the same treatment as the stove species of that genus.

jasminiflora	White	. 3, S. Ev. S. 6 Sier. Leone	. 1824
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HÉINTZIA, *Karsten*. Most likely named after a botanist named Heintz. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneræceæ*. The only species of this genus yet introduced is a soft-wooded, strong-growing plant, and requires similar treatment to the shrubby species of *Gesnera*.

tigrina	Wh. rose	. 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Venezuela	. 1849
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HÉISTËRIA. Named by Linnæus, in honour of Laurence Heister, once professor of botany at Helmstadt, who died in 1758. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. This is a tree which attains the height of about fifteen feet, and is cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of this tree is the partridge-wood, or Bois Perdrix, of the cabinet-makers.

coccinea	Scarlet	. 5, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind.	. 1822
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HÉLCIA, *Lindley*. From *helcium*, a word said to mean the collar of a horse; in reference to the appearance of one part of the flower opposed to the other when viewed front-wise. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The relationship of this plant is evidently greatest to *Trichopilia*; it is, however, also closely associated with *Aspasia*, from which it differs in not having the lip united to the column, and in its deep-fringed anther-bed. All these are

stationed in a sub-division of *Vandæa*, to which Dr. Lindley proposed to give the name of *Brassida*. For culture, &c., see *Trichopilia*. sanguinolenta Cr. br. wht. S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guayaquil 1843

HELEÁSTRUM. See *Aster*.

HELENA. See *Narcissus*.

HELENIA. See *Helena* and *Narcissus*.

HELENIUM, *Linn.* Named after the celebrated Helen. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracea*. Very pretty tallish-growing plants, well adapted for flower-borders; they will grow freely in any common garden soil. The herbaceous species may be increased by dividing the roots. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as is generally given to such species. See *Eriophyllum*, *Monolopia*.

autumnale	Yel.	. 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1729
canaliculatum	Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1800
mexicanum	Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico	1825
pubescens	Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1776
pumilum	Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1818
quadridentatum	Yel.	. 8, H. A. 2 Louisiana	1790
quadripartitum	Yel.	. 9, G. B. 2 N. Amer.	1823
undulatum	Yel.	. 9, H. Her. P. 2 California	1830

HELEÓCHOLA, *Host.* Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Annual grasses—*alopeuroides*, *phalaroides*, *schuroides*. See *Crypsis*.

HELIANTHEMUM, *Tournefort.* From *helios*, sun, and *anthemon*, flower; in allusion to the yellow flowers. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cistaceæ*. This is a very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, comprising some of the prettiest little shrubs in cultivation, for ornamenting rock-work. In winter, some of the species require the protection of a frame or greenhouse, and on that account require to be grown in pots; they all thrive well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings, under a hand-glass, in a sheltered situation, or by seeds, by which the annual species are also to be raised. *Synonymes*: 1, *viscidulum*; 2, *roseum*; 3, *salicifolium*; 4, *sampsucifolium*; 5, *Cistus umbellatus*, *Cistus verticillatus*; 6, *Cistus umbellatus* var.

acuminatum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Nice	. 1820
egyptiacum	White.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Egypt	. 1764
argyræum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	3 Portugal	1800
alysoides	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	3 Portugal	1800
alpestre	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Germany	1818
Andersoni	Yel.	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	1823
angustifolium	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1800
apenninum	White.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	. 1731
arabicum 1	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1826
asperum	White.	. 6, H. Tr. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1827
atriplicifolium	Yel.	. 9, H. Ev. S.	6 Spain	. 1656
aurum	Yel.	. 6, H. Tr. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Montpellier	
barbatum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1820
Barbieri	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	1 Italy	. 1825
brasiliense	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	. 1823
canadense	Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1799
canariense	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 Canaries	1790
candidum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	3 Spain	
canescens 2	Red	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	. 1800
cànum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	. 1772
carolinianum	Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Carolina	1823
cheiranthoides	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	3 Portugal	1818
ciliatum	Red	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1826

cinereum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	1 Spain	. 1818
confertum	Yel.	. 8, F. Ev. S.	1 Teneriffe	
confusum	White.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	1 S. Eur.	
crassifolium	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 Barbary	. 1818
croceum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1800
cyprium	Red	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid, gard.	
denticulatum 3	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	1 France	. 1818
dichotomum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Spain	. 1826
diversifolium	Flamo	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Europe	
cliffitium	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	1 Egypt	
clongatum	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	2 Spain	. 1800
ericoides	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	13 S. Eur.	
ericoablon	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1817
eriospalon	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hybrid	
farinosum	White.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	
fetidum	White.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	. 1800
formosum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	4 Portugal	. 1780
Fumana	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 France	. 1752
glabrum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	2 Spain	. 1815
globulariaefolium	Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal	. 1826
glomeratum	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 Mexico	. 1823
glutinosum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	13 S. Eur.	. 1790
grandiflorum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Italy	. 1800
guttatum	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., past.	
halimifolium	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	4 Spain	. 1656
hirtum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 Spain	. 1759
hispidum	White.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	. 1816
hyssopifolium	Yel.	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	
crocatum	Copper	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Europe	
chyprium	Copper	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Naples	
multiplex	Copper	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	
inconspicuum	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1819
involutum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	3 Spain	. 1826
italicum	Yel.	. 8, F. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Italy	. 1799
juniperinum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1800
kahricum	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 Egypt	. 1820
Lagasea	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1826
lanceolatum	White.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Hybrid	. 1818
lasianthum	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	3 Spain	. 1826
lavandulefolium	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 S. France	. 1817
lave	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 Spain	. 1826
lavipes	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	13 France	. 1600
ledifolium	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., san. pa.	
leptophyllum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Spain	. 1818
libanotis	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1762
lignosum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	. 1806
lineare	White.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1818
Lippii	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	1 Egypt	. 1820
lucidum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	1	. 1826
lunatum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1826
macranthum	Whit. y.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Europe	
multiplex	Whit. y.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	1 Europe	
majoranifolium	Y. wht.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ France	. 1813
marifolium	Yel.	. 5, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., rocks.	
microphyllum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 Europe	. 1800
Milleri	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	
mölle	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	13 Spain	. 1817
mutabile	Red. y.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1829
roseum	Red	. 7, H. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	
nitescens	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	. 1817
majus	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Europe	. 1817
procumbens	Yel.	. 6, H. A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ France	. 1816
nudicaule	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1828
nummularium	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1752
obovatum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. Tr.	1 Spain	. 1826
obscutum	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Europe	. 1816
obtusifolium	Yel.	. 6, H. Ev. S.	1 Cyprus	. 1739
ocymoides 4	Yel.	. 6, F. Ev. S.	3 Spain	. 1800
celandicum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Germany	. 1816
origanifolium	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1795
ovatum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Geneva	. 1818
paniculatum	Yel.	. 7, F. Ev. S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 126
papyraceum	White.	. 6, H. Tr. S.	13 Europe	
penicillatum	Yel.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Spain	. 1817
pilosum	White.	. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	13 S. France	. 1731
plantaginifolium	Yel.	. 6, H. A.		
polifolium	White.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., downs.	

polygalsæfolium	Yel.	.6, G. Ev.	S.	2 Brazil	.1823
procumbens	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	
pulchellum	Yel.	.5, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	.1820
pulverulentum	White.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	2 France	
punctatum	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	1 S. France	.1816
racemosum	White.	.7, H. Ev.	S.	2 S. Eur.	.1820
ramuliflorum	Yel.	.6, H. Her.	P.	2 Carolina	.1823
rhodanthum	Red.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Spain	.1809
roseum	Pink.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	.1815
multiflorum	Pink.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	.1815
rosmarinifolium	Pa. yel.	.6, H. Her.	P.	1 Canada	.1823
rotundifolium	Yel.	.6, F. Tr.	S.	1 Spain	.1826
rugosum	Yel.	.6, F. Ev.	S.	3 Portugal	.1800
salicifolium	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	1 S. Eur.	.1759
sampsucifolium	White.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	2 France	
sanguineum	Yel.	.6, H.	A.	1 Spain	.1826
scabrosum	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	S.	3 Portugal	.1775
scoparium	Yel.	.5, H. Ev.	S.	1 California	.1848
serpyllifolium	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	S.	1 England	.1731
serratum	Yel.	.6, H.	A.	1 Spain	.1804
stuecadifolium	Yel.	.6, F. Ev.	S.	1 Spain	.1815
stramineum	Straw	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Europe	
multiflorum	Striped	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Europe	
strictum	White.	.6, F. Ev.	S.	1 Spain	.1820
sulphureum	Pa. yel.	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	2 Spain	.1795
surrejanum	Yel.	.8, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Eng., ch. hills.	
tahiticum	Yel.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Tauria	
thymifolium	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	S.	1 Spain	.1658
tomentosum	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Scot., mts.	
tuberaria	Yel.	.6, H. Her.	P.	2 S. Eur.	.1752
umbellatum	White.	.7, F. Ev.	S.	2 S. Eur.	.1731
erectum	White.	.7, F. Ev.	S.	2 S. Eur.	
subdecumbens	White.	.7, F. Ev.	S.	2 S. Eur.	
variegatum	Red w.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	
venustum	Red.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	.1800
flore-pleno	Red.	.6, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 S. Eur.	.1800
versicolor	Red w.	.7, H. Ev.	S.	1 S. Eur.	.1800
villosum	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	1 Spain	.1823
vineale	Yel.	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Germany	.1817
violaceum	White.	.7, H. Ev.	Tr.	1 Spain	.1826
virgatum	White.	.6, H. Ev.	S.	1 Barbary	.1818
viride	Yel.	.6, F. Ev.	S.	1 Italy	.1825
vulgare	Yel.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	1 Brit., banks.	
plenum	Yel.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	1 Brit., gardens	
majus	Yel.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	1 Hybrid, gard.	
sanguineum	Red.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	1 Gardens.	
fol. var.	Varieg.	.6, H. Tr.	S.	1 Gardens.	

HELIANTHUS, Linn. From *helios*, sun, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the brilliant colour of the flowers, and from the erroneous idea that the flowers always turned towards the sun. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The sun-flower is a highly ornamental and extensive genus of plants, and from their tall growth they are particularly adapted to the back of flower-borders or the front of shrubberies, in which situation they make a splendid appearance in autumn; they grow well in any common garden soil, the tender kinds being protected in winter. They are all easily increased by seed, which is ripened in abundance; the annual kinds should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the open border, where they will grow and flower beautifully. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. pubescens*; 2, *asper*. See *Viguiera*.

altissimus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	8 N. Amer.	.1731
angustifolius	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	3 N. Amer.	.1769
annuus	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	5 S. Amer.	.1596
atrolobbens	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 N. Amer.	.1732
cornifolius	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 Mexico	.1825
decapetalus	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	6 N. Amer.	.1759

diffusus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 N. Amer.	.1821
divaricatus	Yel.	.7, H. Her.	P.	6 N. Amer.	.1759
excedens	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	8 Mexico	.1820
giganteus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	8 N. Amer.	.1714
Hookeri	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	3	
indicus	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	3 Egypt	.1785
lactiflorus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 N. Amer.	.1810
lenticularis	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3	.1827
linearis	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	2 Mexico	.1823
longifolius	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	5 Georgia	.1812
macrophyllus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	6 N. Amer.	.1800
missouriensis	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 Missouri	.1821
mollis	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	4 N. Amer.	.1805
multiflorus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	6 N. Amer.	.1597
plenus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	6 N. Amer.	.1797
ovatus	Yel.	.9, H.	A.	2 Mexico	.1829
parviflorus	Yel.	.7, H. Her.	P.	3 Mexico	.1826
pätens	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	2 N. Amer.	.1829
pauciflorus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	2 Louisiana	.1824
petiolaris	Yel.	.9, H.	A.	3 Arkansas	.1826
prostratus	Yel.	.8, H. De.	Tr.	1 N. Amer.	.1800
pubescens	Yel.	.7, H. Her.	P.	4 N. Amer.	.1759
speciosus	Yel.	.8, H.	A.	4 Jorulla	.1833
strumosus	Yel.	.7, H. Her.	P.	8 N. Amer.	.1710
trachelifolius	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	5 N. Amer.	.1825
trilobatus	Yel.	.9, H. Her.	P.	3 Mexico	.1824
tubæformis	Yel.	.7, H.	A.	5 Mexico	.1799
tuberosus	Yel.	.9, H. Tw.	P.	8 Brazil	.1617
villosus	Yel.	.8, H. Her.	P.	3 N. Amer.	.1820

HELICHRYSUM. See *Elichrysium*, *Aphelæcis*, *As-telma*, *Leucostemma*, and *Phenacoma*.

HELICONIA, Linn. Derived from *Helicon*, the mountain of the Muses; from its affinity to the genus *Musa*, *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Musaceæ*. A rich loamy soil mixed with sand is best adapted for these curious plants, and to flower them in perfection they require plenty of pot-room and a strong heat; young plants are easily obtained by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *buccinata*; 2, *psittacorum*. See *Phenakospermum*.

Ballia	Orange	8, S. Her.	P.	15 Maranh.	.1823
bicolor	W. cri.	8, S. Her.	P.	4 Brazil	.1828
Bihai	Orange	7, S. Her.	P.	10 W. Ind.	.1786
Brasiliensis	Scarlet	8, S. Her.	P.	8 Brazil	.1820
caribæa	Orange	7, S. Her.	P.	10 W. Ind.	.1798
dealbata	Orange	7, S. Her.	P.	3	
hirsuta	Orange	7, S. Her.	P.	4 S. Amer.	.1800
humilis	Scarlet	7, S. Her.	P.	6 Caraccas	.1798
indica	Orange	6, S. Her.	P.	4 Madagasc.	.1818
psittacorum	Orange	8, S. Her.	P.	4 W. Ind.	.1797
pulverulenta	Gsh. scr.	7, S. Her.	P.	4 S. Amer.	.1830
Swartziana	Yel.	.7, S. Her.	P.	4 Jamaica	.1800

HELICOSPIDIUM, Nees. From *helikos*, twisted, and *spora*, a sporule; in reference to the twisted sporules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. An extremely minute greenish species of fungi, found in autumn about the foot of trees—*segetum*.

HELICTERES, Linn. Screw-trees. From *helix*, a screw; in reference to the carpels being twisted. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. A genus of free-flowering shrubs, not possessed of much beauty; they grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings taken off at a joint root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Sterculia*.

baruensis	White	8, S. Ev.	S.	12 W. Indies	.1769
clongata	Yel.	.8, S. Ev.	S.	8 E. Indies	.1821
ferruginata	Yel.	.6, S. Ev.	S.	8 Brazil	.1823
guazumæfolia	Purp.	.6, S. Ev.	S.	10 Orinoco	.1820
Isora	Yel.	.6, S. Ev.	S.	12 Malabar	.1733
jamaicensis	White	7, S. Ev.	S.	8 E. Indies	.1823
lanceolata	Purp.	.5, S. Ev.	S.	6 E. Indies	.1823
spicata	Purp.	.5, S. Ev.	S.	6 E. Indies	.1823
verbascifolia	Brown	8, S. Ev.	S.	6 Brazil	.1818
virgata	Red.	.7, S. Ev.	S.	6 E. Indies	.1830

HELIOCÁRPUS, *Linn.* From *helios*, the sun, and *karpós*, a fruit; the valves of the capsule are beautifully fringed, which gives them the appearance of a little sun. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, from fourteen to twenty feet high; it thrives in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moderate heat.

americanus. Purple. S. Ev. S. 12 Vera Cruz 1733

HELÍOPHILA, *Linn.* From *helios*, the sun, and *phileo*, to love; on account of the plants growing in places exposed to the sun. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. A genus of pretty little plants, mostly annuals; they are well worthy of extensive cultivation, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the shrubby kinds strike readily in sand, under a glass, or they may be increased by seeds. The annuals should be sown early in spring, in pots, and placed in the greenhouse or a gentle hotbed; and in May they may be planted out in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. pilosa incisa*; 2, *Cleome capensis*, *Cheiranthus strictus*; 3, *Peltaria capensis*; 4, *Heliophila pinnata*; 5, *H. integrifolia*; 6, *H. pinnata*.

<i>amplexicaulis</i>	Wt. pur.	7, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.	1774
<i>araboides</i>	1	Brown	6, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.
<i>cleomoides</i>	2	Yellow	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1768
<i>coronopifolia</i>		Violet	7, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>crithmifolia</i>		Violet	7, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.
<i>diffusa</i>		White	6, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.
<i>digitata</i>		Brown	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>dissécta</i>		Blue	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>pinnata</i>		White	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>filiformis</i>		Pa. pur.	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>fœniculacea</i>		Purple	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>incana</i>		Purple	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
<i>lepidioides</i>		White	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>linearifolia</i>		Blue	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
<i>pectinata</i>		White	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>peltaria</i>	3	White	6, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.
<i>péndula</i>	4	Yel. wht.	7, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>pilosa</i>	5	Blue	7, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>platysliqua</i>		Purple	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
<i>pusilla</i>		White	6, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>rivialis</i>		White	7, H.	A.	1	C. G. H.
<i>scoparia</i>		Red	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
<i>stricta</i>		Blue	6, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.
<i>trifida</i>	6	Purple	6, H.	A.	3	C. G. H.

HELÍOPSIS, *Persoon*. From *helios*, the sun, and *opsis*, appearance; alluding to the brilliant colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. These are tall-growing plants, well suited for the back of flower-borders, where they flower beautifully in autumn. The annual kinds require the same treatment as those of the genus *Helianthus*; while the herbaceous kinds may be freely increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aemella bupththalmoides*, *Bupththalmum scabrum*; 2, *B. helianthoides*.

<i>canescens</i>		Yel.	8, H. Her.	P. 2	Mexico	1818
<i>lævis</i>	2	Yel.	8, H. Her.	P. 6	N. Amer.	
<i>trifida</i>		Yel.	8, H. Her.	P. 5	N. Amer.	

bupththalmoides 1, *dubia*.

HELIOTRÓPIUM, *Linn.* From *helios*, the sun, and *trope*, twining; the flowers are said to turn towards the sun. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiææ*. Some of the plants of this genus are highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and are therefore to be met with in

most gardens; they succeed freely in any rich light soil, and cuttings of the shrubby kinds, taken off when young, readily strike in the same kind of soil. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. grandiflorum*; 2, *H. chenopodioides*; 3, *Myosotis linifolia*; 4, *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*. See *Tiaridium*.

<i>anisophyllum</i>	White	6, F.	B.	3	Guinea	1823
<i>brevifolium</i>	White	7, S. Tr.	B.	1	Nepal	1824
<i>capense</i>	White	7, H.	A.	4	C. G. H.	
<i>chenopodioides</i>	2	White	6, H.	A.	4	S. Amer.
<i>commutatum</i>	White	3, H.	A.	3	S. Europe	
<i>coromandelinum</i>	White	7, S.	A.	3	E. Indies	
<i>corymbosum</i>	Lilac	7, G. Ev.	S.	3	Peru	
<i>curassavicum</i>	White	6, F.	A.	3	W. Indies	
<i>europæum</i>	White	8, H.	A.	3	S. Europe	
<i>gnaphalodes</i>	4	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Indies	
<i>humile</i>	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	W. Indies		
<i>incanum</i>	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Peru		
<i>linifolium</i>	3	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
<i>maroccanum</i>	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Morocco		
<i>oblongifolium</i>	White	7, H.	A.	3	S. Europe	
<i>obovatum</i>	Brown	5, H.	A.	3	Nepal	
<i>parviflorum</i>	White	8, S.	B.	1	W. Indies	
<i>peruvianum</i>	Lilac	7, G. De.	S. 1	Peru		
<i>hybridum</i>	Lilac	7, G. De.	S. 1	Hybrid		
<i>Voltaireanum</i>	Bl. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	Hybrid		
<i>prostratum</i>	White	6, H.	A.	3	N. Hol.	
<i>suaevolens</i>	White	6, H.	A.	3	Caucasus	
<i>sutpinum</i>	White	6, H. Tr.	A.	3	S. Europe	
<i>undulatum</i>	Li. brn.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	N. Africa		
<i>zeylanicum</i>	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Ceylon		

HELÍPTERUM, *De Candolle*. From *helix*, a screw, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or.

Asterææ. See *Aphelaxis*.

HELIX. See *Hedera Helix*.

HELLEBORE, BLACK. See *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas Rose.

HELLEBORE, WHITE. See *Veratrum album*.

HELLEBORE OF THE ANCIENTS. See *Helleborus orientalis*.

HELLÉBORINE. See *Serapias*.

HELLÉBORUS, *Linn.* From *helein*, to cause death, and *bora*, food; the poisonous qualities of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculææ*. These plants thrive well in any common soil, growing best under the shade of trees; and are readily increased by divisions or seeds. The poisonous qualities of this genus are well known. *Synonyme*: 1, *trifolius*. See *Eranthis* and *Céptis*.

<i>atrovirens</i>	Purple	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1820
<i>cypreus</i>	Copper	1, H. Her.	P. 1		1838
<i>dumetorum</i>	Green	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1817
<i>fœtidus</i>	Green	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Eng., cha. pl.	
<i>graveolens</i>	Yellow	2, H. Her.	P. 1		1838
<i>lividus</i>	Purple	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Corsica	1710
<i>integribus</i>	Purple	2, F. Her.	P. 1	Corsica	1710
<i>niger</i>	Pink	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Austria	1596
<i>augustifolius</i>	Pink	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Austria	1596
<i>odoratus</i>	Green	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1817
<i>olympicus</i>	Green	2, H. Her.	P. 1	India	1840
<i>orientalis</i>	Dark	2, F. Her.	P. 1	India	1839
<i>pallidus</i>	W. grn.	2, H. Her.	P. 1		1839
<i>purpurascens</i>	Pur. gr.	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Hungary	1817
<i>vernalis</i>	White	2, H. Her.	P. 1	Austria	1596
<i>viridis</i>	Green	3, H. Her.	P. 1	Brit., woods.	

HELLENIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Hedgchium*.

abnormis . . . White 6, S. Her. P. 3 China . . . 1824
 cœrulea . . . White 6, S. Her. P. 4 N. Hol. . . 1820
 chinensis . . . White 6, S. Her. P. 3 China . . . 1825

HELMET-SHAPED. See *Gâleate*.

HÉLMIA, *Kth*. Named in honour of C. Helm, a German ecclesiastic. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoridaceæ*. A genus nearly related to *Dioscorea*, or Yam, and requiring exactly the same treatment.

racemosa . . . Yel. pur. 5, S. Tw. S. 6. C. Amer. . . 1850

HELMINTHIA, *Jussieu*. From *helminthion*, a little worm; because of the resemblance of the rugose seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The seeds of this species only require to be sown in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Picris echinoides*.

echinoides . . . Yel. . . 6, H. . . A. 3 Brit., hedge bks.

HELMINTHOSPORIUM, *Link.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. These species are found on oak branches, rotten sticks, &c.—*fusipodium*, *nânum*, *simplex*, *subulatum*.

HELMINTHOSTACHYS, *Kaulfus*. From *helmins*, a worm, and *stachys*, a spike; shape of spike. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ophioglossaceæ*. For culture, see *Ophioglossum*.

dulcis . . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon.

HELMISPORIUM, *Link.* From *helmins*, a worm, and *spora*, a spore; shape of the spores. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Patches of very minute black fungi, found on dead wood and branches of trees—*macrocarpon*, *rebutinum*.

HELONIAS, *Linn.* From *helos*, a marsh; in reference to the habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. These are ornamental plants, delighting in peat soil and a moist situation, where they will grow and flower profusely; they increase readily by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyms*: 1, *H. latifolia*; 2, *H. læta*. See *Chamaelirium*, *Leimanthium*, *Xerophyllum*, and *Zigadenus*.

angustifolia . . . Wht. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
 bullata 1 . . . Pur. 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1753
 erythrospërma 2 Wht. 6, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer. 1770

HELOSCLADIUM, *Koch*. From *helos*, a marsh, and *skladon*, an umbel; an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshes. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Mere weeds, growing in ponds or rivulets, like other hardy aquatics. *Synonyms*: 1, *Sison Ammi*; 2, *S. bulbosum*; 3, *S. inundatum*; 4, *Sium nodiflorum*; 5, *Sison repens*—*Ammi* 1, *bulbosum* 2, *inundatum* 3, *laciniatum* 4, *nodiflorum* 5, *repens* 6.

HELVELLA, *Linn.* A name employed by Cicero as the name of a fungus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. These species are found in spring and autumn in woods, fields, &c.—*elastica*, *esculenta*, *infula*, *leucophæa*, *mitra*.

HELVELLACEÆ, or **ASCOMYCETES**. Form an order of Fungales possessing the characters of the Truffle (*Tuber*), the Morel (*Morchella*), and the German Morel (*Helvella*), all three used as articles of food.

HELWINGIA, *Willd.* Curious plants with no

beauty, and scarcely worth cultivating except in botanical collections.—*ruscifolia*.

HELWINGIACEÆ, or **HELWINGIADS**. A small order of plants of curious construction, the flowers being situated on the midribs of the leaves. Only one genus is at present known.

HEMEROCALLIS, *Linn.* From *hemera*, a day, and *kallos*, beauty; alluding to the beauty and duration of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of flowering plants, of the simplest culture, thriving well in any light loamy soil, and readily increased by divisions. See *Punkia* and *Pancratiûm*.

disticha . . . Orange 5, H. Her. P. 2 China . . . 1798
 flava . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . . 1596
 fulva . . . Fulvous 7, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . . . 1599
 variegata . . . Copper 7, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.
 flore-pleno . . . Copper 7, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.
 graminea . . . Li. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . . . 1759
 sieboldi . . . Pink . . . 9, H. Her. P. 3 Japan . . . 1833
 speciosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3

HEMIADÉLPHIS. From *hemi*, half, and *adelpheia*, a fraternity. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. See *Justicia*.

HEMIÁNDRA, *Bentham*. From *hemi*, half, and *aner*, an anther; in allusion to the dimidiate anthers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Pretty plants, which grow freely in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and propagate easily by cuttings planted in sand, and placed in heat.

brevifolia . . . Rose . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . . 1840
 emarginata . . . Wt pk. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . . 1840
 hirsuta . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan Riv. . . 1837
 rupêstris . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan Riv. . . 1837

HEMICLÍDIA, *R. Brown*. Supposed to be from *hemisus*, half, and *kleio*, to shut up. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protaceæ*. A fine greenhouse plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dryandra*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dryandra falcata*.

Baxteri 1 . . . Yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Lucky Bay . . . 1824

HEMIDÉSMUS, *R. Brown*. From *hemisus*, half, and *desmos*, a tie; alluding to the filaments. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A pretty climbing species, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; young plants are very freely obtained by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. A decoction of the roots is recommended by European practitioners in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and venereal affections.

indicus . . . Green . . . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Ceylon . . . 1796

HEMIDICTYON, *Presl*. From *hemi*, half, and *diktyon*, a net; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.

marginatum . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.

HEMIGÉNIA, *G. Don*. From *hemi*, half, and *genea*, an offspring; in reference to only one of the cells of each anther being fertile. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Prostanthëra*.

purpurea . . . Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. . . N. S. W. 1824

HEMIGONIUM, *J. Smith*. From *hemi*, half, and *gonia*, an angle; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aspidium caducum*.

caducum 1 . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies.

HEMÍMERIS, *Linn.* From *hemisus*, half, and *meris*, a part; the flowers appear as if parted. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. An ornamental plant, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, root freely. See *Alonsoa*.

montana . . . Scarlet 7, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

HEMIONÏTIS, *Linn.* From *hemionos*, a mule; the species is supposed to be barren. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Very elegant little ferns, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and readily increased by dividing the roots. See *Antrophyum*, *Diplazium*, *Gymnogramma*, *Meniscium*, and *Scolopendrium*.

cordata . . . Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 E. Indies.

palmata . . . Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 W. Indies 1793

pinnata . . . Br. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies.

HEMITËLIA, *R. Brown.* From *hemi*, half, and *mitella*, a mitre; rhizome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

hórida . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica. 1843

multiflora . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica. 1824

HEMLOCK. See *Còtium*.

HEMLOCK-SPRUCE. See *Pinus canadensis*.

HEMP. See *Cánnabis*.

HEMP, AFRICAN, or BOWSTRING. See *Sansevieria*.

HEMP, BENGAL. See *Crotalaria jancea*.

HEMP-AGRIMONY. See *Eupatòrium cannabinum*.

HEMP-NETTLE. See *Galeópsis*.

HEN-AND-CHICKENS. See *Béllis perennis pro-lifera*.

HENBANE. See *Hyoscyamus*.

HENBIT. See *Láium amplexicaule*.

HENCKELLA, *Spreng.* See *Didymocarpus*.

HÉNFREYA, *Lindley*. Under the provisional name of *Dipteracanthus scandens*, the plant, on which the present genus is founded, was exhibited at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the spring of 1847. A full examination of its structure having shown that it formed a new and distinct genus, Dr. Lindley named it after the late Arthur Henfrey, a gentleman much distinguished for his sound acquaintance with botany, especially Vegetable Anatomy. The form of the stigma separates it decisively from both *Dipteracanthus* and *Strobilánthes*, to which it has, in other respects, much apparent affinity. The mode of culture is as follows:—After it has ceased to produce flowers in the spring, or beginning of summer, it should be divested of the old soil, and re-potted in fresh turfy peat and loam, in equal proportions, intermixed with a small portion of silver sand. The pot should be rather small in proportion to the size of the plant. Plunge it in bottom heat, where a humid glowing temperature, perfectly sweet, of seventy-five or eighty degrees, is kept up during night, and let it be partially shaded during bright sunlight. When roots have been plentifully produced, give it a final shift, using rough materials, as before described. A few round sticks will answer for its support, to which the shoots must be tied.

Synonymes: 1, *Asystasia scandens*, *A. quaterna*, *Ruëllia quaterna*.

scandens 1 . White 5, S. Ev. Tw. 6. S. Leone . 1845

HENNA-PLANT. See *Lawsonia inermis*.

HEPATIC ALOES. See *Aloe vulgaris, purpurascens, soccotrina*, and *arborescens*.

HEPÁTICA, *Linn.* From *hepaticos*, relating to the liver; the lobes of the leaves have been compared to the lobes of the liver. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. These are very pretty plants, and on account of their being abundant flowerers, and the flowers of much variety in shade and colour, they are all universal favourites in the flower-garden. They grow best in a light loam or peat soil, and increase readily by dividing the roots in spring.

Synonymes: 1, *Anémone hepática*.

acutiloba . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1818

americana . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1800

alba . . . White . 3, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1835

rubra . . . Red . 3, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1835

angulosa . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1816

triloba 1 . . . Pink . 4, H. Her. P. 3 Europe . 1873

alba . . . White . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

coriæa . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

plena . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

nivea . . . White . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

rubra . . . Red . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

plena . . . Red . 3, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.

HEPÁTICE. An order of cryptogamous or flowerless plants.

HEPÁTICUS, liver-coloured, lobed like the liver.

HEPTÁNDRIA. The seventh class of the Linnean system of botany, including such plants as have seven stamens. It contains four orders.

HERACÁNTHA, *Link.* From *heros*, noble, and *akantha*, a thorn; alluding to the beauty of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Very pretty annuals; the seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, transplanted into the flower borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *Càrthamus armenius*; 2, *C. lanatus*; 3, *C. creticus*; 4, *C. tauricus*, *Oenothera dentata*.

arménia 1 . . . Yel. . 6, H. . A. 2 Armenia . 1816

crética 2 . . . White 6, H. . A. 2 Candia . 1731

lanata 3 . . . Yel. . 7, H. . A. 2 S. Europe . 1596

tabrica 4 . . . Yel. . 6, H. . A. 2 Caucasus . 1818

HERACÁNTHA. See *Kentrophýllum*.

HERACLÉUM, *Linn.* From *Heracles*, a plant sacred to Hercules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Strong coarse-growing plants, only worth cultivating in botanical collections; any common soil suits them; and they are all easily increased by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. angustifolium*; 2, *H. sibiricum*; 3, *H. gum-miferum*; 4, *H. amplifolium*; 5, *H. elegans*; 6, *H. laciniatum*. See *Perucedanum* and *Zosímia*.

alpinum . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Switzerl. 1739

ásperum . . . White 7, H. . B. 3 Caucasus 1818

caucasicum . . . White 6, H. . B. 4 Caucasus 1818

lanatum . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1810

ligustici-folium . . . White 6, H. . B. 2 Tauria . 1816

minimum . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 3 S. France 1810

pubescens 3 . . . White 7, H. . B. 4 Caucasus 1823

pyrenæum . . . White 6, H. . B. 3 Pyrenees 1798

speciosum . . . White 6, H. . B. 5 Siberia . 1817

- Sphondylium* White 5, H. B. 4 Brit. hedges.
elegrans 5 . White 5, H. B. 4 Austria . 1800
laciniatum 6 White 5, H. B. 4 Austria . 1800
villosum . . White 6, H. B. 4 Siberia . 1826
- austriacum, decipiens marginatum, dissectum, flavescens, f. angustifolium 1, f. latifolium 2, giganteum, longifolium, Panaces, setosum, subvillosum, tauricum, tomentosum, verrucosum.*
- HERBACEOUS-PLANT,** a plant, the stem of which perishes annually.
- HERBA-BÁRONI.** See *Acynos herba-baroni*.
- HERBA-RÔTA.** See *Achillea Herba-rôta*.
- HERBEAU CHARPENTIER.** See *Achillea ageratum*.
- HERBE DU DIABLE.** See *Plumbago scandens*.
- HERBE DU PARAGUAI.** See *Ilex paraguensis*.
- HERBE DU SIÈGE.** See *Scrophularia aquatica*.
- HERB OF GRACE.** See *Ruta graveolens*.
- HERBERTIA, Sweet.** In honour of the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, of Spofforth, a distinguished botanist, and author of a Monograph on *Amaryllidaceæ*, 1837. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Very pretty species, growing well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; with protection in winter, the species will grow as well in the open border, as in the frame; they are increased by offsets and seeds. *Synonyme: Ferraria pusilla.*
- caerulea* Blue 4, S. Her. P. 3 Texas . 1842
Drummondiana Violet 4, S. Her. P. 1 Texas . 1842
pusilla Yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 3 Brazil . 1830
pulehiella . . . Bl. pur. 7, F. Bl. P. 3 Chile . 1827
- HERB-PARIS.** See *Pâris quadrifolia*.
- HERB-ROBERT.** See *Geranium Robertianum*.
- HERCULES'S-CLUB.** See *Zanthoxylum clava-Herculis*.
- HERITIÈRA, Aiton.** In honour of Charles Louis L'Heritier de Bantelle, a celebrated French botanist and author; he died in 1800. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These are called Looking-glass Plants, and consist of large handsome growing trees, easily cultivated in sandy loam and peat; and increased by large ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.
- littoralis* . . . Red. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1780
minor . . . Red. 6, S. Ev. T. 12 Mauritius . 1824
- HERMÁNIA, Linn.** In honour of Paul Hermann, a botanist and traveller in Ceylon; he died in 1695. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Pretty flowering plants, well worth a place in every garden; they all grow well in any light rich soil, and young cuttings will root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes: 1, H. rotundifolia; 2, Mahernia grandiflora; 3, H. latifolia.* See *Mahernia*.
- alnifolia* . . . Yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1728
althæifolia . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1728
angulâris . . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
argentea . . . Or. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1820
bryonifolia . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818
candicans . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
coronopifolia . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
cuneifolia . . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1791
decumbens . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1821
denudata . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
diosmaefolia . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1795
dismorfifolia . Or. red 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1795
dística 1 . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789
filifolia . . . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1816
flammea . . . Gran. 12, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1794
- fragrans* . . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
glandulosa . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1822
grandiflora 2 . Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1791
hirsuta . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
hispida . . . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1824
holosericea . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1792
hyssopifolia . Straw 5, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1725
incisa . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
inflata . . . Tawny 8, G. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1829
involuta . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1794
lavandulæ-folia } Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1732
melochioides . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
micans 3 . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
mollis . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1814
multiflora . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
odorata . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1780
plicata . . . Yel. 11, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
procumbens . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1792
pulverulenta . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1820
salvifolia . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1795
scabra . . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789
scordifolia . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1794
tenuifolia . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1792
trifoliata . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1752
trifurcata . . Purp. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1789
triphylla . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1819
velutina . . . Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818
- HERMANNIACEÆ.** See *Bythneriaceæ*.
- HERMAPHRODITE,** consisting of two sexes.
- HÉRMAS, Linn.** The meaning of the name is unknown. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This is a genus of inconspicuous, stunted-looking plants, thriving well in peat, sand, and loam mixed. They may either be increased by seeds, or cuttings. *Synonyme: 1, H. depauperata.*
- ciliata* . . . Gr. yel. 5, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
gigantea . . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1794
villosa 1 . . . Green 5, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1795
- HERMÍNÍUM, R. Brown.** The meaning of the name is not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are pretty, and grow freely in chalky soil, or in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they increase by divisions of the roots. *Synonymes: 1, Ophrys alpina, Chamorchis alpina; 2, Ophrys monorchis; 3, Habenaria cordata.*
- alpinum 1* . . . White 5, F. Ter. 3 Switzerland . 1824
cordatum 3 . . Yellow 3, G. Ter. 3 Africa . 1830
congestum . . . Green 11, G. Ter. 3 Madeira . 1819
monorchis 2 . Green 6, H. Ter. 1 Eng., chal. ba.
- HERMIONE, Salisbury.** Named after Hermione, the daughter of Helen. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. See also *Narcissus*.
- aperticorâna* . . Yel. or. 4 H. Bl. P. 1 Africa.
- HERNÁNDA, Linn.** In honour of Francisco Hernandez, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Thymelaceæ*. The species of this genus are elegant and lofty-growing trees, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat; and ripened cuttings, not divested of their leaves, will root readily in sand, under a glass. The juice of the leaves of *H. sônora* is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair, without pain, wherever it is applied.
- guianensis* . . Wht. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 Guiana . 1820
ovigera . . . Wht. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies . 1820
sônora . . . Wht. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies 1693
- HERNÁNDIÆ.** See *Thymelaceæ*.
- HERNIÁRIA, Linn.** From *hernia*, a rupture; because of its supposed effect in curing it. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. The species of this genus are not of very much

interest, and require only the simplest culture.
Synonymes: 1, *hirsuta*.

<i>alpina</i> . . .	Green 6, H. De. Tr.	4 S. Eur.	. 1822
<i>anua</i> . . .	Green 7, H. Tr. A.	1 Spain	. 1824
<i>cinerea</i> . . .	Green 6, H. Tr. A.	1 Montpelier	1823
<i>fruticosa</i> . . .	Green 6, H. Ev. S.	1 Spain	. 1814
<i>glabra</i> . . .	Green 7, H. De. Tr.	1 Eng., san. grd.	
<i>hirsuta</i> . . .	Green 7, H. De. Tr.	1 Eng., san. grd.	
<i>incana</i> 1 . . .	Green 7, H. De. Tr.	1 S. Eur.	. 1822
<i>polygonoides</i> . . .	Green 6, G. Ev. S.	1 S. Eur.	. 1752

HERON'S-BILL. See *Erodium*.

HERPÉSTIS, Gartner. From *herpestes*, anything that creeps; alluding to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are very pretty; others are mere weeds. They all thrive well in a rich soil, and are readily increased by seeds, or divisions.

<i>cuneifolia</i> . . .	Blue . 8, H. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	. 1812
<i>Monniera</i> . . .	Li. blue 8, S. Aq. P.	1 S. Amer.	. 1772
<i>stricta</i> . . .	Blue . 8, S. Aq. P.	1 S. Amer.	. 1824

amplexicaulis, Brœnnei, micrantha, portulacæa, rotundifolia.

HERRÉRIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. These are handsome plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by divisions.

<i>parviflora</i> . . .	Grn. yel. 6, S. Ev. Tw.	8 Brazil	. 1824
<i>stellata</i> . . .	Grn. yel. 6, S. Ev. Tw.	8 Chile	. 1825

HERSCHÉLIA. See *Disa*.

HÉRTIA. See *Othónna*.

HESPERÁNTHA, Ker. From *hespera*, an evening, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are produced in the evening. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridacææ*. A genus of rather pretty flowering bulbs; for culture and propagation, see *Gladolus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ixia angusta*.

<i>angusta</i> 1 . . .	White 5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1825
<i>cinnamomea</i> . . .	Violet 4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1787
<i>falcata</i> . . .	Violet 4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1787
<i>graminifolia</i> . . .	Violet 8, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1808
<i>pilosa</i> . . .	Violet 4, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1811
<i>radiata</i> . . .	Violet 5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1794

HESPÉRIDES. See *Hesperis*.

HESPERÍDEÆ. See *Aurantiacææ*.

HÉSPERIS, Linn. From *hesperos*, the evening; the flowers of most of the species of Rocket are more fragrant towards evening. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicacææ*. The Rocket is a well-known flower in every garden. The herbaceous kinds do best in a light rich soil, and attention must be paid to frequent transplanting and dividing, or they will not grow, particularly *H. matronalis* and its varieties; the best time for doing it is when they begin to spring afresh from the root after flowering. The seed of the annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. sibirica*; 2, *H. inodora*; 3, *H. bituminosa*; 4, *Cheiranthus bicuspidatus*. See *Andreóskia, Arabis, Malcómia, Neurolóma, and Párrya*.

<i>aprica</i> . . .	Purple 5, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	. 1822
<i>bicuspidata</i> 4 . . .	Red . 7, H.	B. 1 Armenia	. 1827
<i>clata</i> . . .	Pink . 6, H.	B. 3 Europe	. 1824
<i>exedra</i> . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P.	1	. 1828
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Purple 5, H.	B. 1 Siberia	. 1821
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	W. pur. 7, H.	B. 4	. 1820

<i>heterophylla</i> . . .	Red . 5, H.	B. 4 Italy	. 1823
<i>lacinifata</i> . . .	Purple 5, H. Her. P.	1 S. France	. 1816
<i>littorea</i> . . .	Purple 5, H. Her. P.	2 Europe	
<i>matronalis</i> . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	3 Europe	. 1597
<i>albiflora</i> . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P.	3 Europe	. 1759
<i>albo-plena</i> . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P.	2 Europe	. 1597
<i>foliiflora</i> . . .	Green . 6, H. Her. P.	3 Europe	. 1597
<i>hortensis</i> . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	3 Europe	. 1750
<i>purpureo-plena</i> . . .	Red . 6, H. Her. P.	2 Europe	. 1597
<i>sibirica</i> 1 . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	3 Siberia	. 1800
<i>sylvestris</i> 2 . . .	Pink . 6, H. Her. P.	3 Brit., pastures.	
<i>variegata</i> . . .	W. red 6, H. Her. P.	2 Europe	. 1597
<i>pulchella</i> . . .	Red . 7, H.	A. 1 Levant	. 1827
<i>pygmæa</i> . . .	Purple 6, H.	A. 1 Syria	. 1828
<i>ranosissima</i> . . .	Red . 7, H.	A. 1 Algiers	. 1819
<i>repanda</i> . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	2 Spain	. 1821
<i>runcinata</i> . . .	W. pur. 6, H.	B. 1 Hungary	. 1804
<i>bituminosa</i> 3 . . .	W. pur. 6, H.	B. 1	
<i>speciosa</i> . . .	Ro. pur. 4, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	. 1820
<i>tristis</i> . . .	Purple 5, H.	B. 1 Austria	. 1620

HESPEROSCÔRDUM, Lindley. From *hesperos*, the west, and *skordon*, garlic; an alliaceous plant, growing in the western hemisphere. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. These are rather pretty species, growing well in light sandy soil, and increased by offsets, or seeds. *H. hyacinthinum* requires protection in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *Brodiaea grandiflora*.

<i>hyacinthinum</i> 1 . . .	Blue . 6, F. Bl. P.	1 N. Amer.	. 1806
<i>lacteum</i> . . .	White . 7, H. Bl. P.	1 Californ.	. 1833

HÉSSEA, Herbert. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidacææ*. For culture, &c., see *Strumaria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Strumaria stellaris*.

<i>stellaris</i> . . .	Pink . 8, F. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	. 1794
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HETERANTHÈRA, Beauvois. From *heteros*, variable, and *aner*, an anther; the anthers are variable. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pontederacææ*. This is a genus of ornamental aquatics. The hardy species may be grown by the side of a pond or rivulet; the other kinds require the same treatment as other tender aquatics. *Synonyme*: 1, *Leptanthus reniformis*.

<i>achta</i> 1 . . .	White . 6, G. Aq. P.	1 Virginia	. 1812
<i>limosa</i> . . .	Blue . 7, H. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	. 1822
<i>reniformis</i> . . .	Blue . 7, S. Aq. P.	1 S. Amer.	. 1824

HETEROCÉNTRON, Hook et Arn. From *heteros*, variable, and *centron*, a sharp point. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomacææ*. A genus nearly related to *Rhœxia*, and requiring exactly the same soil and treatment.

<i>mexicanum</i> . . .	Crim. pur. 3, S. Ev. S.	2 Mexico	. 1850
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HETEROCHÆTA, De Candolle. From *heteros*, variable, and *chaite*, a bristle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. *Synonyme*: *Erigeron pubescens*.

<i>pubescens</i> . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P.	1 Mexico	. 1827
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HETEROLÉPIS, De Candolle. From *heteros*, various, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. For culture, see *Helichrysum*.

<i>decipiens</i> . . .	Yellow 5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. 1821
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HETEROMÔRPHA, Chamisso. From *heteros*, diverse, and *morpha*, form; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacææ*. This shrub thrives well in any common garden soil, and is freely increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tenidia arborescens*, *Bupleurum arborescens*.

<i>arborescens</i> . . .	Yellow 8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. 1810
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HETERONÔMA, De Candolle. From *heteros*, various, and *nome*, distribution; leaves un-

- equal. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. Elegant plants, requiring to be grown in heath mould, and propagated by cuttings planted in the same soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Melastoma subtriplinervia*. *diversifolia* . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1830
subtriplinervia 1 White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1824
- HETEROPAPPUS.** See *Aster*.
- HETEROPOGON.** *Persoon.* From *heteros*, variable, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Species of grass, not worth cultivating in any collection. *Synonymes*: 1, *glaber*; 2, *Andropogon contortus*—*Allionii* 1, *contortus* 2.
- HETEROPTERIS.** *H. B. and Kunth.* From *heteros*, variable, and *pteron*, a wing; the wings of the carpels are various in size and shape. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceae*. The plants of this genus are for the most part handsome climbers, thriving well in sand, peat, and loam; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Banisteria brachiata*; 2, *B. chrysophylla*; 3, *B. nitida*; 4, *B. purpurea*.
appendiculata Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 St. Vincent 1820
brachiata 1 . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1759
carulea . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1823
chrysophylla 2 Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . 1793
floribunda . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Mexico . 1824
ridia 3 . . . Yel. . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . 1806
nitida . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . 1809
parvifolia . . . Purp. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1820
purpurea 4 . . . Purp. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1759
undulata . . . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Buenos A. 1838
- HETEROSPERMUM.** *Willdenow.* From *heteros*, various, and *sperma*, a seed; alluding to the variable size and shape of the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. An annual of little value; it requires to be raised on a gentle hot-bed, and afterwards transplanted into the flower-border.
pinnatum . Yellow 8, H. A. 2 New Spain . 1790
- HETEROSPHÆRIA.** *Greville.* From *heteros*, variable, and *sphaira*, a sphere. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceae*. A black shining fungus, found growing on the stems of dead herbs—*patella*.
- HETEROTAXIS.** See *Dicrypta*.
- HETEROTHÈCA.** *De Candolle.* From *heteros*, variable, and *theca*, a spore-case. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Inula scabra*.
scabra 1 . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
- HETEROTRICHUM.** *De Candolle.* From *heteros*, various, and *thria*, hair; plants clothed with hairs. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Melastoma nivea*.
macròdon . White . 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Caraccas . 1848
niveum 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 St. Domin. . 1820
patens . . . Blush . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 St. Domin. . 1825
- HETEROTRÒPA.** *Morren.* From *heteros*, various, and *trope*, a change; the plant is variable. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aristolochiaceae*.
asaroides . . . Pur. wht. 4, G. Her. P. 3 Japan . 1836
parviflora . . . Pur. grn. 4, S. Her. P. 3 Japan . 1862
- HEUCHERA.** *Linn.* In honour of John Henry de Heucher, professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceae*. A genus of very neat, though not showy, American plants, growing well in any light garden soil, and very easily increased by dividing the plants at their roots. *H. americana* is a powerful astringent. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tiarella Menziesii*.
americana . Purple 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1656
caulescens . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina . 1812
cylindracea . Green . 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 183-
glabra . . . Pink . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
hispida . . . Purple 5, H. Her. P. 3 Virginia . 1826
macrophylla . Pink . 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1810
Menziesii 1 . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
micrantha . . Ysh. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Columbia . 1827
pubescens . . Pk. vio. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
Richardsoni . Green . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1837
villosa . . . Violet . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Canada . 1812
- HEVÈA.** See *Siphonia*.
- HEWARDIA.** *J. Smith.* In honour of R. Heward, Esq., a friend of Allan Cunningham's, a patron of Botany. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*.
adiantoides . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Guiana.
- HEXACENTRIS.** See *Thunbergia*.
- HEXADÉSMIA.** *Brongniart.* *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. Mexican plants of no beauty, with the habits of *Epidendron*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hexöpia crurigua*.
bicornis . . . White 5, S. Epi. 1 Colombia . . 1840
crurigua 1 . . White 5, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala . . 1836
fasciculata . Green 5, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala . . 1842
micrantha . . W. grn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala . . 1844
- HEXAGLÖTTIS.** *Vent.* From *hex*, six, and *glotta*, a tongue. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. *Synonyme*: *Moraea flexuosa*.
flexuosa 1 . . Yellow 5, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1803
virgata . . . Yellow 5, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
- HEXÁGONAL.** six-sided.
- HEXÁNDRIA.** The sixth class of the Linnæan system of botany, comprising such plants as have six stamens; four orders belong to this class.
- HEXÁNDROUS.** having six stamens.
- HEXÁNGULAR.** six-angled.
- HEXAPÉTALOUS.** having six petals.
- HEXÓPIA.** *Bateman.* From *hex*, six, and *ope*, a cell; alluding to the six pollen-masses in six cells. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.
crucigera . White . 5, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala . 1836
- HEYLANDIA.** *De Candolle.* In honour of M. Heyland, an artist employed by *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Shrub, otherwise requiring the same treatment as *Hællia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hællia monophylla*—*hebecarpa* 1, *leiocarpa*.
- HEYNEA.** *Roxburgh.* In honour of B. Heyne, M.D., a German botanist and traveller in India. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. Ornamental-growing trees, about twenty feet high; they require to be grown in loam and peat, and ripened cuttings, with their leaves whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
quinquejuga . White . 9, S. Ev. T. 20 Java . . 1816
trijuga . . . White . 9, S. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . . 1812
- HÏANS.** gaping, opening wide.
- HIBÉRTIA.** *Anderson.* In honour of George

Hibbert, F.R.S., L.S., once eminently distinguished for his love of plants; for a length of time he maintained Mr. Niven, a famous collector of plants, at the Cape. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceae*. All the species of *Hibbertia* are well worthy of a place in every collection of plants; they grow from one to three feet high, and succeed best in equal quantities of sandy loam and peat. Cuttings put in the same kind of soil, either in spring or summer, will root freely under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Candollea Cunninghamii*; 2, *H. corifolia*.

<i>cistifolia</i>	. Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1826
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	1 Yel.	6, G. Ev. Tw.	2 K.G.'s Sd.	1832
<i>dentata</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. Tw.	6 N. Hol.	1814
<i>flexuosa</i>	. Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1823
<i>grossulari-</i>	} Yel.	5, G. Ev. Tw.	6 N. Hol.	1816
<i>aeolia</i>				
<i>linearis</i>	. Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1821
<i>obtusifolia</i>	. Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 V. D. L.	1824
<i>pedunculata</i>	2 Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	1821
<i>perfoliata</i>	. Yel.	3, G. Ev. S.	2 Swan R.	1842
<i>saligna</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1823
<i>virgata</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1822
<i>volubilis</i>	. Yel.	6, G. Ev. Tw.	8 C. G. H.	1790

HIBISCUS, *Linn.* Probably derived from *ibis*, a stork, because that bird is said to eat some of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. All the kinds bear very showy flowers, and therefore deserve to be extensively cultivated. The shrubby, stove, and greenhouse species all require the same treatment, growing best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, the stove kinds in heat. *H. syriacus* thrives well in any common garden soil, and is easily increased by layers, or seeds, while its varieties may be grafted one on the other, or they may be raised from cuttings planted under a hand-glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds are particularly showy; they are marsh plants, and require to be grown in a rather moist soil, with protection in winter. The hardy annuals merely require to be sown in the open ground. The tender biennials and annuals must be sown in pots, and treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The petals of *H. rosa sinensis* are astringent, and a few species, such as *H. sabdariffa* and *surattensis*, are slightly acid. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. palustris*; 2, *H. racemosa*; 3, *H. digitatus*; 4, *H. ficulneus*; 5, *H. grandiflorus*; 6, *H. aculeatus*; 7, *H. Meisneri*, *H. Pinoniana*, *H. geraniifolius*. See *Fugosia*, *Pavonia*, and *Thespesia*.

<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Yellow	8, S. Ev.	S. 3 India.	1640
<i>abutiloides</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	T. 20 Jamaica	1818
<i>acerrifolius</i>	. Pink	4, G. Ev.	S. 5 E. Ind.	1798
<i>Africanus</i>	. Yel. pr.	6, H. A.	2 Africa.	1826
<i>æthiopicus</i>	. Purp.	8, S. Ev.	T. 12 C. G. H.	1774
<i>aquaticus</i>	1 . White	7, H. Her. P.	2 S. Eur.	1819
<i>Bamnia</i>	. Yel.	7, S. A.	1 Africa.	1818
<i>bifurcatus</i>	. Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2 Brazil.	1825
<i>borbonicus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8 Bourbon	1820
<i>Cameroni</i>	. Rosy	6, S. Ev.	S. 1 Madagas.	1837
<i>fulgens</i>	. Red	8, S. Ev.	S. 1 Madagas.	1843
<i>canabellatus</i>	2 . Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3 E. Ind.	1817
<i>cinnabarinus</i>	. W. pur.	6, G. B.	4 E. Ind.	1759
<i>clandestinus</i>	. Cream	7, S. Ev.	S. 1 Guinea.	1822
<i>clypeatus</i>	. Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 6 Jamaica	1759
<i>collinus</i>	. Yel. br.	2, S. Ev.	S. 3 E. Ind.	1836
<i>crimineus</i>	. Yel. red	8, S. Her. P.	3 Promé.	1823

<i>circinatus</i>	. Purp.	8, S. Ev.	T. 20 Caraccas	1820
<i>cuneiformis</i>	. Purp.	6, G. Ev.	T. 12 N. Hol.	
<i>digitatus</i>	. Wt. red	8, S. A.	2 Brazil.	1816
<i>Kerianus</i>	3 . Wt. red	8, S. B.	2 Brazil.	1816
<i>divaricatus</i>	. Sulph.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3 Moret B.	1829
<i>diversifolius</i>	4 . Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Ind.	1798
<i>obtus</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	T. 20 Jamaica	1790
<i>oriocarpus</i>	. Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 4 Bengal.	1823
<i>esculentus</i>	. Yel.	6, S. A.	4 W. Ind.	1692
<i>férox</i>	. Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 4 N. Gren.	1844
<i>ferrugineus</i>	. Scarlet	6, S. Ev.	S. 12 Madagas.	1824
<i>ficulneus</i>	. Yel. pr.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4 Ceylon.	1732
<i>ficuloides</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3 E. Ind.	1823
<i>furcatus</i>	. Yel.	8, S. Her. P.	2 E. Ind.	1816
<i>gangeticus</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 5 E. Ind.	1800
<i>Genévii</i>	. Rose	7, S. Ev.	S. 15 Mauritius.	
<i>gonyspinus</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 4 C. G. H.	1818
<i>grandiflorus</i>	. Flame	7, F. Her. P.	S. 3 Georgia.	1816
<i>grossulari-</i>	} Purp.	6, G. Ev.	S. 4 Swan R.	1842
<i>folius</i>				
<i>guineensis</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	T. 25 Guinea.	1822
<i>heterophyl-</i>	} Wt. red	8, G. Ev.	S. 6 N. S. W.	1803
<i>lus</i>				
<i>hispidus</i>	. Yel. br.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1 C. G. H.	
<i>Hugelii</i>	. Yel.	5, H. A.	S. 4 Swan R.	1841
<i>incinus</i>	. Yel.	9, H. Her. P.	3 Carolina	1806
<i>Jeroldianus</i>	. Crim.	7, S. Her. P.	3 Brazil.	1843
<i>Lampas</i>	. Pink	S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1806
<i>multifidus</i>	. Azure	9, G. De.	S. 2 N. Hol.	1837
<i>Telfairiae</i>	. Rose	7, G. Ev.	S. 3 Maurit.	1825
<i>Wrayae</i>	. Purp.	10, G. De.	S. 3 Swan R.	1839
<i>lilacinus</i>	. Lilac	S. Ev.	S. 6 N. Hol.	1836
<i>lilithorus</i>	. Scarlet	6, G. Ev.	S. 6 Bourbon	1822
<i>hybridus</i>	. Scarlet	7, S. Ev.	S. 6 Maurit.	1828
<i>Lindlei</i>	. Purp.	12, S. Ev.	S. 3 India.	1828
<i>longiflorus</i>	. Pa. yel.	8, S. A.	E. Ind.	1817
<i>lunarifolius</i>	. Purp.	6, S. Ev.	T. 15 E. Ind.	1820
<i>Macbrayanus</i>	. Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 3 W. Ind.	1827
<i>macrophyllus</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1810
<i>Manihot</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Her. P.	3 E. Ind.	1712
<i>membran-</i>	} Pink	S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	1816
<i>ceus</i>				
<i>micranthus</i>	. Purp.	S. Ev.	S. 2 E. Ind.	1794
<i>militaris</i>	. Purp.	8, G. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1804
<i>monodus</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2 E. Ind.	1820
<i>flore-pleno</i>	. White	11, S. Ev.	S. 15 E. Ind.	1820
<i>Moscheutos</i>	. Wt. pk.	8, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	
<i>mutabilis</i>	. White	11, S. Ev.	S. 15 E. Ind.	1690
<i>obtusifolius</i>	. Yel.	7, S. A.	S. 2 E. Ind.	1820
<i>ochroleuca</i>	. W. yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3 Maurut.	1825
<i>oxalidiflorus</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3 Amer.	1800
<i>palmaris</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev.	S. 6 Amer.	1759
<i>palustris</i>	. Pink	8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1823
<i>parviflorus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3 Amer.	1823
<i>Patersonii</i>	. Purp.	7, G. Ev.	S. 15 Norfk. I.	1792
<i>pedunculatus</i>	. Red	8, S. Ev.	S. 2 C. G. H.	1812
<i>pentacarpus</i>	. Li. red	8, H. Her. P.	3 Venice.	1752
<i>pentaspermus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3 Jamaica	1825
<i>pheniceus</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	T. 6 E. Ind.	1796
<i>pruriens</i>	. Yel.	6, G. B.	3 E. Ind.	1804
<i>pulchellus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3 E. Ind.	1820
<i>punicus</i>	. Scarlet	6, S. Ev.	S. 4 E. Ind.	
<i>raquinquefolius</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10 E. Ind.	1800
<i>racemosa</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8 Amer.	1820
<i>purpureus</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8 E. Ind.	1780
<i>radiatus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. A.	S. 2 E. Ind.	1790
<i>rhombifolius</i>	. Purp.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4 E. Ind.	1823
<i>Richardsonii</i>	. Yel.	8, G. Ev.	S. 3 N. S. W.	
<i>Rosa-mala-</i>	} Scarlet	S. S. Ev.	S. 2 E. Ind.	
<i>bárica</i>				
<i>Rosa-sinensis</i>	. Red	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	1731
<i>carnea-plena</i>	. Flesh	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	1731
<i>flava-plena</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	
<i>lutea</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	1823
<i>rubra-plena</i>	. Red	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	
<i>variegata-plena</i>	. Striped	7, S. Ev.	T. 10 E. Ind.	
<i>roseus</i>	. Pink	8, H. Her. P.	2 France.	1827
<i>Sabdariffa</i>	. Yel.	7, G. B.	S. 2 E. Ind.	1596
<i>scaber</i>	6 . Yel.	8, S. F. Her. P.	2 Carolina	1810
<i>scandens</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Ind.	1810
<i>senegalensis</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 4 Guinea.	1824
<i>setosus</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Ind.	1800
<i>speciosus</i>	. Scarlet	7, F. Her. P.	S. 2 N. Amer.	1804
<i>spiralis</i>	. Yel. red	6, S. Ev.	S. 5 Mexico.	1823
<i>splendens</i>	. Rose	5, S. Ev.	S. 10 N. Hol.	1828

strigosus . . .	Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 Peru . 1820
surattensis . . .	Yel. . 8, S. A. 2 E. Ind. 1731
syriacus . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De. S. 6 Syria 1596
albus . . .	White . 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
albus-plenus . . .	White . 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
marginatus . . .	Pur. w. 8, H. De. S. 6 Syria
purpureus . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
purpureo-plenus . . .	Purp. . 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
ruber . . .	Red . 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
variegatus . . .	Striped 8, H. De. S. 6 Gardens.
tetraphyllus . . .	Yel. . 7, S. A. 2 Bengal. 1818
thunbergia . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. 1739
tiliaceus . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. 1739
triensis . . .	Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Soc. Isl 1820
trilobus . . .	Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. 1818
Trionum . . .	Yel. br. 7, H. A. 2 Italy. 1566
tubulosus . . .	Yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1796
undens . . .	Yel. . 7, S. A. 3 Brazil. 1822
velutinus . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Timor. 1818
vesicarius . . .	Yel. br. 7, H. A. 1 Africa. 1713
virginicus . . .	Red . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Virginia 1798
vitifolius . . .	Yel. . 8, S. A. 2 E. Ind. 1690

HICKORY-TREE. See *Carya alba*.

HIERACIUM, pertaining to winter.

HIERACIUM, Linn. From *hierax*, a hawk; being supposed to sharpen the sight of birds of prey. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. An extensive genus of pretty flowering plants; the dwarf herbaceous kinds are remarkably adapted for rock-work, or the front of flower-borders, the taller kinds at the back; they may either be increased by seeds, or divisions. *H. fruticosum* is readily increased by cuttings in mould, under a glass. The annual species need only be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. verbascifolium*; 2, *H. auricula collinum*; 3, *H. sabaudum*; 4, *H. prenanthoides*; 5, *H. collinum*; 6, *H. collinum cymosum*; 7, *H. montanum*; 8, *Lepicaine prunellifolia*; 9, *H. integrifolium*; 10, *Andryala lanata*. See *Aethiua*, *Borkhaasia*, *Calliopa*, *Hapalostephium*, and *Leontodon*.

alpestre . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1822
alpinum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Brit., rocks.
amplexicaule . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Pyrenees 1789
pulmonarioides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
anchusifolium 1 . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1816
andryaloides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
Loofardi . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
angustifolium . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1823
aurantiacum . . .	Orn. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Scotl., woods
flavum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
alireum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Italy . 1769
auricula . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Eng., hills.
auriculatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 . 1816
Banlini . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1 Germany 1816
Besserianum 2 . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1 Germany 1816
bifidum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary.
bifurcua . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Tauria . 1820
boreale 3 . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Eur.
bractecolatum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Europe . 1823
calcareum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Europe . 1816
canadense . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Canada . 1800
canescens . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1820
cerinthoides . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Scotl., rocks.
chondrilloides . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1640
ciliatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Crete . 1824
collinum . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Cr. 2 Switzerland. 1819
compositum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1819
corymbosum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 . 1817
crassifolium . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1820
croaticum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1820
croceum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1818
cydoniaefolium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 France . 1816
cymosum . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Cr. 1 Europe . 1739
dentatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerland. 1819
denticulatum 4 . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Scotl., woods.

dubium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Brit., hills.
echinoides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Hungary 1802
elongatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1819
erophorum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1817
erophyllum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 . 1816
fallax . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Canada. 1816
fasciculatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 . 1816
flagellare 5 . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Hungary 1804
flexuosum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Germany 1791
florentinum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 2 Hungary 1805
foliosum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Madeira . 1785
fruticosum . . .	Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Switzerland. 1819
glabratum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 S. Eur. 1807
tubulosum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 S. Eur. 1796
glaucum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Siberia . 1798
glutinodum . . .	Yel. 7, H. A. 2 Switzerland. 1819
Gmelini . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Amer. 1798
Gochmati 6 . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1 Brit., hills.
Gronovii . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1819
Halleri . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Germany 1804
Hoppeanum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
humile . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
brachiatum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
hybridum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
incanum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1817
incarnatum 7 . . .	Pink 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Carinola . 1815
incisum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
intybieum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Europe . 1794
Kalmii . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Penayl. 1794
laevigatum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 2 . 1804
lanatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Hungary 1820
lapanoides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Pyrenees 1812
latifolium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Croatia . 1820
Lawsoni . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Britain, hills.
longifolium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 . 1821
macrophyllum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Canada . 1825
maculatum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Brit., rocks.
Milleri . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1820
molle . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Scotl., woods.
montanum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1775
nigrescens . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 . 1801
ovatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
pallidum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1818
paniculatum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Canada . 1800
parviflorum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
peridifolium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
pietum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
pilocophum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1823
Pilosella . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Brit., past.
Peleterianum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
Pseudopilosella . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
piloselliforme . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
pilosoides . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
portulacum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1646
praetum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. Cr. 2 Switzerland. 1819
praemorsum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1818
prenanthoides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Scot., ba. riv.
prostratum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1822
prunellaefolium 8 . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1820
pulmonarium . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Scot., rocks.
pulmonarioides . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 France . 1819
pumilum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
tubulosum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
pussillum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Labrador 1800
racemosum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1816
randum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1805
repens . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
rotundatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1817
rupestris . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1820
sabatidum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . 1700
saxatile . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1801
Schradici . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
sonchifolium . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Caucasus 1821
speciosissimum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1821
speciosum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 . 1818
stachyfolium . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Europe . 1804
Sternbergii . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
stipitatum . . .	Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
stoloniferum . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Cr. 1/2 Switzerland. 1820
subnudum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Switzerland. 1819
succisaefolium 9 . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1819
sudeticum . . .	Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1819
sylvaticum . . .	Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1/2 Brit., rocks.

trichoscephalum Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1823
umbellatum . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Brit. woods.
undulatum . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Spain . . 1773
valdepilosum . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1819
venosum . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1790
verbascofolium } Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1732
villosum . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1821
viridescens . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1819
virgatum . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1816
murorum, *Jacquini*, *Ledeboerii*, *Lachenalii*,
maculatum, *obtusifolium*, *syvaticum*.

HIEROCHLOE, *Gmelin*. From *hieros*, holy, and
chloe, grass. *Linn* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*.
A genus of perennial grasses, growing
freely in any common garden soil, and
increased by seeds, which are produced in
abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Holcus borealis*;
2, *H. odoratus*.

alpina . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 Melville I. 1827
austrius . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 S. Eur. . 1777
borealis 1 . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 Scot., mts.
fragrans 2 . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 N. Amer. 1777
pauciflora . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 Melville I. 1827

HIGGINSLA. Named in honour of Don O'Higgins,
a Spanish-American officer. *Linn* 5, Or. 1,
Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. During the summer
they thrive well in the open air, planted in
light sandy soil, but in winter must have the
shelter of a greenhouse. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cam-
pylobotrys regalis*.

Ghiesbréghii Yel. red 4, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Grenad. 1862
mexicana . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1840
regalis 1 . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Grenad. 1860

HIGHLAND PINE. See *Pinus Sylvêstris*.

HILEGLIE or **HALEDSCH**. See *Balanites Ægypti-
tica*.

HILLIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of Sir John Hill,
the author of many botanical works. *Linn*.
6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. These are
ornamental species, of easy culture in a mix-
ture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cut-
tings root readily in the same kind of soil, or
sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1,
H. parasitica.

longiflora 1 . . . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 1½ W. Ind. . 1789
triflora . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica. 1793

HILL-OAT. See *Avèna nuda*.

HILUM, the scar or mark in a seed, which indi-
cates the place by which it adhered to the
placenta.

HIMANTIA. See *Thelêphora*.

HINDSIA, *Bentham*. In compliment to R. B.
Hinds, Esq., a zealous and indefatigable natu-
ralist, whose plants, collected for his private
use, have been published at the public ex-
pense. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*.
H. violacea is a most beautiful plant, and one
of the finest obtained from South Brazil. It
bears clusters of ultra-marine flowers two
inches long. They are nearly allied to *Ronde-
letia*, and require similar treatment. *Syno-
nyme*: 1, *Rondeletia longiflora*.

longiflora 1 . . . Blue . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1841
alba . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1845
violacea . . . Violet . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Brazil . 1844

HIPPEASTRUM, *Herbert*. From *hippeus*, a knight,
and *astron*, a star; *Knights' Star*. *Linn*. 6,
Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus of

pretty flowering species, separated from *Ama-
ryllis* by the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, who
has added several species already known under
the genus *Amaryllis*. These plants require
the same treatment as those belonging to the
genus before alluded to. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ama-
ryllis formosissima*, *Speckelia formosissima*; 2,
A. reginæ spectabile, *H. spectabile*.

ambiguum . Red . 6, S. Bl. P. 2 Lima . . 1836
longiflorum . . . Wht. red 6, S. Bl. P. 2 Lima . . 1836
anomalum . . . Crm. gn. 6, S. Bl. P. 2 S. Amer.
breviflorum . . . Wht. red 4, S. Bl. P. 2 B. Ayres. 1836
*formosissi-
mum* 1 . . . } Crimson 7, S. Bl. P. 2 N. Amer. 1658
organense . . . Wht. red 5, S. Bl. P. 1½ Org. Mts. 1837
compressum . Red wt. 6, S. Bl. P. 1½ Brazil . 1911
robustum 2 . . . Carmine 5, S. Bl. P. 1½ Brazil . 1848
solandriflorum White . 5, S. Bl. P. 2 Guiana . 1839

HIPPIA, *Linn*. From *hippos*, a horse; because
horses were fond of the original plant, Chick-
weed. *Linn*. 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Astraceæ*.
Uninteresting plants, of the simplest culture
— *frutescens*, *integrifolia*.

HIPPION, *Schmidt*. From *hippos*, a horse, and
ion, a violet. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gen-
tianaceæ*. Pretty little plants, requiring to be
treated the same as other tender biennials.
Synonymes: 1, *Exacum hyssopifolium*; 2,
E. verticillatum; 3, *E. viscosum*.

hyssopifolium 1 Fulvous 7, S. B. 1 E. Ind. . 1825
verticillatum 2 . . . White 7, S. B. 1 Trinidad. 1817
viscosum 3 . . . Yellow 6, G. B. 2 Canaries. 1781

HIPPOBRÔMA, *G. Don*. From *hippos*, a horse,
and *bromos*, poison; fatal to horses. *Linn*. 5,
Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. Very poisonous
plants; if handled, and the hands applied to
the eyes, a burning sensation is produced.
They grow in a mixture of heath-mould, loam,
and sand, and increase by cuttings planted
in sand. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lobelia longiflora*.

breviflorum . . . White 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
longiflorum 1 . . . White 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies. 1752

HIPPOCASTANÆÆ. See *Sapindaceæ*.

HIPPOCRATEA, *Linn*. In honour of Hippo-
crates, who is regarded as one of the fathers of
botany. *Linn*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocra-
teaceæ*. A genus of mostly climbing shrubs,
with very minute flowers; the plants are only
worth cultivating in collections. Loam and
peat suits them well, and cuttings root readily
in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*:
1, *scandens*; 2, *volubilis*.

arbores . . . Grn. wht. . S. Ev. Cl. 25 E. Ind. . 1818
indica . . . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1818
obcordata 1 . . . Grn. wht. . S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. 1819
obtusifolia . . . Grn. wht. . S. Ev. Cl. 12 E. Ind. . 1818
ovata 2 . . . Grn. wht. . S. Ev. Cl. 10 S. Amer. 1793

HIPPOCRATEACEÆ, or **HIPPOCRATEADS**. A
small order, consisting of arborescent or climb-
ing shrubs, with small and inconspicuous
flowers. Some have eatable fruits, especially
Tonsella pyriformis and several species of
Tontelea.

HIPPOCRÆPIS, *Linn*. From *hippos*, a horse, and
crepis, a shoe; alluding to the appearance of
the curved recesses of the pods. *Linn*. 17,
Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The plants of this
genus are all remarkably neat and beautiful,
and highly deserving a place in every garden.
H. balearica thrives well in loam and peat,

and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. The herbaceous kinds grow well in any light sandy soil, and look well when planted on a bank, or rock-work. The seeds of the annual kinds should be sown early in spring, in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *comôsa*.

<i>balearica</i> . . .	Yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 1	Minorca	. 1776
<i>biflora</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. A.		. 1816
<i>ciliata</i> . . .	Yel. 6, H. A.	S. Eur.	. 1818
<i>comôsa</i> . . .	Yel. 4, H. Her. Tr.	Eng., hills.	
<i>glauca</i> . . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Tr.	Italy	. 1819
<i>helvética</i> 1 . .	Yel. 5, H. Her. Tr.	Switzerl.	. 1819
<i>monocarpa</i> . .	Yel. 5, H. A.	Caucasus	. 1824
<i>multisiliquosa</i> Yel. 7, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	. 1683
<i>unisiliquosa</i> . Yel. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	. 1570

HIPPOMANE, *Linn.* From *hippos*, a horse, and *mane*, madness; alluding to the effects of the original plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. *H. Mancinella* grows to an immense size in its native country, and abounds in a white milky juice, which is highly poisonous, therefore, it is very necessary, in cutting the plant, not to let the juice touch the skin, as a single drop would be sufficient to make the hands swell and itch very much. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits both the species, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sapium ilicifolium*, *Colebogyne ilicifolia*.

<i>Mancinella</i> . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. T. 60	W. Ind.	. 1690
<i>spinosa</i> 1 . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 20	W. Ind.	. 1820

HIPPOMÁRATHRUM, *Linn.* From *hippos*, a horse, and *marathon*, fennel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A curious species, of very easy culture and propagation. See also *Séseli Hippomáthrurum*.

<i>scutellum</i> . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Sicily	. 1640
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HIPPÒPHAE, *Linn.* From *hippos*, a horse, and *phao*, to destroy; in reference to the supposed poisonous qualities of the seeds. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Elæagnaceæ*. Ornamental trees, growing in any common soil, and may be readily increased by layers, or cuttings of the roots. See *Shepherdia*.

<i>rhamnoides</i> . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 12	Eng., sea co.	
<i>angustifolia</i> . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10	S. Eur.	
<i>sibirica</i> . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Siberia	
<i>salicifolia</i> . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10	Nepal	. 1823

HIPPURIDÆÆ. See *Haloragaceæ*.

HIPPÛRIS, *Linn.* From *hippos*, a mare, and *oura*, a tail; the stem resembles a mare's tail, from the crowded whorls of very narrow hair-like leaves. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Haloragaceæ*. A curious aquatic, growing best in a ditch, pond, or marshy situation.

<i>vulgaris</i> . . .	Apetal . 5, H. Aq. P. 1	Brit., ditches.	
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HIPSTAGE. See *Gærtnera*.

HIRÆA, *Jacquín*. In honour of J. N. de la Hire, a French botanist, who died in 1727. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. These are pretty climbers, growing best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

<i>glaucescens</i> . Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 8	E. Ind.	. 1823
<i>indica</i> . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 8	E. Ind.	. 1820
<i>nütans</i> . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 8	E. Ind.	. 1820
<i>odorata</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6	Guinea	. 1823
<i>reclinata</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10	W. Ind.	. 1820

HÍRCULUS. See *Saxifraga*.

HIRSUTE, rough, with soft hairs.

HIRTÉLLA, *Linn.* From *hirtus*, hairy; the young branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chrysobalanaceæ*. The flowers of these curious tropical timber trees are rarely seen in this country; they delight in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *americana*; 2, *paniculata*.

<i>glandulosa</i> . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. 15	Brazil . .	. 1827
<i>racemosa</i> 1 . Violet . . 6, S. Ev. T. 25	Guiana . .	. 1782
<i>triandra</i> 2 . White . . 6, S. Ev. T. 15	Jamaica .	. 1810

HÍSPIDA, rough, with stiff hairs.

HOARÆA, *Sweet*. Named in compliment to Sir Richard Hoare. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. See *Pelargonium*.

HOARY, covered with white down.

HOFFMANSÉGGLIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of J. C. Hoffmansegg, a distinguished naturalist, and with Link, author of the Flore Portugaise, Berlin, 1806. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An interesting dwarf genus, growing well in peat and loam; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

<i>falcaria</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 2	Cbile . .	. 1806
<i>prostrata</i> . .	Yellow . 7, F. Her. P. 2	Lima . .	. 1859

HOG-FENNEL. See *Peucedanum officinalis*.

HOG-M is obtained from various species of *Garcinia*.

HOG-MEAT. See *Boerhaavia decumbens*.

HOG-NUT OF JAMAICA. See *Omphalea*.

HOG-NUT. See *Carya obovata* and *C. glabra*.

HOG-PLUM. See *Spindias*.

HOGWEED. See *Boerhaavia*.

HOENHACKERA, *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A hardy plant, of easy culture, growing in any common garden soil, and propagated by seed.

<i>bupleurifolia</i> . Green . 6, H. B. 1	1/2 Gandscha .	. 1836
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HOHENBÉRGIA, *Schultes*. In honour of M. Hohenberg, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Tillandsia*.

<i>strobilacea</i> . .	Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. .	. 1842
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HOITZIA, *Jussieu*. Derived from *Hoitzil*, the name given to it in Peru. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. Handsome species, succeeding well in equal portions of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root freely when placed under a glass, in the same kind of soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Laeselia coccinea*, *Cántua Hoitzia*, *C. coccinea*.

<i>cærulea</i> . . .	Blue . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1	Mexico .	. 1824
<i>coccinea</i> . . .	Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 2	Mexico .	. 1824
<i>glandulosa</i> . .	Pa. red . 6, G. Ev. T. 2	Mexico .	. 1825
<i>mexicana</i> 1 . .	Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 3	Mexico .	. 1824

HOLARRHENA, *R. Brown*. From *holos*, entire, and *arren*, a male; alluding to the anthers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Echites*.

<i>villosa</i> . . .	Pink . 4, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Indies .	. 1820
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HOLBÓLLIA, *Wallich*. This genus was named by Dr. Wallich after Mr. Frederick Louis Holböll, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen; an experienced bo-

tanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Lardizabalææ*. These are plants of interest (notwithstanding the greenness of their flowers); they exhale a very pleasant fragrance, and are of easy culture, merely requiring to be planted in light soil, and to be treated like other greenhouse or half-hardy climbers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stauntonia latifolia*.

acuminata . . Gn. yl. 3, G. Ev. Tw. 10 N. Ind. . 1846
angustifolia . Purple 3, G. Ev. Tw. 12 Nepal . 1846
latifolia 1 . . Green. 3, G. Ev. Tw. 20 Nepal . 1845

HÓLCUS, *Linn.* From *helko*, to extract; the original plant was supposed to possess the power of extracting thorns. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A genus of grasses, which delights to grow in light loamy soil; increased by seeds or divisions, *Synonyme*: 1, *Andropogon saccharatus*. See *Arrhenatherum*, *Chrysopogon*, *Hierbichloe*, and *Sorghum*.

lanatus . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 2½ Brit. past.
mollis . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 Brit., co. fie.
saccharatus 1 . Apetal 6, G. Grass. 3 China .

HOLIGÁRNA, *Roxburgh*. The name of the tree in the language of Karnata. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiææ*. This species is a very tall-growing tree; for culture and propagation, see *Anacardium*.

longifolia . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Ind. . . 1828

HOLLY. See *Ilex*.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althæa rosea*.

HOLLY-OAK. See *Quercus Ilex*.

HOLMSKIÖLDIA, *Retz.* In honour of Theodore Holmskiöld, a Danish botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiææ*. Rather curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hastingsia coccinea*; 2, *H. scandens*.

sanguinea 1 . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1796
scandens 2 . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. Cl 6 E. Ind. . 1824

HOLÓGYMNE. From *holos*, all, and *gymnos*, naked. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. For culture, see *Lasthènia*. *Synonyme*: *Lasthènia glabrata*.

glabrata . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1½ California . 1833

HOLOPHÝLLUM, *De Candolle*. From *holos*, all, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. For culture, see *Athanasia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Athanasia capitata*.

capitatum 1 . . Yellow 1, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1774
lanuginosum . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1822

HOLOSCHÊNUS. See *Isòlepis Holoschênus*.

HOLOSÉRICEA, silky, pubescent.

HOLÓSTEA. See *Stellaria Holóstea*.

HOLÓSTEUM, *Linn.* From *holos*, all, and *osteon*, a bone; applied by antiphrasis to this plant, which is soft and delicate. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllææ*. These species merely require to be sown in the open ground. See *Drymària*.

sperguloides . White 7, H. A. ½ Egypt . 1829
umbellatum . Pink. 7, H. A. ¼ Eng., wastes.
diándrum.

HOLY CYAMUS. See *Nelumbium speciosum*.

HOLY ROSE, or **ROSE OF JERICHO**. See *Anastatica hierochuntina*.

HOMALÁNTHUS, *Barth.* From *homalos*, regular, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiææ*. For cultivation, see the stove species of *Euphorbia*.

populifolius . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. 1824

HOMALIÆCEÆ, or **HOMALIADS**. Tropical trees and shrubs, not far removed from Passion-flowers; the flowers, however, are borne in spikes or racemes.

HOMALINEÆ. See *Homaliæcæ*.

HOMÁLIUM, *Jacquin*. From *homalos*, regular; the stamens are regularly divided into three-stamened fascicles. *Linn.* 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Homaliææ*. The flower of this species is rather insignificant. The plant grows in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings, nearly ripened, root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

racemosum . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 6 W. Ind. . 1816

HOMALONÈMA. From *homalos*, regular, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. For culture, see *Richardia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cállia aromática*, *O. occulta*.

aromática 1 . White . 7, G. Her. P. 2 China . 1813
cordata . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 2 China . 1820

HOMÈRIA, *Ventenat*. Named after the distinguished father of epic poetry, Homer. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridææ*. This is a beautiful genus of bulbous plants; they delight to grow in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. When they are in a dormant state, they should be kept free from moisture; but when growing, they should be plentifully supplied with water. They are increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Moræa collina*; 2, *elegans*; 3, *collina exaltata*; 4, *collina miniata minor*; 5, *flexuosa*; 6, *spicata*; 7, *virgata*.

collina 1 . . Pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1768
elegans 2 . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1825
exaltata 3 . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1768
flaccida 4 . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1810
flexuosa 5 . . Yellow. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1803
lineata . . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
miniata . . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1799
porrifolia . . Vermil. 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1825
spicata 6 . . Yellow. 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1785
virgata 7 . . Pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

HOMER'S MOLY. See *Allium magicum*.

HOMOGENEUS, having a uniform nature, principle, or composition.

HOMÓGYNE, *De Candolle*. From *homos*, uniform, and *gyne*, a female. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. See *Tussilago*.

HOMOLÁNTHUS, *Bonpland*. From *homos*, uniform, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. A small genus of herbaceous plants, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by division.

viscosus . Pur. blue 6, G. Her. P. 1½ Chile . . 1862

HONESTY. See *Lunària*.

HONEY-BERRY. See *Melibacca*.

HONEY-FLOWER. See *Melíanthus*.

HONEY-GARLIC. *Neclaposcórdum*.

HONEY-LOCUST TREE. See *Gleditsia triacanthos*.

HONEY-LOTUS. See *Melilotus officinalis*.

HONEY-PORE, the pore in flowers which secretes honey.

HONEY SCALES, the scales in flowers which secrete honey.

HONEY-SPOTS, the spots in flowers which secrete honey.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

HONEY-WARE, or BLADDER-LOCKS. See *Orygia*.

HONEYWORT. See *Cerinth*.

HONEYWORT. See *Sison*.

HONGHEL BUSH. See *Adenium Honghel*.

HOODED, being curved or hollowed at the end into the form of a hood.

HOODED MILFOIL. See *Utricularia*.

HOODIA, Sweet. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. See *Stapelia*.

HOOKERIA, *Smith*. In honour of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, near London, and one of the most distinguished of modern botanists. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceae*. This is described as a very beautiful genus of mosses, resembling *Hypnum*. One of the species, *H. late-virens*, has only been discovered as yet in a bog near Cork—*late-virens*, *licens*. See *Brodiaea*.

HOOLAS-KASMEEREE. See *Rhododendron campanulatum*.

HOOP-ASH. See *Celtis crassifolia*.

HOOP-PETTICOAT. See *Narcissus bulbocodium*.

HOOP-WITHY. See *Rivina octandra*.

HOP. See *Humulus*.

HOPEA. See *Symplocos*.

HOP-HORNBEAM. See *Ostrya*.

HOPKIRKIA. See *Salmea*.

HOP-LIKE TREFOIL. See *Medicago lupulina*.

HOP-MEDICK. See *Medicago lupulina*.

HOP-POLES are made of the sweet chestnut tree (*Castanea vesca*).

HOP TREFOIL. See *Medicago lupulina*.

HORDEUM, *Linn.* According to Bodæus, the name is derived from *hordeus*, heavy; because bread made with barley is very heavy. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. The species of this genus are among the most useful plants we possess; *H. distichon*, *hexastichon*, *vulgare*, and *Zeocriton*, with their varieties, are the kinds cultivated for domestic purposes. The seeds only require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. himalayense*, *agriceras*.

<i>caeleste</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Levant . . .
<i>complanatum</i>	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	S. Eur. . . 1819
<i>distichon</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Tartary . . .
<i>imberbe</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Tartary . . .
<i>hexastichon</i>	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	
<i>hystrix</i> . . .	Apetal 6, H. Grass. 2	Spain . . . 1821
<i>jubatum</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2	N. Amer. . . 1782
<i>nepalense</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Nepal . . . 1817
<i>nigrum</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	S. Eur. . . 1818
<i>rubrum</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Tartary . . .
<i>scabellum</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Europe . . .
<i>vulgare</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3	Sicily . . .
<i>gigantum</i> . . .	Apetal 7, H. Grass. 4	Levant . . .
<i>Zeocriton</i> . . .	Apetal 8, H. Grass. 2	

bulbosum, *capense*, *caeleste trifurcatum* 1, *maritimum*, *murinum*, *pratense*, *strictum*.

HOREHOUND. See *Marrubium*.

HORKELIA, *Schlechtendahl*. In honour of John Horkel, professor of botany at Berlin. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*. These are rather pretty herbaceous plants, growing freely in any common garden soil, and increased by seeds, or divisions.

<i>congesta</i> . . .	White . . . 8, H. Her. P. 2	California 1826
<i>fusca</i> . . .	Wh. brn. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.

HORMINUM CLARY. See *Salvia Horminum*.

HORMINUM, *Linn.* From *hormao*, to excite; medicinal qualities of the plant. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. This is a very beautiful plant when in blossom; it grows well in the open border in summer, but if allowed to remain in that situation during winter, it is apt to be killed by damp; it is readily increased by divisions, or seeds. See *Melissa* and *Lepechinia*.

<i>pyrenaleum</i> . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees 1820
<i>virginicum</i> . . .		

HORN; any stiff awl-shaped process is called a horn.

HORNBEAM. See *Carpinus*.

HORNEMANNIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Professor Hornemann, of Copenhagen. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A little inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty, and of simple culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gratiola goodeniacifolia*. See *Tittmannia*.

<i>bicolor</i> 1 . . .	Blue . . . 8, S. A. 1	E. Ind. . . 181
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HORNGRASS. See *Ceratophloa*.

HORN-MOULD. See *Ceratum*.

HORN OF PLENTY. See *Fedia cornucopia*.

HORN-POPPY. See *Glaucium*.

HORN-WEED. See *Laminaria buccinalis*.

HORNWORT. See *Ceratophyllum*.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See *Æsculus*.

HORSE-POPPY. See *Seseli Hippomarathrum*.

HORSE-RADISH. See *Cochlearia armoracea*.

HORSE-RADISH TREE. See *Moringa*.

HORSEHOE VETCH. See *Hippocrepis*.

HORSETAIL. See *Equisetum*.

HORSETAIL TREE. See *Casuarina*.

HORSE-THISTLE. See *Cirsium*.

HORSE-WEED. See *Collinsia*.

HORTENSIA. See *Hydrangea*.

HOSÁCKIA. Named by Douglas in honour of David Hosack, M.D., F.R.S., professor of botany in the university of New York. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The plants of this genus are showy, and well adapted for borders and rock-work. They grow in common garden soil and are increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lotus pinnatus*; 2, *L. sericeus*.

<i>bicolor</i> 1 . . .	Yl. wt. 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . . 1826
<i>crassifolia</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1	California. 1833
<i>decumbens</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . . 1827
<i>parviflora</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . . 1827
<i>Purshiana</i> 2 . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . . 1824
<i>stolonifera</i> . . .	Red . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . . 1830
<i>subnata</i> 1 . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1	Chili . . . 1836
<i>Wrangeliiana</i> 2 . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 1	California. 1836

HOSTA, *Jacquin*. In honour of N. T. Host, a German botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. Handsome shrubs, growing freely in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings

in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cornutia punctata*.

coerulea 1 . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1733
latifolia . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1824
longifolia . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1826

HOTÉIA, M. and D. In honour of Ho-tei, a Japanese botanist mentioned by Siebold. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A genus nearly allied to *Astilbe*, and requires similar culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spiræa arancus*, S. *barbata*.

japonica . White . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Japan . . 1835

HOTTENTOT-BREAD. See *Dioscœra*.

HOTTENTOT-CHERRY. See *Cassine maurocœnia*.

HOTTENTOT-FIG. See *Mesembryanthemum edule*.

HOTTONTIA, Linn. In honour of P. Hotton, a professor in the university of Leyden; he died in 1709. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulacææ*. This is a singular and pretty aquatic species, producing its flowers in large bundles; it should be grown in a pond or ditch, and increased by divisions.

palustris . . . Flesh . 8, H. Aq. P. 1 Eng., ditches.

HOULLËTIA, Brongniart. In honour of M. Houllët, a French gardener, who accompanied M. Guillemin on his mission to Brazil, in search of evidence concerning the cultivation of tea. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. Very curious plants, resembling *Maxillarias* in habit. For culture, &c., see *Stanhœpea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Macillaria Brocklehurstiana*; 2, *Paphinia odoratissima*, H. *tigrina*.

Brocklehurstiana 1 Bn. yl. 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . 1841
odoratissima 2 . . . Yel. . 7, S. Epi. 1½ N. Gren. 1850
vittata Bn. yl. 6, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1841

HOUND'S-TONGUE. See *Cynoglossum*.

HOUSELEEK. See *Sempervivum*.

HOUSTONIA, Linn. In honour of William Houston, M.D., a famous British botanist; he died in 1733. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacææ*. The species of this elegant genus are well adapted for ornamenting flower-borders or rock-work; they grow best in a peaty soil, and increase freely by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. angustifolia*. See *Bouvardia*.

albiflora . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. ¼ N. Amer. . 1828
ciliata . . . Whitsh. 7, F. Her. P. ¼ N. Amer. .
coerulea . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. ¼ N. Amer. . 1735
longifolia 1 . . . Scarlet 7, H. Her. P. ¼ N. Amer. .
purpurea . . . Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1800
serpyllifolia . White . 7, H. Her. P. ¼ N. Amer. . 1826
tenella . . . Pur. . 5, F. Her. P. ¼ Carolina . 1812

HOÛTEA, Decaisne. See *Gésnera*.

HOÛTUYNIA, Thunberg. After Houttuyn, the celebrated virtuoso of Amsterdam. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Saururacææ*. The species are worth cultivating; they thrive well in any light rich soil, in a very moist situation, and increase by divisions or seeds.

cordata . . . Yel. grn. 6, G. Her. P. ¼ Japan . 1820
foetida . . . Yel. grn. 7, G. Her. P. ¼ Japan . 1800

HÖVEA, R. Brown. In honour of Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist, and traveller in the Crimea and Persia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. The plants of this genus are truly elegant when in flower, and particularly well adapted for ornamenting the conservatory and greenhouse. They delight in a

mixture of sand, loam, and peat, and may be increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poirétia elliptica*; 2, *P. linearis*; 3, *H. lanigera*. See *Plagiobdium*.

acutifolia . . . Pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1823
apiculata . . . Purplish. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
Celsii . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1818
crispa . . . Pur. . 2, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1837
elliptica 1 . . . Pur. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1817
ilicifolia . . . Pur. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1844
lanceolata . . . Pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1805
latifolia . . . Pur. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
linearis 2 . . . Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1796
longifolia . . . Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1805
Mangfesti . . . Pur. . 1, G. Ev. S. 2 Sw. River 1837
mucronata . . . Pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
pannosa 3 . . . Pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
pingens . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1837
major . . . Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1841
purpurea . . . Pur. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1820
racemulosa . . . Pur. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1842
rosmarinifolia Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
splendens . . . Blue . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 Sw. River 1843
trispërma . . . Pur. blue 3, G. Ev. S. 3 K. G. S. . 1840
villosa . . . Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1829

HOVËNIA, Thunberg. In honour of David Hoven, a senator of Amsterdam, who contributed to the success of the travels of Thunberg. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnacææ*. These are small fruit-bearing trees, growing to the height of eight or ten feet, and producing a fruit which is said to taste like the Bergamot pear. They grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. acërba*; 2, *H. dulcis*.

dolcis 1 . . . White . 7, G. Ev. T. 6 Japan . . 1812
inæqualis 2 . White . 7, G. Ev. T. 8 Nepal . . 1820

HOWÀRDIA. See *Pinkneya*.

HOYA, R. Brown. In honour of Thomas Hoy, F.L.S., late gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion House; he died in 1821. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadacææ*. The plants of this genus bear very handsome waxy flowers, well known to all cultivators. They will grow in almost any soil, but loam, peat, and sand suit them best; cuttings planted in a moist heat will root freely; even a leaf, taken off close to the plant, and planted in mould, in a little heat, will root and produce a plant. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. Physostelliv*, *Cystidanthus campanulata*; 2, *H. lanceolata*, *H. pallida*. See *Cyrtoceras*.

australis . . . White . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 N. Hol. . 1820
bella . . . Pur. wt. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 2 Moulmein 1847
campanulata 1 Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Java . . 1845
caribœa . . . Pnk. wt. 7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Asia . . 1802
cinnamomi-
folia . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Java . . 1846
variegata . White . 7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Asia . .
coriacea . . . Whit. yl. 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Manila . 1838
coronaria . . . Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Java . . 1856
crassifolia . . . Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 China . 1817
Cumingiana . Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Philippines 1845
fratèna . . . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java . .
fûca . . . Brwnish 6, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Sylhet . 1837
grandiflora . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java . .
imperialis . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Borneo . 1846
lacunosa . . . Cream . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Java . . 1854
ovalifolia . . . Yel. red. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3 E. Ind. . 1850
pallida . . . Whit. red 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Ind. . 1819
parasticta 2 . . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 E. Ind. . 1815
Paxtoni . . . White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 5 Java . .
Pottsi . . . Yel. . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1824
purpureo-
fusca . . . Pur. bn. 9, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java . . 1848

- Shepherdii . Pink . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Himalay. 1860
 trinervis . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 China . 1824
- HUSDONIA, Linn.** In honour of William Hudson, F.R.S., a London apothecary, and author of the *Flora Anglica*, 1778. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cistaceæ*. These are pretty little heath-like shrubs, rather difficult to cultivate, but grow best in peat soil, and a shady situation. They require the protection of glass in winter, and should therefore be grown in pots. They may either be increased by layers, or ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass.
- ericoides . . Yellow 6, F. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1805
 Nuttallii . . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1805
 tomentosa . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. . 1826

HUERNIA, R. Brown. In honour of Justus Huernius, an early collector of Cape plants, and from whose drawings the first account of *Stapelia* was taken. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. These plants are related to the genus *Stapelia*; which see for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia ocellata*; 2, *S. reticulata*.

- barbata . . . Wht.str. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 campanulata . Wht.str. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 clavigera . . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 crispata . . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 guttata . . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 humilis . . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 lentiginosa . Yel. str. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 ocellata 1 . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795
 reticulata 2 . Pnk.str. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1793
 tubata . . . Yel. str. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1805
 venusta . . . Yel. str. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1795

HUGELIA, Benth. Named in honour of Baron Charles de Hugel, of Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Gilia*.

- densiflora . Blue . . 6, H. A. 1 California 1833
 elongata . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 1 California 1833
 lanata . . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 1 California 1846
 lutea . . . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 California 1833
 virgata . . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 1 California 1833

HUGONIA, Linn. In honour of John Hugon, an English botanical author in 1771. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Oxalidaceæ*. The plants of this genus thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- mystax . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Ceylon . . 1818
 serrata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Maurit. . . 1820

HUGONIACEÆ, See Oxalidaceæ.

HUINGAN, See Duvalia latifolia.

HUMATIA, Cav. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. See *Davallia*.

HUMBLE-PLANT, See Mimosa pudica.

HUMEA, Smith. In honour of the Lady of the late Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormleybury, Herts. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An elegant species, flowering well in a warm situation in the open border; it requires to be raised on a gentle hotbed, and when of sufficient size, potted off, and treated as a greenhouse plant till the second year, when it may be turned out into the open border, where it will grow and flower much better than if confined in pots.

- elagans . . . Red . 7, G. B. 6 N. S. W. . . 1800

HUMIFUSUS, prostrate, diffuse.

HUMILIS, humble, small, low.

HUMIRIACEÆ, or HUMIRIADS. An order of trees and shrubs with balsamic juices. All are natives of the tropics. *H. floribundum* yields the balsam of Uiniri; this and some other products of this order are used extensively in medicine.

HUMULUS, Linn. From *humus*, the ground; the plant, if not supported, creeps along the ground. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cannabinaceæ*. This is the well-known Hop, which is so extensively cultivated in some parts of England. It looks well grown as a temporary arbour in summer, as its leaves are very large, and make a fine shade; deep loamy soil suits it best, and it may be increased by divisions or seeds.

- lupulus . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. Cl. 20 Brit., hedges.
 variegata . Yellow 7, H. De. Tw. 20 Brit., gards.

HUNGARIAN LOTUS, See Nymphaea thermalis.

HUNGRY RICE, See Paspalum exile.

HUNNEMANNIA, Sweet. In honour of John Hunnemann, a zealous botanist, and to whom the British gardens are indebted for a great number of plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. This is a very handsome plant when in flower, requiring much the same treatment as *Humea*.

- fumariefolia . Yellow 5, F. Her. P. 13 Mexico . 1827

HUNTLEYA, Bateman. In compliment to the Rev. Mr. Huntley, a zealous collector of rare plants. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These rare and charming species require to be grown in a humid atmosphere, either in pots placed on the stage or hung up in wire baskets, and treated exactly as recommended for *Stanhopea*. They may be propagated by taking off the young shoots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Warrea candida*. See *Warrea*.

- candida 1 . . . White vio. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . 1848
 cerina . . . Yellow . . 6, S. Epi. 1 St. Paul's 1850
 melegris . . . Yel. brn. . 7, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. 1836
 sessiliflora . . Violet . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Guiana . 1835
 violaceæ . . . Violet . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Guiana . 1837

HUON PINE, See Dacrydium Franklini.

HURA, Linn. The name of the plant in South America. *Linn.* 21, Or. 11, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species of Sandbox trees grow well in a light loamy soil, or loam and peat mixed; large cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- crispans . . . Wht. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 10 S. Amer. 1733
 strepens . . . Wht. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 10 S. Amer.

HUREEK, See Paspalum scorbiculatum.

HURRYALEE, DOORBA, or DOORWA, See Ognodon Dactylon.

HUSKS, the dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits.

HUTCHINSIA, R. Brown. In compliment to Miss Hutchins, an accomplished Irish cryptogamist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This is a genus of pretty alpine plants; the herbaceous kinds do best in sandy loam and peat, and are easily increased by cuttings under a hand-glass. The annual species delight in a dry situation on a rockery. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lepi-*

dirum alpinum; 2, *calycinum*; 3, *petræum*; 4, *procumbens*; 5, *Iberis rotundifolia*; 6, *I. stylösa*.

alpina 1	White	5, H. Her. P.	4 S. Eur.	1775
brevistyla	White	5, H. Her. P.	4 Syria	1825
calycina 2	White	4, H. Her. P.	4 Siberia	1823
cepeefolia	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	4 Carinthia	1824
petraa 3	White	4, H. A.	Eng., rocks.	
procumbens 4	White	5, H. A.	S. Eur.	1823
pumila	White	6, H. Her. P.	4 Caucasus	1821
rotundifolia 5	Wht. pr.	6, H. Her. P.	4 S. Eur.	1759
stylösa 6	Wht. pk.	6, H. Her. P.	4 Caucasus	1824

HYA-HYA, or MILK TREE of Demerara. See *Galactodendron utile*.

HYACINTH. See *Hyacinthus*.

HYACINTH OF PERU. See *Scilla peruviana*.

HYACINTH OF THE WOODS. See *Scilla non-scripta*.

HYACINTHUS, *Linn.* A boy killed by Zephyrus.

Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These beautiful and well-known plants are easily cultivated in light sandy loam, and readily increase by offsets from the bulbs. The hyacinth forces well, and few bulbs do better in water. *Synonymes*: 1, *Zuccagnia viridis*. See *Bellevalia*, *Drimia*, *Muscari*, and *Zuccagnia*.

amethystinus	Blue	4, H. Bu. P.	3 S. Eur.	1759
brumalis	Various	2, H. Bu. P.		
orientalis	Blue	3, H. Bu. P.	Levant	1596
albus	White	3, H. Bu. P.		1596
flavus	Yellow	3, H. Bu. P.		1596
multiplex	Varieg.	4, H. Bu. P.		1596
ruber	Red	3, H. Bu. P.		1596
semiplenus	Varieg.	3, H. Bu. P.		1596
spicatus	Blush	2, H. Bu. P.	Zante	1826
viridis 1	Green	8, G. Bl. P.	2 C. G. H.	1774

HYÆNANCHE, *Lambert*. From *hyæna*, the hyæna, and *agcho*, to strangle; poisonous quality of the fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A shrub from six to eight feet high, of very easy culture. In the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the powdered fruit is used to poison hyænas. *Synonyme*: 1, *Toxicodendron capense*.

globosa 1	Wht. grn.	6, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1783
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HYÆNA POISON. See *Hyænanche*.

HYALINE, crystalline, transparent.

HYALIS. See *Morphixia*.

HYANTHÆRA, *Endl.* From *hybos*, a curve, and *anthera*, an anther; in allusion to the anthers being gibbous on the back. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. For cultivation, &c., see *Pergularia*.

cordifolia	Grn. yel.	5, S. Her. Cl.	6 Brazil	1840
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HYBANTHUS. See *Calyptrion*.

HYBRID, partaking of the nature of two species.

HYDNORA AFRICANA. A parasitic flowering plant, of very singular construction, belonging to the natural order *Cytinaceæ*, or *Cistus-rapes*. It attacks the roots of succulent species of *Euphorbia* and *Cotyledon*.

HYDNUM, *Linn.* From *hýdnon*, a Greek word, signifying a truffle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are eatable, as *H. coralloides*; they are chiefly found under the trunks of trees, in moist situations—*auriscapulum*, *barba-Jovis*, *byssoides*, *coralloides*, *crispum*, *crinaceum*, *farinaceum*, *feruginosum*, *fimbriatum*, *fuscum*, *gelatinosum*,

imbricatum, *membranaceum*, *minimum*, *ochraceum*, *radula*, *repandum*, *r. squamosum*, *rufescens*, *spatulatum*, *udum*.

HYDRAGOGUE, anything which removes dropsy.

HYDRANGEA, *Linn.* From *hydor*, water, and *aggeion*, a vessel; the capsule of some of the species has been compared to a cup. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydrangeaceæ*. Dwarf shrubs, which are very pretty when in flower; they are well suited for the front of shrubberies, growing in any common soil; and ripened cuttings root freely planted in any sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hortensia opuloides*; 2, *Hydrangea radiata*.

arborescens	White	7, H. De. S.	Virginia	1736
discolor	Wht. grn.	8, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	
Azizai	Pa. blue	6, G. Ev. S.	4 I. Nepon	1847
cordata	White	7, H. De. S.	6 Carolina	1806
cyanema	White	6, F. Ev. S.	3 Bhotan	1857
heteromalla	White	7, H. De. S.	4 Nepal	1821
hortensis 1	Pink	5, H. De. S.	3 China	1740
japonica	Blue wht.	7, G. De. S.	3 Japan	1843
caerulea	Blue wht.	6, G. De. S.	3 I. Nepon	1840
variegata	Blue wht.	6, G. De. S.	3 Japan	1846
nivea 2	White	8, H. De. S.	4 Carolina	1786
glabella	Wht. grn.	7, H. De. T.	4 Gardens.	
quercifolia	White	7, H. De. S.	4 Florida	1803
stellata	Pink	7, G. De. S.	4 Japan	

HYDRANGEACEÆ, or HYDRANGEADS. Small shrubs, several of them well known as ornaments in our gardens; they are nearly related to saxifrages, and all deserve cultivation.

HYDRASTIS, *Linn.* From *hydor*, water; plants growing in humid places. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. An ornamental species, succeeding well in a moist situation, in loam and peat, and increased by tubers of the roots.

canadensis	Green	5, H. Her. P.	4 N. Amer.	1759
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HYDRÓCERA. From *hydor*, water, and *keras*, a horn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ*. See *Tyttonia*.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ, or HYDROCHARADS. These are all water plants, found in various parts of the world; all are curious and deserve attention.

HYDRÓCHARIS, *Linn.* From *hydor* water, and *charis*, grace; a pretty aquatic. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharidaceæ*. This little plant is one of the prettiest ornaments of our still waters; it looks very pretty grown in a tub or cistern of water, and is readily increased by seeds or runners, which root at the joints.

morsus-ranæ	White	6, H. Ag. P.	4 Brit., ditches.	
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HYDRÓCHLOA, *Link.* From *hydor*, water, and *chloa*, grass; aquatic grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poa aquatica*, *Glycèria aquatica*; 2, *P. arundinacea*; 3, *P. distans*; 4, *P. maritima*, *Glycèria maritima*—*aquatica* 1, *arundinacea* 2, *distans* 3, *maritima* 4.

HYDROCÓTYLE, *Tournefort*. From *hydor*, water, and *cotyle*, a cavity; in reference to the plants growing in moist situations, and the leaves being hollowed like cups. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Uninteresting plants, growing in peat soil in wet situations; in-

- creased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *H. hirsuta*.
spicata 1. . Green . 7, S. Her. P. 4 India . 1810
americana, *asiatica*, *bonariensis*, *nepalensis*,
nütans, *peduncularis*, *plebeia*, *prolifera*,
ranunculoides, *repanda*, *sibthorpioides*, *trib-
 loba*, *umbellata*, *villösa*, *vulgaris*.
HYDRODICTYON, *Kunth*. From *hydor*, water,
 and *dictyon*, a net; reticulate structure of the
 plants. *Linn*. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*.
 A curious aquatic production, resembling a net
 —*utriculatum*.
HYDROGLOSSUM. See *Lygodium*.
HYDROLÁPATHUM. See *Rumex Hydrolápathum*.
HYDRÖLEA, *Linn*. From *hydor*, water, and
elaia, oil; alluding to the situation and oily
 nature of the plant. *Linn*. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or.
Hydroleææ. Rather handsome plants when
 in flower, succeeding well in loam and peat;
 and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass,
 in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *caroliniana*.
azürea . . . Blue . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico .
quadrivalvis 1 Pa. blue 7, S. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1824
spinösa . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. 1791
HYDROMESTUS, *Scheidw*. From *hydor*, water,
 and *mesos*, half. *Linn*. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or.
Acanthææ. A small Mexican bush, with
 flowers like *Justicia*. For culture, &c., see
Justicia.
maculatus . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1842
HYDROFÉLTIS, *Michaux*. From *hydor*, water,
 and *pelte*, a buckler; the plant grows in water,
 and the leaves are like a buckler. *Linn*. 13,
 Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Nymphæææ*. This very
 pretty plant is seldom to be met with in our
 gardens, it being very difficult to grow; it
 requires to be kept in a cistern or pond of
 water, and may be increased by offsets. *Syn-
 onyme*: 1, *Brasënia peltata*.
purpurea 1. Red . 7, F. Aq. P. 4 N. Amer. 1798
HYDRÖPHORA, *Tode*. Derived from *hydor*,
 water, and *phoreo*, to bear; in allusion to the
 watery peridium. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or.
Mucorææ. Found on rats' dung—*murina*.
 See *Mucor*.
HYDROPHYLLÆÆ, or **HYDROPHYLS**. Trees
 and herbaceous plants, principally found in
 America. Some are cultivated in our gardens
 for the sake of their gay flowers.
HYDROPHÝLLUM, *Linn*. From *hydor*, water,
 and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or.
Hydrophyllææ. Dwarf, neat-foliaged plants,
 inhabiting the marshes of North America; any
 rich soil suits them in a moist situation; and
 they may be increased by suckers. *Synonyme*:
 1, *Nemöphila paniculata*. See *Nemöphila* and
Phacëlia.
appendiculatum 1 Blue 5, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1812
canadense . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 4 Canada . 1759
virginicum . . . Blue 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1739
HYDRÖPIPER. See *Elätine Hydröpiper* and *Poly-
gonum Hydröpiper*.
HYDROPYRUM, *Link*. From *hydor*, water, and
pyren, a kernel; seeds fit for food. *Linn*. 21,
 Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. See *Ziz-
ania*.
- HYDROTÆNIA**, *Lindley*. The petals have a tri-
angular glandular bar at their base, which
points upwards and secretes honey; whence
the name. *Linn*. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridææ*.
A curious genus, found in mountain pastures,
near the Real del Monte mines in Mexico. The
plant looks like a *Tigridia*, and bears flowers
resembling *Fritillaria pyrenaica*, only smaller.
For culture, &c., see *Tigridia*. *Synonyme*: 1,
Tigridia lutea.
lobata 1. . Yel. pur. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 Lima . 1843
Meleagris . Yel. pur. . 7, H. Bl. P. 1 1/2 Mexico 1837
HYGRÖCROCIS, *Agardh*. From *hygros*, moist,
and *krokis*, a little tuft. *Linn*. 24, Or. 7, Nat.
Or. *Conferveæ*. These plants are only found
in chemical solutions of vegetable matter, such
as ink, rose water, &c.—*atramenti*, *bargiaca*,
pallida, *Röse*, *sanguinea*, *typhlodërma*, *vini*.
HYGROMETRICAL, indicating the presence of
moisture.
HYGRÖPHILA, *R. Brown*. From *hygros*, moist,
and *phileo*, to love; alluding to the habitat of
the plant. *Linn*. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acan-
thææ*. A pretty genus, growing freely in a
rich light soil; and young cuttings root freely
in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat.
Synonymes: 1, *Ruellia longifolia*; 2, *R. obo-
vata*; 3, *R. ringens*; 4, *R. salicifolia*. See
Marchántia.
longifolia 1 . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 E. Ind. 1821
obovata 2 . . Purple . 7, S. A. 1 1/2 E. Ind. 1820
ringens 3 . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1 1/2 E. Ind. 1820
salicifolia 4 . Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 E. Ind. 1822
HYMENÆA, *Linn*. From *Hymen*, god of mar-
riage; in reference to the two leaflets. *Linn*.
10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. The species of
locust-tree are highly ornamental; they de-
light to grow in loam and peat, and cut-
tings will root in sand, under a glass, in
heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trachylöbium Marti-
anum*.
Candolleana . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 25 Acapulco 1824
Coubaril . . Yel. pur. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. 1688
verrucösa 1 . Yel. pur. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Madagas. 1808
HYMENANTHÈRA, *R. Brown*. From *hymen*, a
membrane, and *anthera*, an anther; the ter-
mination of the anthers. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat.
Or. *Polygalææ*. An ornamental shrub, about
six feet high; it grows freely in peat and loam,
and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in
heat.
dentata . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1824
HYMENÉLLA, *Fries*. From *hymen*, a membrane;
the plants are scaly. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat.
Or. *Mucorææ*. Small productions, found on
nettle stems—*vulgaris*.
HYMENOCÁLLIS, *Herbert*. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat.
Or. *Amaryllidææ*. A genus of Amarylli-
dæaceous plants, requiring similar treatment to
Amaröllis. The seeds of this genus are apt to
burst the capsule, and become fully exposed,
in their progress to maturity, and, in some
cases, even before the flowers are quite faded,
the cell of the ovary is split. *Synonymes*: 1,
Pancratium mexicanum; 2, *P. caribæum*; *P. de-
clinatum*; 3, *Hymenocállis patens*; 4, *Ismene*

Knightii, *Pancrätium rotatum*; 5, *P. speciosum*.

adnata . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer.	1758
acutifolia . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1	Mexico	1824
Dryandri . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer.	
littoralis 1 . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer.	1758
amena . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1	Guiana	1790
ovata . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1	W. Ind.	
angusta . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1½	S. Amer.	
bistubata . . .	White	.4, G. Bl. P. 1½	Mexico	1844
Borkiana . . .	White	.4, G. Bl. P. 1	La Guay.	1850
caribæa 2 . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1	W. Ind.	1730
caroliniana . . .	White	.6, G. Bl. P. 1½	Carolina	1759
caymanensis 3 . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1	Cayman	1823
crassifolia . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer.	
expansa . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1½	W. Ind.	1818
fragrans . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1	W. Ind.	
guianensis . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1	Guiana	1818
Harrisiana . . .	White	.6, S. Bl. P. 1½	Mexico	1838
mexicana . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1½	Mexico	1732
ovalifolia . . .	White	.6, G. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer.	1820
Panamensis . . .	White	.5, G. Bl. P. 1½	Panama	1844
pedalis . . .	White	.5, S. Bl. P. 1	Brazil	1815
rotata 4 . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1½	Mobile	1803
Skinneriana . . .	White	.3, G. Bl. P. 1½	Guatem.	1843
speciosa 5 . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1½	W. Ind.	1759
Staplesii . . .	White	.6, S. Bl. P. 1½	Mexico	1826
tenuiflora . . .	White	.8, S. Bl. P. 1½		
undulata . . .	White	.7, S. Bl. P. 1½	S. Amer.	

HYMENOCARPUS, *Savi*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *karpos*, a fruit; alluding to the membranous legumes. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Little inconspicuous plants, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Medicago circinata*; 2, *M. nummularia*; 3, *M. radiata*.

circinata 1 . . .	Yel.	.7, H. Tr. A. ½	Italy	. . . 1640
nummularia 2 . . .	Yel.	.8, H. Tr. A. ½	S. France	1640
radiata 3 . . .	Yel.	.6, H. Tr. A. ½	Italy	. . . 1629

HYMENOCRATER, *G. Don*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *krater*, a cup; membranous calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Phlomis*.
bituminosus . . . Violet . . . 6, F. Ev. S. 1½ Persia . . . 1836

HYMENODICTYON, *Wallich*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *diktyon*, a net; the seeds are girded by a reticulated membrane. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Ornamental trees, from twenty to thirty feet high; for culture and propagation, see *Cinchona*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cinchona excelsa*; 2, *C. thyrsoiflora*.
excelsum 1 . . . Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. 1820
thyrsoiflorum 2 . . . Grn. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 18 E. Ind. 1819

HYMENOGYNE, *Haworth*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *gyne*, a woman. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Mesembryaceæ*. A plant of no great beauty, and requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*.
glabra 1 . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. A. ½ C. G. H. 1787

HYMENOLEPIS, *Karlf.* See *Leptochilus*.

HYMENONEMA, *De Candolle*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, see *Scorzonera*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scorzonera styllosa*.
aspera 1 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant 1822

HYMENOPAPPUS, *L'Heritier*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *pappus*, a pappus; in reference to the membranous crown of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Half-hardy annuals, of little beauty, and easy cul-

ture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stevia pedata*. See *Cephalophora* and *Polypteris*.

pedatus 1 . . .	White	.8, H. A. 1	S. Amer.	1803
scabiosus . . .	White	.8, H. A. 1½	Carolina	1816

tenuifolius.

HYMENOPHYLLUM, *Smith*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polyodiaceæ*. The species of this genus rank among the most elegant of Ferns, and do best when grown in small pots, in a mixture of loam and peat, and increase freely by seed, or dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1 *Leptocnium sororium*. See *Trichomanes*.

bivalve . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. ½	I of Luzon	
dilatatum 1 . . .	Brn. yel.	8, G. Her. P. ½	N. Zeal.	
fimbriatum . . .	Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P. ½	I of Luzon	
flexuosum . . .	Brn. yel.	4, G. Her. P. ½	N. Zeal.	
hirsutum . . .	Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P. ½	Trinidad	1823
nitens . . .	Brn. yel.	5, G. Her. P. ½	N. Zeal.	
polyanthum . . .	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P. ½	W. Ind.	1824
sanguinolentum . . .	Brn. yel.	5, G. Her. P. ½	N. Zeal.	

tunbridgensis Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., moi. pl.
Wilsoni . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., moi. pl.

HYMENOPYRAMIS, *Wallich*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *pyramis*, a pyramid; alluding to its substance and growth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand will suit this plant, and it may be increased by cuttings.

brachiata . . .	White	.3, S. De. S. 2 E. Ind.	. . . 1832
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HYMENOSTOMUM, *R. Brown*. From *hymen*, a membrane, and *stoma*, a mouth, on account of having a membrane stretched across the orifice of the theca. A genus of minute mosses, with the habit of *Gymnostomum*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gymnostomum microstomum*—microstomum 1.

HYMENOXYS, *Cass.* From *hymen*, a membrane, and *oxys*, sharp; in allusion to the scales of the pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty little hardy annual, thriving in any garden soil, and easily raised from seeds.

californica . . .	Yellow	.6, H. A. 1	California	1838
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HYOPHORBE. See *Aræca*.

HYOSCYAMUS. See *Physochlaina*.

HYOSCYAMUS, *Linn.* From *hyos*, a hog, and *kyamos*, a bean; the fruit is eaten by swine. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The species of *Henbane* are all of the easiest culture. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds are well adapted for planting on rock-work during summer, but in winter they require the protection of glass; and are increased by cuttings or seeds. The annual and biennial kinds merely require sowing in the open ground. *Henbane* has been long used as a medicine. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. niger annuus*. See *Scopodia* and *Physochlaina*.

auriculatus . . .	Yel.	.6, H. A. 1	Naples	. . . 1823
canariensis . . .	Yel.	.12, G. Ev. S. 1½	Canaries	. . . 1816
Datura . . .	Yel.	.5, F. Ev. S. 1½	Egypt	. . . 1829
niger . . .	Y. pur.	6, H. B. 3	Brit., rubbish.	

agrestis 1, albus, aureus, camerari, micranthus, miticus, orientalis, pallidus, pusillus, physaloides, reticulatus, Senecionis.

HYOSERIS, *Linn.* From *hyos*, a hog, and *seris*,

succory; swine's-succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting herbaceous plants, of the simplest culture—*arenaria*, *lucida*, *radiata*, *scabra*. See *Krigia*, *Lapsana*, *Thrinia*.

HYPERICUM, *Linn.* From *hypecheo*, to rattle; in reference to the noise made by the seeds in the pods. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. These are very pretty plants; the seed has only to be sown in the open ground.

erectum . . . Yel. . 5, H. A. } Siberia . . . 1759
imberbe . . . Yel. . 6, H. A. } Cyprus . . . 1833
pendulum . . . Yel. . 6, H. Tr. A. } S. France . . . 1640
procumbens . Yel. . 7, H. Tr. A. } S. Eur. . . 1596

HYPÉLATE. See *Melicocca*.

HYPERANTHERA, *Vahl*. See *Moringa*.

HYPERBŒREUS, northern.

HYPERCATHARTIC, a medicine that produces too powerful effects as a purgative.

HYPERICACEÆ, or Tutsans and St. John's Worts. The plants of this order are generally spread over the whole world; they consist of trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, and annuals; all have a resinous juice, which exudes on the plants being injured.

HYPERICUM, *Linn.* The name is said to be derived from *uper* and *eicon*, an image; the superior part of the flower represents a figure. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. The most part of the species of this extensive genus are showy plants. The greenhouse and frame shrubby kinds do well in loam and peat, and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The hardy shrubs are well fitted for the front of shrubberies, being dwarf and showy, and growing in any soil, and increased by divisions or seeds, as well as the herbaceous kinds, which thrive well in any common soil. The seeds of the annual species have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. monogynum*; 2, *delphinense*; 3, *Kohlianum*; 4, *nerosum*; 5, *aspalathoides*; 6, *Elodea campanulata*. See *Androsæmum*, *Reaumuræa*, and *Vismæa*.

ægyptiacum Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Egypt . . . 1787
æthiopicum . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1817
alpinum . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1822
amœnum . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Carolina . 1802
angulosum . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812
Ascyron . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1774
ascyroides . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812
attenuatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Dahuria . 1822
axillare 1 . Yel. . 7, H. Ev. S. 2 Georgia . 1806
baleàricum . Yel. . 5, F. Ev. S. 1 Majorca . 1714
barbatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Scot., thickets
calabarium . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Calabria . 1816
calycinum . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 2 Ireland, hills.
canadense . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1770
canariense . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1699
chinense 1 . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 China . . 1753
ciliatum . . Yel. . 7, F. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1739
cœchin-chi-nense } Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 China . . 1821
cordifolium . Yel. . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . . 1825
Côris . . . Yel. . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Levant . 1640
crispum . . Yel. . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Greece . 1688
dentatum . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Medit. . 1820
dolabriforme . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1821
dubium 2 . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Brit., thickets.
elatum . . . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1762
elegans 3 . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia . 1822
elodes . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., bogs.
elodioides 4 . Sulph. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal . . 1820

empetrifolium } Yel. . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. . 1820
ericioides . . Yel. . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . . 1821
fasciculatum 5 } Yel. . 7, F. De. S. 1 Carolina . 1811
ambriatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1821
floribundum . Yel. . 6, G. De. S. 3 Madeira . 1779
foliosum . . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Azores . 1773
frondosum . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1806
galioides . . Yel. . 8, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer.
Gebleri . . . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 1 Altai . . 1829
glandulosum . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Madeira . 1777
glaucom . . Yel. . 8, F. De. S. 1½ N. Amer. 1812
grandiflorum . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Teneriffe 1718
heterophyllum } Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Persia . . 1812
hircinum . . Yel. . 8, H. De. S. 3 S. Eur. . 1640
minus . . . Yel. . 8, H. De. S. 2 S. Eur.
hirsutum . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., banks.
humifusum . Yel. . 7, H. De. Tr. ½ Brit., past.
hyssopifolium } Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1823
involutum . Yel. . 7, F. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. 1822
japonicum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Nepal . 1823
Kalmianum . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 1 N. Amer. 1759
lævigatum . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1772
linariæfolium . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Cornwall, reks.
Liottardi . . Yel. . 7, H. Tr. B. ½ Switzerl. 1818
macrocarpum } Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
maculatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1789
montanum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., woods.
myrtifolium . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1813
nudiflorum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1811
nummularium } Yel. . 6, H. De. Cr. 1 S. Eur. . 1823
oblongifolium } Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal . . 1823
olympicum . Yel. . 8, H. Ev. S. 3 Levant . 1706
paludosum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1821
pátulum . . Yel. . 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Nepal . . 1823
perfoliatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1785
perforatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., bushes.
procumbens . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer. 1822
prolificum . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1768
pulehrum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., woods.
punctatum . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 1½ N. Amer. 1823
pusillum . . Yel. . 7, F. De. Tr. ½ N. S. W. 1818
pyramidalum } Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Canada . 1759
quadrangulum } Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., mea.
quinque-nervium } Yel. . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1759
reflexum . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Teneriffe 1778
rosmarinifolium } Yel. . 7, F. De. S. 2 Carolina . 1812
serpyllifolium } Yel. . 7, H. Ev. S. ½ Levant . 1688
setosum . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1799
simplex . . . Yel. . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1826
tomentosum . Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1648
tripplinerve . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1821
undulatum . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1802
uralum . . . Yel. . 7, H. De. S. 1 Nepal . . 1823
veronense . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1816
verticillatum . Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1784
virgatum . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1820
virginicum 6 } Yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1800
Webbii . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe .

HYPHÆNE, *Gartner*. From *hyphaino*, to entwine; alluding to the fibres of the fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. An ornamental palm-tree, growing best in strong sandy loam. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oucifera thebaica*.

coriacea 1. . Straw . . 3, Palm 20 Egypt . . 1824

HYPNUM, *Linn.* *Hypnos* was a name used for a moss by the Greeks. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. This is the most extensive genus among mosses, and known without difficulty by the prostrate, pinnated, bright green branches.

H. crista-castrénsis is said to be the most rare and beautiful of all the British species. *Synonymes*: 1, *serrulatum*; 2, *nigro-viride*; 3, *dubium*, *fállax*; 4, *confertum*; 5, *fluviatile*, *adnatum*; 6, *alpinum*; 7, *implexum*; 8, *Stokessii*, *Szwartzii*; 9, *recognitum*; 10, *ilicébrum*; 11, *crenulatum*; 12, *súbtile*; 13, *intricatum*. See *Anémodon*, *Dicranum*, and *Léskea*—*abiétinum*, *lòuncum*, a. *rugosum*, *albicans*, *alopechrum*, *alpéstre*, *aquaticum*, *Blandovii*, *blándum*, *breviròstre*, *caspitòsum*, *catenulatum*, *commutatùum*, *confertum* 1, *cordifolium*, c. *purpureum*, *crassinerviùum*, *crista-castrénsis*, *cupressiforme*, c. *polyánthes*, *curvatum*, *cuspidatum*, *demissum*, *denticulatum*, d. *angustifolium*, d. *obtusifolium*, *dimorphum*, *filicinum* 3, *flagellare*, *flavescens*, *fluitans*, *Halleri*, *laricinum*, *lòreum*, *lutescens*, *micans*, *mòlle*, *molluscum*, *murale* 4, *nitens*, *palústre* 5, *pilliferum*, *plumòsum* 6, *polymorphum*, *populeum* 7, *prælòngum* 8, *proliferum* 9, *pùrum* 10, *reflexum*, *ripàrium*, *rugulosum*, *ruscifolium*, *rutàbulum* 11, *salebròsum*, *Schrebèri*, *scorpioides*, *sérpens* 12, *silesianum*, *spléndens*, *squarròsum*, *squarrulosum*, *stellatum*, *stramineum*, *striatum*, s. *minus*, *subsecundifolium*, *tenellum*, *trifàrium*, *triquétrum*, *uncinatum*, *undulatum*, *velutnum* 13.

HYPOCALYMYMA, *Endl.* From *hypo*, under, and *kalyyma*, a veil; the bracts hiding the calyx from below. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. A beautiful little greenhouse genus, with peach-coloured flowers resembling the common *Myrtle*. A compost of loam, heath-mould, and silver-sand will suit them; the pots must be well drained, plenty of water may be given in summer, and abundance of air at all times. They may be propagated by cuttings planted in sand under a hand-glass.

angustifolium White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan E. 1843
robustum . . . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. 1843
suave . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan E. 1844

HYPOCALYPTUS, *Thunberg.* From *hypo*, under, and *kalypto*, to veil. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A plant well worthy of cultivation. It thrives well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in pots of sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crotalaria cordifolia*.

obcordatus 1 Purple. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1823

HYPOCHÆRIS, *Linn.* From *hypo*, for, and *choiras*, a pig; the plants are eaten by them. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Weeds of the easiest culture—*arachnites*, *Balbisii*, *camescens*, *dindorpha*, *glàbra*, *hispida*, *macro-rhiza*, *minima*. See *Achyrophorus* and *Robertia*.

HYPOCOTERIFORM, salver-shaped.

HYPOCYRTA, *Martius.* From *hypo*, beneath, and *kurtos*, gibbous; the under side of the corolla being projected. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. Curious plants of no great beauty, of the easiest culture, and readily increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1. *Alloplæctus discolor*. See *Alloplæctus*.

discolor 1. . . Y. pur. 10, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1843
glàbra . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1846
gracilis . . . Sc. yel. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1849

leucantha . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer.
leucostoma . . . Or. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Grenad. 1845
strigillosa . . . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1843

HYPODERRIS, *J. Smith.* From *hypo*, beneath, and *derris*, a skin; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.

Brownii . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Trinidad.

HYPOELYTRUM, *Richard.* From *elytron*, a covering, and *hypo*, under; the bractees are under the glumes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. A curious species, succeeding best in loam and peat, and increased by divisions.

argenteum . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Grass. 1½ E. Ind. . 1824

HYPOESTES, *Solander.* From *hypoestes*, an under garment; in reference to the covering of the involucrem. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Justicia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Micranthus cochinchinensis*.

cochin-chinensis 1 White 7, S. De. Tr. 3 China .
fastuosa . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Ind. . 1818
involucrata . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Ind. . 1811
purpurea . . . Pur. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ China . 1822
sérpens . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Austral. 1820

HYPOGEA, subterranean.

HYPOGYNOUS, situate below the ovarium.

HYPOLÆNA, *R. Brown.* From *hypo*, under, and *chlaina*, a cloak; alluding to the base of the fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. Curious plants, of very easy culture in sandy peat: and increased by divisions of the root.

exsúca . . . Apetal . 6, G. Grass. 2 N. Hol. . 1821
fastigiata . . . Apetal . 6, G. Grass. 2 N. Hol. . 1820

HYPOLEPIS, *Presl.* From *hypo*, beneath, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Greenhouse and stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cheilanthes aculeata*, *Dicksönia aculeata*; 2, *Cheilanthes repens*; 3, *Polypodium rugulosum*; 4, *Cheilanthes tenuifolia*.

aculeata 1 . . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 3 Jamaica .
repens 2 . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 3 V. Ind. . 1824
rugulosa 3 . . . Brown 9, G. Her. P. 3 V. D. L. . 1844
tenuifolia 4 . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 3 N. S. W. . 1824

HYPOLYTRUM, *Vahl.* From *hypo*, underneath, and *elytron*, involucrem. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Rather an interesting species, of simple culture, and increased by seeds.

senegalense . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass. 2 Senegal . 1824

HYPOPHYLOUS, situated under the leaf.

HYPOPHYTHYS. See *Monotropia*.

HYPOXIS, *Linn.* From *hypo*, beneath, and *oxys*, sharp; referring to the base of the capsule. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus of no great beauty, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, or decayed leaves. While dormant, they do not require any water, and when they begin to grow, they should be fresh potted, and regularly watered; they are easily increased by offsets from the roots.

alba . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1806
aquatica . . . Yel. . 6, G. Aq. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1787
brevicaapa . . . Yel. . 5, G. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1823
carolinensis . . . Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 3 Carolina . 1822
decumbens . . . Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica . 1755
elegans . . . Wt. bl 5, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1752
erecta . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1752
gracilis . . . Yel. . 6, S. Bl. P. 3 Mexico . 1829
hygrometrica . . . Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 3 N. Hol. . 1820
júncea . . . Yel. . 6, F. Her. P. 3 Carolina . 1787

latifolia . . .	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	Natal . . .
linearis . . .	Yel.	5, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1792
obliqua . . .	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1795
obtusica . . .	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1816
ovata . . .	Yel.	2, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1806
pratensis . . .	Yel.	4, G. Her. P.	N. Holl. . 1824
ramosa . . .	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1823
scabra . . .	Yel.	8, F. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1823
Sellowii . . .	Yel.	6, F. Her. P.	Buen. Afr. 1827
serrata . . .	Yel.	6, H. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1788
sobolifera . . .	Yel.	8, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1774
stellata . . .	Wt. bl.	5, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1752
stellipilis . . .	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1821
veratrifolia . . .	Yel.	6, H. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1778
villosa . . .	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1774

HYPOXIDACEÆ, or HYPOXIDS. A small order, consisting of herbaceous plants, nearly related to Amaryllids, but less showy in their flowers, and without bulbs.

HYPNIS, Jacquin. From *hypnos*, resupinate; because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants of little merit. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds should be treated as other stove and greenhouse plants, and are readily increased by cuttings. The annuals and biennials require the same treatment as other hardy and tender annuals and biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. persica*, *Nepeta pectinata*; 2, *H. cibrata*, *H. Plumieri*.

albida . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S. 1	Mexico . 1825
brévipes . . .	Lilac	7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. . 1822
capitata . . .	Pal. pur.	6, S. B. 1 1/2	W. Ind. . 1714
pectinata 1 . . .	Purple	12, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1776
radiata . . .	Purple	8, S. Her. P. 1	Carolina . 1690
recurvata . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P. 1	Cayenne . 1820
stachyoides . . .	Purple	7, G. Her. P. 1 1/2	W. Ind. . 1824

chamædrys, *Polyanthos*, *polystachya*, *scoparia*, *spicata*, *suaevoleus* 2.

HYSGINUM. See *Agaricus hygginus*.

HYSSOP HEDGE. See *Gratiola officinalis*.

HYSSOP OF ANCIENTS is most likely the *Capparis ægyptiaca*.

HYSSOP OF SOLOMON is supposed by Haselquist to be a minute moss, the *Gymnostomum truncatulum*—but others have thought it to be the *Capparis ægyptiaca*.

HYSSOP. See *Hyssopus*.

HYSSOPUS, Linn. The derivation of this word is rather uncertain. By some it is said to be from the Hebrew, *ezob*; others assert it to be from the Arabic, *azzof*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The cultivation of this genus is well known to everybody. *Synonymes*: 1, *H. orientalis*; 2, *H. Schleicheri*. See *Eisholtzia*, *Lophanthus*, and *Stachys*.

discolor . . .	Blue 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Siberia . . 1818
officinalis . . .	Blue 6, H. Ev. S. 2	S. Eur. . 1543
angustifolius 1 . . .	Blue 7, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Caucasus . . 1812
canescens 2 . . .	Blue 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Switzerl. . 1812
fibre-rubro . . .	Red 7, H. Ev. S. 1	Gardens . .
variegatus . . .	Blue 7, H. Ev. S. 1	Gardens . .
semprenatus . . .	Blue 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Egypt . . 1829
septemfidus . . .	Blue 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Egypt . . 1827

HYSTERIUM, Fries. From *hysteresis*, penury; alluding to its appearance on infested trees. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Minute plants, found growing upon the bark of trees, &c.—*angustatum*, *arundinaceum*, *conigenum*, *degenerans*, *foliicola*, *Fraxini*, *gramineum*, *Juniperi*, *lineare*, *maculare*, *melaleucum*, *Pinastri*, *pubicære*, *quercinum*, *Rubi*, *Vaccinii*, *varium*.

HYSTEROPHORUS. See *Parthenium Hysterophorus*.

HYSTRIX, bristly, like a porcupine.

HYSTRIX. See *Chætaria Hystrix* and *Hordeum Hystrix*.

I.

IBBETSONIA. See *Cyclopia*.

IBERIS, Linn. From the country called Iberia, now Spain; on account of the original species being found there. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The species of this genus are all very pretty plants of easy culture, and well known in our gardens under the name of Candytuft. *I. umbellata* is a great favourite, and generally found in every flower-garden collection. *Synonyme*: 1, *cepefolia*. See *Hutchinsia* and *Teesdalia*.

amara . . .	White	6, H. A. 1	Eng., cha. hls.
ciliata . . .	White	6, H. B. 1/2	Provence . 1802
conferta . . .	White	6, H. Ev. S. 1/2	Spain . . 1827
contracta . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1/2	Spain . . 1824
corifolia . . .	White	6, H. Ev. S. 1/2	S. Eur. . 1739
coronaria . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	. . . 1836
Garrethiana . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1/2	Piedmont . 1820
gibraltaria . . .	Wt. pk.	5, G. Ev. S. 1	Gibraltar . 1732
intermedia . . .	White	6, H. B. 1	France . 1823
Lagasciana . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	Spain . . 1822
linifolia . . .	White	6, H. B. 1 1/2	S. Eur. . 1759
nana . . .	Wt. pr.	6, H. B. 1/2	Dauphiny . 1822
odorata . . .	White	6, H. A. 1	Crete . . 1806
pinnata . . .	White	7, H. A. 1	S. Eur. . 1596
pubescens . . .	Pa. vio.	6, H. Ev. S. 1/2	. . .
pumila . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1/2	Sicily . . 1823
saxatilis . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1/2	S. Eur. . 1739

sempervirens . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1	Sicily . . 1679
spatulata . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1/2	Candia . 1731
tabrica . . .	Purple	6, H. A. 1/2	Pyrenees . 1802
Tenoreana 1 . . .	White	5, H. B. 1/2	Caucasus . 1802
umbellata . . .	White	5, H. B. 1/2	Naples . 1802
umbellata . . .	Purple	6, H. A. 1	S. Eur. . 1596
violacea . . .	Purple	6, H. A. 1/2	Europe . 1782
virginica . . .	White	6, H. A. 1/2	N. Amer. . 1836

ICACOA. See *Chrysobalanus Icaco*.

ICACOREA. See *Ardisia*.

ICED, covered with shiny particles, like icicles.

ICE-DROPS, resembling icicles.

ICELAND-MOSS. See *Cetraria islandica*.

ICE-PLANT. See *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

ICHCNOCARPUS, R. Brown. From *ichnos*, a vestige, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. An ornamental stove shrub, of easy management in peat and loam; and cuttings take in sand without difficulty. *Synonyme*: 1, *Apocynum frutescens*.

frutescens . . . Pur. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. . 1759

ICICA, Aublet. The name of the plant in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amyridaceæ*. These are ornamental trees, attaining upwards of thirty feet high; for culture, &c., see *Amyris*.

Synonymes: 1, *Amýris guianénsis*; 2, *A. heterophylla*.

<i>altissima</i> . . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Guiana . . .	1822
<i>decandra</i> . . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Guiana . . .	1825
<i>enneandra</i> . . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Guiana . . .	1822
<i>guianénsis</i> 1 . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 25	Guiana . . .	1823
<i>heterophylla</i> 2 .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Guiana . . .	1826
<i>nuifera</i> . . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Guiana . . .	
<i>Tacamahaca</i> . .	White 3, S. Ev. T. 20	Trinidad .	1819

ICOSÁNDRIA. Class twelve of the Linnæan system of botany; from *eikos*, twenty, and *aner*, a man. The plants belonging to this class have as many as twenty stamens.

ICOSÁNDROUS, having twenty or more stamens.

IDÆUS. See *Rubus Idæus*.

ILEX, *Linn.* Name originally from the Celtic, *oc*, or *ac*, signifying a point; on account of the prickly leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or., *Aquifoliaceæ*. A genus of trees and shrubs well known for their elegant character, evergreen prickly foliage, and their adaptation to lawns. Many varieties have resulted from culture, which are distinguished by the variegation and size of the leaves, and the colour of the fruit. They grow well in any soil, but best in a dryish situation, where there is a good depth of loam. They are increased by budding or grafting on the common kinds; but cuttings of the ripened wood will root under a glass, in a sheltered situation. *I. paraguensis* is used as tea, and yields the famous beverage called Maté in Brazil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ilex nãta*; 2, *I. dappyrëna*, *Dentoni*. See *Myginda* and *Prinos*, also *Berberis*.

<i>angustifolia</i> . .	Wht. 5, F. Ev. S. 6	Carolina . .	1806
<i>Aquifolium</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 25	Brit., hedges.	
<i>albo-margin- atum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 20	Brit., gards.	
<i>altaclednise</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>angustifolium</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>aureo-margin- atum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 20	Brit., gards.	
<i>adreo-pictum</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>ciliatum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>ciliatum mlnus.</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>crassifolium</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Brit., gards.	
<i>crispum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>férox</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>férox argen- teum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>férox aureum</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>flavum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>fructu albo</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>fructu nigro</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>heterophyllum</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>latifolium</i> . . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>laurifolium</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>marginatum</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Brit., gards.	
<i>medio-pictum</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>platyphyllum</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Europe . .	
<i>recturum</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 15	Brit., gards.	
<i>senesceens</i> . . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>serratifolium</i> .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 12	Brit., gards.	
<i>balearica</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10	Minorca .	1815
<i>canariensis</i> . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 15	Canaries .	1820
<i>Cassine</i>	Wht. 8, H. Ev. T. 10	Carolina .	1700
<i>cassinoides</i> . . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 6	Carolina .	1820
<i>chinensis</i> . . .	Wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 10	China . .	1814
<i>cornuta</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 15	China . .	1848
<i>crœca</i>	Wht. 5, F. Ev. T. 30	C. G. H. .	1794
<i>Cunninghami</i> 2 .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 6	China . .	1848
<i>Daboon</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Carolina .	1726
<i>Gongónha</i> . . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 30	Brazil . .	
<i>latifolia</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Japan . .	1840
<i>laxiflora</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Carolina .	1811
<i>leptacantha</i> 2 .	Wht. 6, F. Ev. T. 6	China . .	1848
<i>Macroœna</i> . . .	Wht. 6, H. Ev. T. 20	Trinidad .	1840

<i>microcarpa</i> . .	Wht. 6, H. Ev. T. 15	China . .	1848
<i>myrtifolia</i> . . .	Wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind. .	1806
<i>opaca</i>	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 25	Carolina .	1744
<i>paraguensis</i> . .	Wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 12	Paraguay.	1823
<i>Perado</i>	Wht. 5, G. Ev. T. 10	Madeira .	1760
<i>recdrva</i> 1 . . .	Wht. 5, H. Ev. T. 10		
<i>salicifolia</i> . . .	Wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Maurit. .	1818
<i>serrata</i>	Wht. 6, F. Ev. S. 4	Japan . .	1846
<i>vomitória</i> . . .	Wht. 7, H. Ev. T. 10	Florida .	1700

ILEX. See *Quercus Ilex*.

ILLECEBRÆÆ, or KNOTWORKS. An order very near Amarantths and Cloveworts. The greater part are herbaceous plants or half-shrubby species, and none are remarkable for beauty.

ILLECEBRUM, *Linn.* From *Illecebra* of Pliny, which is derived from *illicio*, to allure; pretty enticing plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebrææ*. Interesting dwarf plants. *I. verticillatum* is found in England in boggy places, and is very pretty. They grow in any soil, and increase from seed without difficulty. *Synonyme*: 1, *Paronychia cymosa*. See *Lahaya*, *Paronychia*, and *Philoxerus*.

<i>cymosum</i> 1 . . .	White 7, H. Tr. A. 1	S. Eur. . .	1820
<i>diffusum</i> . . .	White 6, G. Her. P. 1	Trinidad.	1817
<i>glomeratum</i> .	White 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . .	1820
<i>gomprenoldes</i> .	White 6, S. A. 1	Peru . . .	1810
<i>leucum</i>	White 6, H. Tr. A. 1	C. G. H. .	1818
<i>verticillatum</i> .	White 7, H. Tr. A. 1	Eng., bogs.	

ILLICIUM, *Linn.* From *illicio*, to allure; because of the agreeable perfume of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. The species of this useful genus thrive well in a light loamy soil, and are readily increased by layers. Cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *I. anisatum* and *I. floridanum* are considered powerful stomachics and carminatives. *Synonyme*: 1, *anisatum*.

<i>anisatum</i> . . .	Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. 6	Japan . .	1799
<i>floridanum</i> . .	Red . . . 5, F. Ev. S. 6	Florida .	1766
<i>parviflorum</i> . .	Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. 6	Florida .	1790
<i>religiosum</i> 1 .	Grn. yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 6	Japan . .	1843

ILLOSPORIUM, *Martius*. From *illo*, to envelop, and *sporos*, a sporule. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. A very small rose-coloured fungus, appearing in autumn on *Borrera ciliaris*, and some others—*roseum*.

ILLUPE TREE. See *Bassia longifolia*.

ILLUS. See *Narcissus*.

IMATOPHYLLUM. See *Olivia*.

IMBÉRBS, smooth, without a beard.

IMBRICARIA, *Commerson*. From *imbrico*, to cover with tiles; wood used to roof houses. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*.

<i>borbónica</i> . . .	White . . . S. Ev. S. 10	Bourbon .	1820
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IMBRICATE, laid one over another, like tiles.

IMHÓFIA. See *Strumaria*.

IMMÁRGINATE, without a margin.

IMMERSED, buried; applied to the leaves of aquatics when they grow under the water, and to the ovary when buried in the disk.

IMPATIENS, *Rivinus*. From *impatiens*, impatient; applied to this genus because the elastic valves of the capsules burst when touched, and throw the seed out with great force. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful and singular plants,

all deserving a place in every collection. *I. nātans* should be grown in a large pot of water, in rich loamy soil, in a warm part of the stove, and increased by seeds sown in spring. *I. scapiflora* thrives well in a light rich soil, with careful watering in winter. The frame species should be sown on a gentle hotbed in spring, and when about two inches high, they may be planted out into the open border. The seeds of the hardy kinds should be sown in the open border in a shady situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *biflora*; 2, *setacea*, *heterophylla*; 3, *biglandulosa*; 4, *bulbosa*, *acaulis*; 5, *platyptala*. See *Balsamina*.

bicolor . . .	Crim. pr. 7, S. Ev. S. 2	Fernan. Po 1860
biflora . . .	Orange. 6, H. A. 2	N. Amer. .
borealis . . .	Yellow. 6, H. A. 2	Denmark. .
candida . . .	White. 5, S. B. 1	Himalays. 1839
cornigera . . .	Rose. 8, H. A. 1½	Ceylon. 1840
cristata . . .	Yellow. 8, H. A. 2	China. . 1827
discolor . . .	Yellow. 8, H. A. 1	Nepal. . 1820
fasciculata 2 .	Rose. 7, H. A. 2	India. . 1840
flaccida . . .	Rose. 7, G. B. 1½	Ceylon. 1860
fúva 1 . . .	Dk. yel. 6, H. Aq. A. 2	N. Amer. .
glanduligera .	Pur. . 8, G. A. 1½	India. . 1839
Hookeri 3 . .	Wt. red. 6, G. A. 2	Ceylon. 1852
Jerdoniae . .	Variega. 6, G. A. 2	Nilgories 1852
macrochila .	Pa. pur. 8, H. A. 1	India. . 1839
macrophylla .	Yel. red. 7, H. A. 1½	Ind. . 1838
nātans . . .	Red. . 6, G. A. 2	E. Ind. . 1810
Neli-me-tangere }	Yellow. 8, H. A. 2½	Eng., wastes. .
pallida . . .	Yellow. 8, H. A. 2	N. Amer. . 1812
parviflora . .	Yellow. 8, H. Aq. A. 1	Russia. . 1820
picta . . .	Pink. 6, S. B. 1½	E. Ind. . 1837
platyptala . .	Rose. 6, S. A. 1	India. . 1844
pulcherrima 5	Red. . 7, H. A. 1½	Bombay. 1848
repens . . .	Yellow. 6, S. Cr. P. 1½	Java. . 1848
rosa . . .	Rose. 8, H. A. 1½	Himalays. 1839
scapiflora 4 .	Lilac. 8, S. Bl. P. 1	E. Ind. . 1835
triflora . . .	Pa. red. 8, F. A. 1	Ceylon. 1818
tripetala . .	Red. . 8, F. A. 1	Nepal. . 1825
triornis . . .	Pur. . 7, H. A. 2	India. . 1839
Walkeri . .	Scarlet. 7, G. B. 2	Ceylon. 1860

IMPERĀTA, *Cyrilli*. After Ferrante Imperati, a Neapolitan botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Pretty species of grass, of the commonest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Saccharum spontaneum*.

arundinacea .	Apetal. 7, H. Grass. 3	S. Eur. . 1817
spontanea 1 .	Apetal. 7, S. Grass. 3	Africa. . 1824

IMPERĀTORIA. Named by Linnæus from its supposed forceful medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Plants of no great beauty, and of the simplest culture; increased by divisions, except *I. mexicana*, which is raised from seeds. See *Angelica* and *Selinum*.

angustifolia .	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1819
mexicana . .	Gn. yl. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Mexico. . 1818
Ostruthium .	Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Scot., mts. .

IMPLĒXUS, folded or plaited.

INAMĒNUS, unpleasant, disagreeable.

INCĀNUS, hoary, mouldy-coloured.

INCARVILLEA. See *Tecoma* and *Bignonia*.

INCENSE WOOD. See *Icica guianensis*.

INCISED, cut, separated by incisions.

INCLAUDENT, not closing.

INCOMPLETE, not full.

INCOMPTUS, slovenly, rough, unpolished.

INCONSPICUOUS, obscure, ill-defined.

INCRASSATED, becoming thicker by degrees.

INCUMBENT, lying upon anything.

INCURVED, bending inwards.

INDEHISCENT, not dehiscing.

INDIAN ARROW ROOT. See *Maránta arundinacea*.

INDIAN BAY. See *Laurus indica*.

INDIAN BERRIES. See *Cocculus indicus*.

INDIAN BLUE. See *Nymphæa cyanea*.

INDIAN CAMPHOR. See *Dryobalanops camphora*.

INDIAN CEDAR. See *Cedrus Deodara*.

INDIAN CHOCOLATE ROOT. See *Gium rivale*.

INDIAN COPAL. See *Vateria indica*.

INDIAN CORDAGE is formed of the husk of the cocoa nut (*Cocos nucifera*).

INDIAN CORN. See *Zea*.

INDIAN CRESS. See *Tropæolum*.

INDIAN CUCUMBER. See *Medæla virginica*.

INDIAN DATE. See *Tamarindus indica*.

INDIAN DOOB-GRASS. See *Cynodon indica*.

INDIAN FIG. See *Opuntia*.

INDIAN GURJUN. See *Dipterocarpus*.

INDIAN HAWTHORN. See *Raphiolepis*.

INDIAN HEART. See *Cardiospermum corindum*.

INDIAN LACE TREE. See *Lagetta tintæria*.

INDIAN LOTUS. See *Nymphæa Lotus*.

INDIAN MADDER. See *Hedyotis*.

INDIAN MILLET. See *Sorghum vulgare*.

INDIAN MULBERRY. See *Morinda* and *Morus indica*.

INDIAN PAPER BIRCH. See *Betula mollis* and *Bhojpattra*.

INDIAN RUBBER. See *Ficus elastica* and *Siphonia elastica*.

INDIAN SALT. See *Saccharum officinale*.

INDIAN SHOT. See *Canna indica*.

INDIAN SOAP. See *Sapindus saponaria*.

INDIAN TOBACCO. See *Cannabis indica*.

INDIGENOUS, native of a country.

INDIGO. See *Indigifera tinctorium* and *Poligonum tinctorium*.

INDIGÓFERA, *Linn.* From *indigo*, a blue dye-stuff; a corruption of *indicum*, Indian, and *fero*, to bear; most of the species produce the well known dye called Indigo. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An extensive genus of rather elegant plants, the shrubby kinds of which are well worthy of cultivation. The stove and greenhouse shrubby kinds thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annual and biennial kinds must be raised from seeds sown in a hotbed in spring, and when the plants have grown a sufficient height, they may be planted singly into pots, and treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The powdered leaf of *I. Anil* is used in hepatitis. *Indigo* is produced from various species of this genus, especially from *I. tinctoria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *I. tinctoria*, *brachycarpa*; 2, *I. filifolia*; 3, *I. hirsuta*; 4, *Lebeckia nuda*; 5, *I. angulata*; 6, *I. cœrulea*.

alopecuroides	Rose. . 4, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1825
alternans . .	Red. . 7, G. Ev. S. 5	C. G. H. 1816
amena . . .	Pur. . 3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1774
angulata . .	Lilac. . 3, G. Ev. S. 4	Australa. 1824
angustifolia .	Pur. . 3, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1774
anil . . .	Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	W. Ind. . 1781
arbores . . .	Red. . 7, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind. . 1823
argentea . .	Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. . 1776

asplathoides.	Pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	Ceylon.	1817
atropurpurea.	Pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	Nepal.	1816
australis.	Pink.	4, G. Ev.	S. 8	N. S. W.	1790
biloba.	Pur.	5, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1826
brachycarpa.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	
candicans.	Red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1774
circinata.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	E. Ind.	1822
cordifolia.	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1820
cordifolia.	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1826
cordifolia.	Pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
cylindrica.	Rose.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1822
cytisoides.	Red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
decora.	Pink.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2½	China.	1840
dendroides.	Rose.	6, S.	A. 1½	Guinea.	1822
denudata.	Pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
digitata.	Rose.	1, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
gibbifolia.	Pur.	7, S.	A. ½	Africa.	1816
divaricata.	Red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3		
Douva.	Rose.	5, G. Ev.	S. 6	Nepaul.	1839
echinata.	Red.	6, S. Her.	P. 4	E. Ind.	1824
elliptica.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6	Bengal.	1820
endecaphylla.	Scarlet.	7, S. De.	Tr. 1	Guinea.	1823
enneaphylla.	Pur.	7, S. Tr.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1776
filifolia.	Pur.	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
filiformis.	Pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1822
fragrans.	Pur.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1816
frutescens.	Pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1822
fusca.	Flesh.	7, S.	A. 4	Guinea.	1823
glabra.	Red.	7, S. Tr.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1820
glandulosa.	Pur.	7, S.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1820
gracilis.	Pink.	3, G. Ev.	S. 4	N. Hol.	1824
Guatimala 1.	Pur.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1800
hedysaroides.	Pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1822
heterotricha.	Rose.	4, G. Her.	F. 1	C. G. H.	1816
hirsuta.	Dk. pur.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Guinea.	1823
incana.	Pink.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1812
lateritia 3.	Pur.	7, S. Tr.	A. 1	Guinea.	1800
Leschenaultii.	Pur.	7, G.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1820
leptostachya.	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1818
linifolia.	Red.	7, S. Tr.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1792
lotoides.	Red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
macrostachya.	Rose.	6, G. Ev.	S.	China.	1822
microphylla.	Rose.	1, G. Ev.	S. ½	C. G. H.	1812
monophylla.	Pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Austra.	1826
mucronata.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Jamaica.	1824
Napoleana.	Rose.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4	E. Ind.	
nuda 4.	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
paniculata.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	Sierra L.	1824
polyphylla.	Red.	4, G. Her.	P. 2	Nepaul.	1825
procumbens.	Blood.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1818
prostrata.	Red.	8, S.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1828
psoraioides.	Red.	8, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1758
pulchella.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1823
pustilla.	Red.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	Madag.	1822
rigida.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1816
Roylei.	Red.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	
sarmentosa.	Pur.	7, G. Her.	P. ½	C. G. H.	1786
sessilifolia.	Rose.	4, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1816
spinosa.	Pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Arabia.	1820
stachyoides.	Crimson 9.	G. Ev.	S. 4	India.	1840
stipularis.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	Africa.	1815
stricta.	Pur.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1812
subulata.	Lilac.	7, S.	A. 1	W. Ind.	1824
sylvatica 5.	Rosy, Ill.	6, G. Ev.	S. 6	N. Hol.	1825
tinctoria 6.	Pink.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1731
trifoliata.	Pur.	7, S.	A. ½	E. Ind.	1816
trita.	Red.	7, S.	B. 1	E. Ind.	1892
uncinata.	Red.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1825
violacea.	Pa. rose.	6, G. Ev.	S. 5	E. Ind.	1819
virgata.	Pur.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1820
viscosa.	Red.	5, S.	A. 1	E. Ind.	1806

jancea 2, stipularis.

INDURATED, hardened.

INDUSIUM, the membrane that incloses the theca of ferns.

INERMIS, smooth, unarmed.

INFECTORIUS, dyeing, staining.

INFERIOR, any thing placed below the ovary ; the lowest of any thing.

INFLATED, blown up, full of air.

INFLEXED, bent inwards.

INFLORESCENCE, disposition of flowers.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, funnel-shaped.

INGA, *Plumier*. The South American name of

I. vera, adopted by Marcgraff. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The whole of these plants are described as ornamental, and as attaining even thirty feet high. They are of easy culture in peat and loam, and are readily multiplied by cuttings in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. *I. dulcis* is well known for the sweet juice which flows from its leaves when they are put into the mouth and bruised. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acacia grandiflora*; 2, *I. marginata*, *Mimosa fagifolia*; 3, *M. Houstoni*, *Acacia Houstoni*; 4, *I. azefioides*; 5, *Mimosa fagifolia*; 6, *M. xylocarpa*; 7, *I. calocéphala*. See *Calliandra*.

affinis.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	Brazil.	1800
alba.	White.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Cayenne	1804
anomala 1.	Red.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10	Mexico	1729
bigemina.	Pink.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20	Malabar.	1820
Burgoni 2.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	Guiana.	1752
circinalis.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	S. 10	W. Ind.	1726
comosa.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 25	Jamaica.	1818
coromandeliana.	White.	5, S. Ev.	S. 15	E. Ind.	1818
cyclocarpa.	White.	5, S. Ev.	S. 10	Caraccas	1826
dulcis.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	E. Ind.	1800
emarginata.	Purple.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	Mexico	1825
fastuosa.	Red.	6, S. Ev.	T. 12	Caraccas	1820
ferruginea.	Crimson.	5, S. Ev.	S. 6	Brazil.	
Fouillei.	White.	6, S. Ev.	S. 8	Lima.	1824
fotida.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	W. Ind.	1816
Harrisii.	Crimson 2.	S. Ev.	Cl. 15	Mexico	1836
Houstoni 3.	Purple.	7, S. Ev.	S. 10	Mexico	1729
hymenoides 4.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Cayenne	1823
Jirina.	White.	7, S. Ev.	S. 10	E. Ind.	1828
latifolia.	Purple.	5, S. Ev.	S. 10	W. Ind.	1768
laurina 5.	White.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	S. Amer.	1818
ligustrina.	White.	7, S. Ev.	S. 10	Caraccas	1826
macrophylla 7.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Cumana.	1815
marginata.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	S. Amer.	1820
mellifera.	White.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Arabia.	1826
microphylla.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	S. 12	Cumana.	1817
nodosa.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Ceylon.	1690
pilosissima.	White.	5, S. Ev.	T. 30	Cayenne.	1827
pulcherrima.	Pink.	6, S. Ev.	T. 20	Mexico.	1822
punctata.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Caraccas	1818
purpurea.	Purple.	4, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1738
quassiaefolia.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Brazil.	1820
rhoifolia.	White.	5, S. Ev.	S. 10	Brazil.	1815
Saman.	White.	5, S. Ev.	S. 6	Jamaica.	1836
sapindoides.	White.	7, S. Ev.	S. 10	Caraccas	1825
setifera.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Guiana.	1824
splendens.	White.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20	Caraccas	1825
spuria.	White.	6, S. Ev.	T. 25	Cumana.	1820
stipulata.	White.	4, S. Ev.	T. 10	E. Ind.	1831
tergemina.	Pink.	7, S. Ev.	T. 20	W. Ind.	1820
unguis-cati.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	W. Ind.	1670
velutina.	Red.	5, S. Ev.	T. 20	Para.	1820
vera.	White.	7, S. Ev.	T. 25	W. Ind.	1739
zygia.	Pink.	3, S. Ev.	T. 20	Jamaica.	1818
zylocarpa 6.	Pink.	5, S. Ev.	T. 50	E. Ind.	1816

INK BERRY. See *Prinos gläber*.

INNOCUOUS, harmless.

INOCÆRUS, *Forster*. From *is*, a fibre, and *karpos*, fruit; alluding to the fibrous envelopes. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæacæ*. This species, known as the Otaheite Chestnut, thrives well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass. "It is a lofty tree, with alternate leaves, and flowers in racemes, succeeded by nuts called *Rutia*, in Otaheite. The kernels of the nuts are kidney-shaped, about an inch in diameter, and are eaten roasted by the inhabitants of the Society and Friendly Isles,

the New Hebrides, New Guinea, the Molucca Isles, &c. They are sweetish, but less pleasant than the chestnut, harder, and less farinaceous. The bark of the tree is astringent, and is used in the dysentery."

edulis . . . White . . . 7, 8 Ev. T. 20 S. Sea Is. 1793

INODOROUS, without smell.

INOPS, poor, deficient, wanting.

INORNATUS, unadorned, of mean appearance.

INQUINANS, stained, dyed.

INSPISSATED, thickened; spoken of sap, or other liquor.

INSTITALE, *Fries*. From *instila*, a fringe; alluding to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Minute brown species, most conspicuous in autumn on plastered walls, old rotten wood, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lycoperdon radiatum*; 2, *L. agariciforme*—*agariciformis* 1, radiata 2.

INTEGUMENT, the outer covering of seeds.

INTENERATING, having the power of softening.

INTERMEDIATE, between two, the middle one of anything.

INTERNODES, the space between the joints of plants.

INTERPETIOLAR, between the petioles on each side.

INTERSTICES, spaces between one thing and another.

INTRAMARGINAL, within the margin.

INTRUSUS, thrust in, intruding.

INTYBELLIA. See *Myóseris*.

INTYBUS. See *Cichdium Intybus*.

INULA, *Linn.* A corruption of *Helenium*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are species of no particular merit; they succeed in any common garden soil, and may be propagated either from seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pulicaria arabica*; 2, *I. montana*; 3, *I. Oculus-Christi*, *helenoides*; 4, *Pulicaria dysenterica*; 5, *P. vulgaris*; 6, *Erigeron glutinosus*; 7, *E. tuberosus*; 8, *I. thapsoides*; 9, *Pulicaria villosa*; 10, *Erigeron viscidus*; 11, *Corvisartia indica*. See *Corvisartia*.

infrons . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1713

britannica . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1759

bulbonum . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1801

calycina 2 . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Sicily . 1827

campestris 3 . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Podolia . 1828

conyzoides . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Crete . 1810

critimifolia . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., sal. ma.

critimoides . . . Yel. . . 8, F. Ev. S. 3 Greece . 1800

ensifolia . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1793

fetida . . . Yel. . . 8, H. A. 1½ Malta . 1688

germanica . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Germany 1759

glabra . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus 1826

glandulosa . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Georgia . 1804

gossypina . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1823

graminifolia . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.

grandiflora . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1810

hirta . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1759

hybrida . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Podolia . 1818

mariana . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1742

mollis . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2

montana . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1759

Oculus-Christi. Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Austria . 1759

odora . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1821

provincialis . . . Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 France . 1778

quadridentata. Yel. . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1820

Royleana . . . Yel. . . 11, H. Her. P. Cashmere 1840

salicina . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Eur. . 1648

saturejoides . . . Yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Vera Cruz 1733

saxatilis 6 . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1816

squarrosa . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1768

suavolens . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1768

tuberosa 7 . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Tw. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1640

Vaillantii . . . Yel. . . 9, H. Her. P. 2 France . 1739

verbascifolia 8. Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus 1819

villosa 9 . . . Yel. . . 8, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1811

viscosa 10 . . . Yel. . . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1596

arabica 1, dysenterica 4, indica, paludosa, Pulicaria 5, undulata.

INUNDATUM, submersed, growing under water.

INVERSE, inverted, upside down.

INVOLUCELS, the partial involucre of umbelliferous plants.

INVOLUCRATE, having an involucre.

INVOLUCRATED, covered with an involucre.

INVOLUCRE, or INVOLUCRUM, the bracteas which surround the flowers or umbels.

INVOLUTE, rolled inwards.

IOCHROMA, *Benth.* From *ion*, violet, *chroma*, colour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Respecting *I. tubulosa*, the species on which this genus is founded, the "Botanical Register" has the following:—"This is a handsome, free-flowering, deciduous, greenhouse, or half-hardy shrub, growing about four feet high. It thrives in a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and heath-mould, and is easily increased by cuttings." *Synonymes*: 1, *Warscewiczii*; 2, *Habrochamnus cydneus*.

calycina . . . Purple . . . 8, G. De. S. 3 Guayana 1860

grandiflora 1. Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Saragina 1860

tubulosa 2 . . . Purple . . . 8, G. De. S. 4 Yangana 1860

IODINE is obtained in large quantities from sea weeds—(*Fucaceæ*).

IONIDIUM, *Ventenat*. From *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, similar; resemblance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. Ornamental species; for culture, &c., see *Sôlea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vidua capensis*; 2, *Sôlea verticillata*; 3, *S. stricta*. See *Calypttrion*, *Noisettia*, and *Pombalia*.

capense 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1824

polygalifolium 2 Gn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ S. Amer. 1797

Sprengelium 3 White . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1½ Pennsylv. 1818

strictum . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. 1824

verbeuceum . . . Pa. blue 9, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . 1823

IONOPSIDIUM, *Reichenbach*. From *ionopsis*, violet-faced, and *eidos*, resemblance. *Linn.* 15,

Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A hardy annual and beautiful little rock-plant for shady situations; its flowers are of a clear lilac, and the foliage of a delicate green. It is increased by seeds, which are produced freely, and also by runners, which root freely in the damp soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cochlearia acaris*, *C. pusilla*, *Lepidium violaceum*.

acabile 1 . . . Lilac . . . 7, H. A. 1½ Lisbon . 1845

IONOPSIS, *Humboldt and Kunth*. Literally violet-faced; from *ion*, a violet, and *opsis*, look.

Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The plants of this genus are small, and difficult to preserve in our collections. We find that they grow best on wood, in the same manner as *Burkingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *pallidiflora*; 2, *Jantha pallidiflora*.

paniculata . . . Whit. pur. . . 8, S. Epi. 1

pulchella . . . Violet . . . 7, S. Epi. 1 Merida .

rôsea	Rose . . .	7, S. Epi. 4	
ténara 1 . . .	White . . .	5, S. Epi. 1	Havann. 1835
têres	Li. strip. .	8, S. Epi. 4	Demarar.
utricularioides	2 Wht. pur. 10, S. Epi. 4	Trinidad	1822

ION THLÁSPI. See *Clypeola Ion Thlâspi*.

IPÊCACUÂNHA. See *Pombalia Itûba*, *Asclepias asthmatica*, and *Euphorbia Ipecacuânha*.

IPÊ TABACCO is a very hard Brazilian timber. See *Bignônia*.

IREÛNA is the hardest wood in Brazil. See *Bignônia*.

IPOMŒA, *Linn.* From *ips*, bindweed, and *homotos*, similar; alluding to the twining habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. A most beautiful genus of plants, well adapted for the rafters, columns, and pillars of the stove, also for trellis-work. *I. Horsfallia* is excellently suited for training to a trellis, where its beautiful bright scarlet flowers make a lovely appearance. They thrive in loam and peat, mixed with a little dung; and the perennial kinds are multiplied from cuttings in sand without difficulty. The annual and biennial kinds should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and afterwards treated as other half hardy and tender annuals and biennials. The roots of *I. Quamoclit* are sternutatory. *Synonymes*: 1, *I. salicifolia*; 2, *I. palmata*, *Convolvulus caninus*; 3, *I. tuberculata*; 4, *C. fastigiatus*; 5, *I. angustifolia*, *I. denticulata*; 6, *I. rubro-cœrulea*; 7, *C. Jalapa*; 8, *I. Michauxii*; 9, *C. panduratus*; 10, *I. maritima*; 11, *C. pilosus*; 12, *C. umbellatus*; 13, *C. stipulaceus*; 14, *I. stipulacea*; 15, *C. vitifolius*; 16, *Convolvulus bellus*, *C. leptophyllus*. See *Batatas*, *Exogonium*, *Leptocallis*, *Pharbitis*, *Quamoclit*, *Rivea* and *Shuteia*.

acuminata . .	Purple . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	W. Ind. 1818
Aitoni	Pa. pur. 6, S. De. Tw. 10		
alutipes . . .	Salmon 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	S. Amer. 1860	
albivenia . .	Yellow 9, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Algoa B. 1824	
angularis . .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. 1823	
batatoides . .	Pur. cr. 6, S. De. Cl. 10	Mexico 1820	
blanda	White 6, S. Ev. Tw. 12	E. Ind. 1820	
brasilensis .	Purple 1, S. Ev. Cr. 2	Surinam 1726	
Buchanani 1.	White 5, S. De. Tw. 6	Bengal 1816	
caelestina . .	Blue 8, S. Tw. A. 6	E. Ind. 1840	
carnea	Red 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10	S. Amer. 1820	
cœlica 2 . . .	Red 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Egypt 1680	
campamulata	Pur. w. 8, S. De. Tw. 8	E. Ind. 1860	
candicans . .	White 7, H. Ev. Tw. 12	N. Amer. 1776	
carolina . . .	Purple 7, S. De. Tw. 10	Carolina 1732	
chrysoides . .	Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4	China 1817	
cornuobosa .	White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 3	E. Ind. 1823	
crassipes . . .	Purple 8, G. Ev. Cl. 6	Africa 1843	
cymosa	White 7, S. De. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1820	
dasyperma 3	Sulphur 8, S. De. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1815	
denticulata .	Yellow 6, S. A. 6	E. Ind. 1778	
discolor . . .	Bl. wht. 7, H. A. 12	America 1629	
dissecta	White 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10	Tropics 1813	
eriosperma . .	Pink 7, S. Tu. P. 10	Guinea 1823	
fastigiata 4 .	Purple 6, S. Ev. Tw. 8	W. Ind. 1816	
fœciosa	Purple 10, S. De. Cl. 8	B. Ayres 1840	
filiculis 5 . .	Yellow 7, S. A. 10	E. Ind. 1778	
glaucafolia .	Pink 7, S. Her. P. 6	Mexico 1732	
grandiflora .	White 9, S. Ev. Tw. 8	E. Ind. 1802	
Hardingii . .	Rose 7, S. Her. Tw. 8		1841
hastigera . .	Purple 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Mexico 1824	
hederacea . .	Blue 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Mexico	
hepatifolia .	Purple 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Ceylon 1759	
Hookeri 6 . .	Wht. red 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Mexico 1830	
Horsfallia . .	Rosecol. 10, S. Ev. Tw. 15	E. Ind. 1833	
involucrata .	Red 7, S. De. Tw. 4	Guinea 1823	
Krusensternii	White 6, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Mexico 1844	

lacunosa . . .	White 6, H. De. Tw. 10	N. Amer. 1640	
latiflora . . .	White 9, S. De. Tw. 6	W. Ind.	
laurofolia . .	Red 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1822	
leucantha . .	White 8, S. De. Tw. 10	S. Amer. 1823	
limbata ele-			
gantissima . .	Blue 5, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Hybrid, gard.	
longifolia . .	White 8, S. Her. Tw. 6	Mexico 1838	
macrorrhiza 7	White 8, G. Tu. P. 10	Georgia 1815	
rubra 8	Red pur. 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Mexico 1815	
melæna	White 8, S. Her. Tw. 6	Mexico 1838	
Michauxia . .	White 8, S. Tu. P. 10	Georgia 1815	
multiflora . .	Pink 6, S. De. Tw. 6	Jamaica	
mutabilis . .	Blue 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	S. Amer. 1812	
noctiflora . .	White 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1820	
oblongata . .	Red 7, G. Ev. Tw. 8	Kaffraria 1818	
obscura	White 7, S. De. Tw. 8	E. Ind. 1732	
ochracea . . .	Yellow 8, S. De. Tw. 10	Guinea 1826	
palmata	Purple 6, S. Tu. P. 4	Kaffraria 1849	
pandurata 9 .	W. pur. 6, H. De. Tw. 10	N. Amer. 1732	
parviflora . .	Purplish 7, S. De. Tw. 10	W. Ind. 1822	
péndula	Pink 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10	N. S. W. 1805	
pes-caprae 10	Purple 6, S. Ev. Cr. 10	India 1776	
pes-tigridis .	Red 8, S. De. Tw. 6	E. Ind. 1732	
pilosa 11 . . .	Pink 8, S. De. Tw. 6	E. Ind. 1815	
platensis . . .	Violet 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Plata 1817	
polyanthos 12	Yellow 8, S. Ev. Tw. 15	W. Ind. 1739	
pubibunda . .	Rosecol. 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6	S. Yucnt. 1822	
pulchella . . .	Purple 12, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Ceylon 1845	
purpurea . . .	Purple 7, H. A. 6	America 1629	
cœrulea	Blue 7, H. A. 6	America 1629	
incarnata . .	Pink 7, H. A. 6	America 1629	
leucantha . .	White 7, H. A. 6	America 1629	
varia	Striped 7, H. A. 6	America 1629	
reptans	Purple 7, S. Ev. Cr. 4	E. Ind. 1806	
Roxburghii .	White 8, S. B. 10	E. Ind. 1799	
rubro-cœrulea	Blue 6, S. Her. Tw. 6	Mexico 1833	
sagittifolia . .	Rose 7, H. De. Tw. 3	Carolina 1819	
salicifolia . .	White 6, S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. 1816	
sanguinea . .	Scarlet 7, S. Ev. Tw. 7	Rio Jan.	
Schiediana . .	Blue 10, S. Her. Tw. 10		
scabra	White 8, G. De. Tw. 10	S. Amer. 1804	
Sellowii	G. De. Cl. 10		1831
sepiaria	Red 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1817	
sessiliflora . .	White 8, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Nepal 1816	
setosa	Purple 8, S. De. Tw. 9	Brazil 1816	
sibirica	Flesh 7, H. De. Tw. 10	Siberia 1779	
simplex	Rose 9, G. Bl. P. 2	Africa 1813	
sinuata	White 7, H. Ev. Tw. 6	Florida 1813	
solanifolia . .	Pink 7, S. De. Tw. 8	America 1759	
spherocœphala	Purple 8, S. B. 6	E. Ind. 1816	
splendissima	Bl. wht. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8	E. Ind.	
stipulacea 13	Purple 9, S. Ev. Cr. 4	E. Ind. 1805	
tannifolia . .	Blue 7, S. De. Tw. 10	Carolina 1732	
trianthina . .	Purple 9, S. Tu. P. 6	Mexico 1826	
trichocarpa .	Pa. pur. 7, H. De. Tw. 8	Carolina 1732	
tridentata . .	Yellow 7, S. A. 10	E. Ind. 1778	
triquetra . .	Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4	W. Ind.	
tuberculata 14	Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Bourbon 1818	
tuberosa . . .	Pa. yel. 8, S. Tu. P. 10	W. Ind. 1731	
uniflora	8, S. Tu. P. 6	S. Amer. 1731	
Turpethum . .	White 8, S. Ev. Tw. 4	E. Ind. 1752	
Twœdeli	Red pur. 9, S. Ev. Tw. 8	Panama 1843	
tyrianthina .	Purple 10, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Mexico	
umbellata . .	Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6	S. Amer. 1739	
violacea	Purple 8, S. De. Tw. 8	S. Amer. 1792	
vitifolia 15 .	Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	E. Ind. 1820	

cœrulea, *commutata*, *heterophylla*, *quinqueloba*, *stans*, *strigosa*, *varia*.

IPOMŒSIS, *Micheli*. From *ipo*, to strike forcibly, and *opsis*, sight; alluding to the dazzling colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. A very beautiful genus of plants, but rather difficult to cultivate. The following is our mode of treatment:—About the end of July the seed should be sown very thinly, in small pots, large sixties, well crocked, and filled with peat and loam, both

sandy, and in equal parts, and placed in a cold frame, where the seed will soon vegetate, during which time the least possible water is given. When the plants begin to show signs of leaves, they are thinned out to three or four in each pot; in about a week after this, they should be removed into a rather light and airy part of the greenhouse, where they remain all winter. During winter, over-watering, and drips from the roof of the house, must be carefully avoided. In spring, they are shifted into forty-eight-sized pots, well drained, and the same kind of soil as before; in doing this, great care must be taken not to injure the roots. In this sized pot they will generally be found to flower. Out of the four plants left after thinning, it is rare that more than two remain in each pot, one of which may be destroyed if the other appears healthy and well established; if not, let both remain. In the course of their growth, water cannot be too cautiously given, especially just before the plants break into flower. Thus nourished, in an airy situation near the glass, they flower splendidly in July and August, and continue beautiful for a long time. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gilia pulchella*; 2, *G. coronopifolia*. See *Gilia*.

elegans 1. Scarlet 7, G. B. 2 N. Amer. . 1820
picta 2. Carmine 7, G. B. 2 Carolina . 1726

IPSEA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

speciosa Yellow . 9, S. Epi. 3 Ceylon . . 1840

IRÉSINE, *Willdenow*. From *eiros*, wool; referring to the woolly appearance of the branches. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. The plants of this genus are very pretty, and may be cultivated in sandy loam and peat, mixed with a little decayed dung. They increase from seeds by merely sowing them on a gentle hotbed.

colosioides White 7, F. Her. P. 1½ S. Amer. . 1733
diffusa White 7, F. Her. P. 1½ S. Amer. . 1818
elatiör White 7, G. A. 2 Antilles . 1820
elongata White 7, F. Her. P. 1½ S. Amer. . 1822
flavescens White 7, F. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1824

IRIARTEA, *Ruiz and Pav.* Named after *Juan Iriarte*, a Spanish amateur botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A fine tall growing palm tree requiring the same treatment as other stove palms. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ceroxylon andicola*.

andicola Cream 5, S. Palm 60 Quindin . . 1840

IRIDACEÆ or **IRIDS**. An order of herbaceous plants of which the well-known Iris is the type. Many have very showy flowers, and the violet scented orris root is the produce of *Iris florentina*.

IRIO. See *Sisymbrium Irio*.

IRIS, *Linn.* From *iris*, the eye; alluding to the variety and beauty of the colours of the flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. The genus *Iris* has long been, as it still continues to be, a great favourite in the flower-garden. The sword-leaved sorts, as *I. germanica*, &c., do best in a light loam, and

increase freely by suckers from the roots, or by seeds. The tuberous-rooted ones are more difficult to cultivate, and thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, as does also the tribe to which *I. persica* belongs, as *I. alata*, *caucásica*, *reticulata*, &c. The common bulbous species do well in common garden soil, the more sandy the better. *I. tuberosa* is purgative, and *I. versicolor* and *verna* are used in the United States as cathartics. *Synonymes*: 1, *I. grácilis*; 2, *Vieusseuxia iridoides*; 3, *I. spatulata*; 4, *I. tripétala*; 5, *I. nepalensis*; 6, *I. paradoxa*; 7, *I. stenogyna*; 8, *I. aphylla*; 9, *I. tripétala*; 10, *I. pumila*, *I. violacea*; 11, *I. missouriensis flore-pleno*; 12, *I. hematophylla*, *sibirica sanguinea*. See *Diates*, *Vieusseuxia*, *Trimezia*.

acuta Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. .
alata Blue . 6, H. Bl. P. ½ Algiers . 1801
amœna Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 . 1821
arenaria Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1802
aurea Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1826
bicolor 1 Yl.pur. 5, H. Her. P. 1
biflora Purp. . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1596
biglumis Blue . 4, H. Her. P. ½ Siberia . 1811
Blondévil. Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . . 1832
bohémica Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Bohemia 1825
Boltoniana 1. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1825
brachycúspis Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia . 1819
caucásica Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1821
chinénsis Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 1 China . 1792
clandestina Purp. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1829
coelestina Blue . 6, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1824
crassifolia Pa. bl. 6, G. Her. P. ½ C. G. H. . 1830
cristata Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer. 1756
chrepa Orange 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812
europtétala 2 Yel. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 1½ . 1823
deflexa Lilac . 6, G. Her. P. 1½ Nepal . 1833
desertörum 3 Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Russia . 1811
dichótoma Lgt. bl. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Dauria . 1784
elegans Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . 1823
ensata Bl.pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Austria . 1786
fragrans Bl.pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ India . . 1855
flavescens Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 2 . 1818
flavissima Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Siberia . 1814
flexuosa White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Germany 1810
florentina White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1596
minor Grey . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Gardens.
fœtidissima Livid . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., sha. pl.
variegata Livid . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gards.
fureata Blue . 3, H. Her. P. ½ Tauria . 1822
germánica Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2½ Germany 1573
flore-álbo White . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.
Goldenstädtii Yel. . 4, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1757
graminea Striped 6, H. Her. P. ½ Austria . 1597
halophila Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1780
Hookeri 4 Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1826
Humei 5 Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1822
humilis Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1812
hungárica Violet . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1815
ibérica 6 Red . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Iberia . 1820
imbricata Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. ½
lœvigata Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1836
livida Livid . 4, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant.
longiflora 5, H. Her. P. 2 . 1824
longifolia Grnsh. 4, H. Her. P. ½ Naples . 1829
longipétala Fr. w. 6, H. Her. P. 1 California.
longispátha Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1823
lurida Brown 4, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1758
lusitánica Blue . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Portugal 1796
lutescens Yel. . 4, H. Her. P. ½ Germany 1748
Monnieri Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Greece . 1820
neglecta Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 2
nepalensis Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 1½ Nepal . 1823
nertchinskia Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1831
nôtha Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Italy . . 1820
nudicaulis Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 . 1820
ochroleuca 7 Lgt.yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3½ Levant . 1757
odorata Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 . 1821
orientalis 12 Lgt.bl. 5, H. Her. P. 1 China . 1790

Pallásii	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Tartary	1820
chinensis	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2	China	1820
pallida	. Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 3	Turkey	1596
persica	. Bl. yel. 5, H. Bl. P. 3	Persia	1629
plicata	. Wt. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 2		1821
prismatica	. Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1812
Pseud-acorus	Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., moi. pl.	
pallida-flava	Pa. yl. 6, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1812
variegata	. Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., moi. pl.	
pumila	. Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	Austria	1596
alba	. White . 5, H. Her. P. 3		
alba-coerulea	W. blue . 5, H. Her. P. 3		
coerulea	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 3		
reticulata	. Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3	Iberia	1821
ruthénica	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1804
sambucina	. Lgt. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	1658
scariosa	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Russia	1826
setosa	. Bl. pur. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1844
sibirica	. Lgt. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia	1596
flore-albo	. White . 5, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia	1596
abund-pleno	1 Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Gardens.	
sordida	. White . 5, H. Her. P. 2		1819
spatulata	. Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Germany	1759
spuria	. Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	1759
squaleus	. Striped . 5, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1768
stenogyne	. Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1		1819
stylisa	. Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Corfu	1844
subuliflora	. Violet . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Portugal	1596
susiana	. Striped . 4, H. Her. P. 2	Levant	1596
Swertii	8 . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1		1819
tangerica	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Tangiers	1820
taurica	. Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1827
tenax	. Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 2	California	1826
tenuifolia	. Lgt. bl. 5, H. Bl. P. 1	Dauria	1796
tridentata	9 . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1820
triflora	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1821
tuberosa	. Grn. bl. 3, H. Bl. P. 2	Levant	1597
variegata	. Striped . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary	1597
De Bérghii	Yl. brn. 5, H. Her. P. 2	Belgian hyb.	
Van de Will	Yl. brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Belgian hyb.	
ventricosa	. Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Dauria	1800
véna	. Purp. . 4, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia	1748
versicolor	. Varieg. . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1732
violacea	10 . Violet . 5, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	1800
viridescens	. Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 1		1820
virginica	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1758
Xiphium	. Blu. yel. 6, H. Bl. P. 1	Spain	1596
xiphioides	. Blu. yel. 6, H. Bl. P. 1	Spain	1571

IRISH ELM. See *Ulmus montana nigra*.

IRISH FURZE. See *Ulex hibernica*.

IRISH-HEATH. See *Menziëria polifolia*.

IRISH-WHIN. See *Ulex hibernica*.

IRONCANA. See *Cascaria*.

IRON-TREE. See *Siderodendron*.

IRON-WOOD. See *Sideroxylon*.

IRON-WOOD. See *Argania Sideroxylon*.

IRON-WORT. See *Sideritis*.

IRPEX, *Fries*. From *irpex*, a rake or harrow; alluding to the hymenium, which somewhat resembles that instrument. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceae*. These species are found on Pine and Beech wood.—*lacteus*, *pendulus*.

ISACHNE, *P. Browne*. From *isos*, equal, and *achne*, a glume. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. A species of grass, of little interest, and common culture.—*australis*.

ISANTHUS, *Micheli*. From *isos*, equal, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the regularity of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. A somewhat interesting annual, cultivated in sandy peat, and propagated from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trichostema brachiatum*. *coeruleus* . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1818

ISARIA, *Persoon*. From *isos*, equal; on account of the regularity of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytiaceae*. A white species,

found during the spring months on some species of *Trichia*—*microscopica*.

ISATIS, *Caspar Bauhin*. From *isazo*, to make equal; the plant was believed, by its simple application, to destroy all roughness of the skin. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. The species of this genus have not much beauty, and cannot be recommended except for general collections. They thrive with the commonest management, and increase from seeds. *I. alpina* may be increased by dividing the roots.

Synonymes: 1, *I. megacarpa*; 2, *I. dasycarpa*.
aléppica . . Yel. 6, H. A. 1 Levant . . 1739
alpina . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . . 1800
armenia . . Yel. 7, H. A. 1 Levant . . 1825
campéstris . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Persia . . 1820
canescens . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 S. Europe . . 1822
iberica . . Yel. 6, H. B. 1 Iberia . . 1823
indigótica . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 N. China . . 1846
latisiliqua . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Persia . . 1821
littoralis . . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Tauria . . 1823
lusitánica . Yel. 6, H. A. 1 Portugal . . 1739
maética 1 . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Azof . . 1828
oblongata 2 . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Baical . . 1829
præcox . . Yel. 7, H. B. 1 Hungary . . 1829
taurica . . Yel. 5, H. B. 1 Tauria . . 1820
tinctoria . Yel. 7, H. B. 3 Eng., cor. fie.

bannatica, *hebecarpa*, *orientalis*.

ISCHÆMUM, *Beauvois*. From *ischo*, to stop, and *haima*, blood; because of its supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Uninteresting species of the easiest culture.—*aristatum*, *australe*, *rugosum*.

ISCHÆMUM. See *Andropogon*.

ISCHÆRUM, *Blume*. See *Biarrum*.

ISÉRTIA, *Schreber*. Named after P. E. Isert, a German surgeon, in the Danish service, at Accra. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This is described as a very showy species, succeeding in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand under a glass in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Guettarda coccinea*. *coccinea* 1 . . Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Guinea . . 1820

ISÍDIUM, *Acharius*. From *isos*, equal; because of the small difference that exists between the podetia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceae*. Small species, found most plentiful in autumn and winter on rocks and trunks of old trees. *I. Westringii* is used in dyeing—*album*, *coccodes*, *corallinum*, *microsticticum*, *paradozum*, *phymatodes*, *phragmadium*, *Westringii*.

ISKUL. See *Scilla indica*.

ISLE OF FRANCE CINNAMON. See *Oreodaphne cupularis*.

ISMÉLIA, *Cassini*. Origin of name unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. *I. maderensis* is an elegant little shrub, from one to two feet high, succeeding best in a light sandy soil, and increased both by cuttings and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chrysanthemum pinnatifidum*, *C. Broussonétia*, *Pyræthrum Broussonétia*.

Broussonétia 1 Wht. pur. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries 1857
maderensis . . Straw . 5, F. Ev. S. 2 Madeira 1832

ISMÈNE, *Herbert*. Ismene the daughter of *Edipus* and *Jocasta*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amoryllidaceae*. These species are all beautiful, and worthy of extensive cultivation; for which, see *Amargillis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pan-*

cratium Amáncaes; 2, *P. ealathinum*. See *Hymenocallis*.

<i>Amáncaes</i> 1	. Yel.	6, S. Bl. P. 3	Peru	. 1804
<i>sulphurea</i>	. Sulph.	6, S. Bl. P. 3	Hybrid	. 1829
<i>calathinum</i>	. White	6, S. Bl. P. 2½	Brazil	. 1800
<i>defléxa</i>	. Yel.	6, G. Bl. P. 2		
<i>Knightsii</i>	. White	3, S. Bl. P. 2	Florida	. 1836
<i>Macleanii</i>	. White	6, S. Bl. P. 2	Lima	. 1837
<i>nútnas</i> 2	. White	6, S. Bl. P. 2½	Brazil	. 1800
<i>prolífera</i>	. Yel.	6, S. Bl. P. 2	Peru	. 1836
<i>viréscens</i>	. Gr. yel.	6, G. Bl. P. 2	Cusco	. 1840

ISNÁRDA, *Linn.* In memory of Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Academy of Sciences. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagrææ*. Mere weeds, found in marshy situations—*alternifolia*, *palustris*.

ISOCÁRPHA, *R. Brown.* From *isos*, equal, and *karphe*, chaff; regularity of the chaff of the receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. An uninteresting plant, of common cultivation—*oppositifolia*.

ISOCHILUS, *R. Brown.* From *isos*, equal, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. The flowers produced by these plants are very insignificant. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.

<i>carneoseiflorus</i>	. Purp.	11, S. Epi.	½	Honduras	. 1841
<i>grandiflorus</i>	. Pur.	yl. 5, S. Epi.	½	Peru	. 1840
<i>graminifolium</i>	. Gr. yel.	5, S. Epi.	½	Jamaica	. 1823
<i>fusiformis</i>	. Yel.	7, S. Epi.	½	Trinidad	
<i>lineare</i>	. Pink	4, S. Epi.	½	Martinique	1791
<i>lividum</i>	. Livid	6, S. Epi.	½	Mexico	
<i>prolíferum</i>	. White	5, S. Epi.	½	Jamaica	. 1793

ISOCHROMA, *Benth.* From *isos*, equal, and *chrome*, colour. All the species known have the same coloured flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanææ*. The only species introduced is a handsome shrub, which grows freely out of doors in summer, but requires shelter in winter. Early in spring before the buds put out it should be pruned back freely, and it will then flower profusely. It readily strikes from cuttings planted in sandy soil under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Habrothamnus cyanæus*.

<i>tubulosa</i> 1	. Grn. vio.	7, F. De. S. 6	Loxa	. 1843
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ISOËTES, *Linn.* From *isos*, equal, and *etos*, the year; plant the same throughout the year. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiææ*. A curious little aquatic, found in some lakes in this country.

<i>lacustris</i>	. Brown	7, H. Aq. P. 4	Brit., lakes	
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ISÓLEPIS, *R. Brown.* From *isos*, equal, and *lepis*, a scale; alluding to the regularity of the scales. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperææ*. Curious species, growing freely in any common soil, and increased by seeds, suckers, and divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scirpus fiditans*; 2, *S. gracilis*; 3, *S. densus*.

<i>australis</i>	. Apetal	7, Grass.	3	S. Europe	
<i>complanata</i>	. Apetal	7, Grass.	4	E. Indies	. 1823
<i>fluitans</i> 1	. Apetal	7, Grass.	4	Brit., ditches	
<i>Holoschænus</i>	. Apetal	7, Grass.	3	Eng., sea sh.	
<i>nodosa</i> 2	. Apetal	7, Grass.	1½	N. Holland	. 1820
<i>romana</i>	. Apetal	7, Grass.	3	Austria	
<i>setacea</i>	. Apetal	7, Grass.	4	Britain, bogs	
<i>tenuissima</i> 3	. Apetal	7, Grass.	4	Nepal	. 1821

angulàris, *curviflora*, *Ehrenbergii*, *gracilis*, *Micheliàna*, *pubigera*, *Saviàna*, *supina*, *Válhii*.

ISOLOMA, *J. Smith.* From *isos*, equal, and

loma, an edge. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiææ*. Tropical ferns.

<i>divergens</i>	. Brn. yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1	Malacca	
<i>lanuginosa</i>	. Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies	

ISOLOMA. See *Génèra*.

ISÓMERIS, *Nutt.* Derived from *isos*, equal, and *meris*, part; the petals are regular, and the stamens and pistils of equal length. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidææ*. An upright growing shrub, bearing yellow flowers emitting a disagreeable smell. It may be readily propagated by cuttings.

<i>arborea</i>	. Yel.	5, H. De. S. 1	California	. 1839
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ISONÁNDRA, *Wight.* See *Mimùsops*.

ISOPÉTALUM, *Sweet.* See *Pelargonium*.

ISOPLÉXIS, *Lindley.* Derived from *isos*, equal, and *pleco*, to plait; on account of the upper segment of the corolla being equal in length to the lip. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariææ*. This is a genus of remarkably showy plants when in blossom. They grow well in a light rich soil, and may be increased either by cuttings under a glass, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Digitális canariensis*; 2, *D. scéptrum*.

<i>canariensis</i> 1	. Yel.	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Canaries	. 1698
<i>scéptrum</i> 2	. Yel. brn.	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Madeira	. 1777

ISOPOGON, *R. Brown.* Derived from *isos*, equal, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteææ*. A fine genus of evergreen shrubs, invariably from New Holland; for culture, &c., see *Protea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Protea divaricata*.

<i>anemonifolius</i>	. Yel.	7, G. Ev. S. 5	N. Hol.	. 1791
<i>anethifolius</i>	. Pale	4, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1796
<i>attenuatus</i>	. Pale	4, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1822
<i>axillaris</i>	. Pale	4, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1824
<i>Baxteri</i>	. Rose	4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol.	. 1831
<i>ceratophyllum</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1824
<i>corniger</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 2½	Swan R.	. 1837
<i>divaricatus</i> 1	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol.	. 1824
<i>formosus</i>	. Rose	4, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1805
<i>longifolius</i>	. Yel.	4, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol.	. 1823
<i>Loudoni</i>	. Purp.	6, G. Ev. S. 4	K.G.'sSnd.	. 1830
<i>polycephalus</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol.	. 1824
<i>propinquus</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol.	. 1824
<i>roseus</i>	. Rose	5, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R.	. 1840
<i>scaber</i>	. Lilac	4, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R.	. 1842
<i>spatularis</i>	. Purp.	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Swan R.	. 1830
<i>linearis</i>	. Purp.	9, G. Ev. S. 2	K.G.'sSnd.	. 1830
<i>sphaeroccephalus</i>	. Lilac	4, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R.	. 1837
<i>teretifolius</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1823
<i>trilobus</i>	. Pale	5, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol.	. 1803

ISOPYRUM, *Linn.* From *isos*, equal, and *pyros*, wheat; the Greeks gave this name to a plant resembling *Nigella*, the seeds of which have the same taste. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculææ*. Pretty plants, succeeding with the simplest cultivation in loamy soil, and increased by seeds. 1. *thalictroides* may be also increased by divisions.

<i>fumarioides</i>	. Wht. gr. 6, H.	A. 1 Siberia	. 1741
<i>grandiflorum</i>	White . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Altai	. 1804
<i>thalictroides</i>	. Wht. gr. 4, H. Her. P. 4	Italy	. 1769

ISÒRA. See *Helicteres Isòra*.

ISÓTOMA, *Don.* From *isos*, equal, and *toma*, a section; the flowers are equal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliææ*. A genus nearly related to *Lobelia*, and requiring exactly the

same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia sene- cioides*; 2, *L. hypocrateriforme*. See *Lobelia*.
axillaris 1. . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1½ N. Hol. . 1824
Bröwnii 2. . Red . 7, G. A. 1 N. Hol. . 1829

ISOTRÏPIS, *Benham*. From *isos*, equal, and *tropos*, turned. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a very pretty little green-house shrub. The stem is soft, and slightly downy, the leaves oval, the flowers papilionaceous, clear orange yellow, with rich, deep crimson, forked veins, even more distinctly marked than those of *Abutilon striatum*. For culture, &c., see *Gompholobium*.
striata . . Or. yel. cr. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1839

ISPAGHÛLA. See *Plantago Ispaghûla*.

ISPAGOOŁ. See *Plantago Ispaghûla*.

ITABALLI, or **COPAI YÉ TIMBER**, is *Vochya guianensis*.

ITAKA WOOD. See *Machærium Schomburgkii*.

ITALIAN BEECH. See *Quercus Æsculus*.

ITALIAN OAK. See *Quercus Æsculus*.

ITEA, *Linn.* *Itea* is the Greek name of the willow, and applied to this genus on account of the quick growth of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Escalloniaceæ*. An interesting North American shrub, cultivated in open fibrous sandy peat, and multiplied without great difficulty from layers.
virginica . . White 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1774

ITÛBA. See *Pombalia Itûba*.

IYA. Supposed to be from *Yua*, a name used by the older botanists; applied to this genus by Linnaeus, because the smell of the plants resembles that of the ancient *Iva*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These species are not very interesting; they grow in any common soil, and increase from seeds. *I. frutescens* may also be increased by cuttings. See also *Ajuga Iva*.

frutescens . . White 8, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1711
annua, *axillaris*, *ciliata*, *xanthiifolia*.

IVIRA. See *Sterculia Ivira*.

IVORY PALM. See *Phytélephas macrocarpa*.

IVY. See *Hedera*.

IVY GUM is obtained from the old stems of *Hedera Helix*.

IXERIS, *De Candolle*. Name not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Obscure plants, of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lagöseris versicolor*, *Barkhausia versicolor*—*versicolor* 1.

IXIA, *Linn.* *Ixia*, bird-lime; because of the viscid nature of some of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. A genus of very handsome plants when in flower. We recommend them to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and decayed leaves, or peat soil. When they have done flowering, they require no water till they begin to grow afresh. In October, they should be fresh potted, and set in a cool frame, as they only require to be protected from frost till their pots are well filled with roots; then they may be set on the shelves of the greenhouse, and watered regularly, and they will flower well. The species of this

genus, and some other bulbous-rooted genera, succeed best in a pit, covered with lights in very cold or wet weather. Most of the species will grow well in a south border, in the open air, planted from five to six inches deep, in a light sandy soil, near a wall, and to be covered with dry litter in severe weather; they will then flower much stronger than if grown in pots, and they may be increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. See *Babiàna*, *Hesperántha*, *Sparáxis*, *Synnötia*, and *Trichonema*.

amöna . . Red . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1822
aristata . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1800
ahlica . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774
capillaris . . Violet . 4, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774
capitata . . Wt. bl. 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1780
columellaris . . Varieg. 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1790
cónica . . Orange . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1737
crateroides . . Dk. yl. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1778
crispa . . Blue . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787
dubia . . Red . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
erecta . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
incarnata . . Flesh . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
lutea . . Yel. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
flexuosa . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1757
furcata . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1800
hybrida . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
incarnata . . Flesh . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1757
leucantha . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1779
linearis . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1796
maculata . . Wt. bn. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1780
ochroleuca . . Pr. yl. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1780
monadelphæ . . Blue . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1792
cürta . . Orange . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1792
ovata . . Red . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1780
patens . . Purple . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1779
retusa . . Lt. yel. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1793
scillaris . . Varieg. 1, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787
viridiflora . . Green . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1780

IXIOLIRION, *Herbert*. From *ixia*, bird-lime, and *leirion*, a lily. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus of fine hardy bulbous plants, which will flourish in ordinary garden soil. Their increase is effected by seeds or offsets of the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amáryllis montàna*, *A. tartàrica*; 2, *I. Ledibouria*.

montanum 1. . Blue . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Syria . . 1844
tartàrica 2. . Pur. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Altai . . 1850

IXODIA, *R. Brown*. From *ixodes*, viscid; in allusion to the nature of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a pretty shrub, and may be successfully grown in a mixture of peat and sand, and propagated from cuttings of the young wood in sand, under a glass.

achilleoides . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803

IXORA, *Linn.* After Iswara, a Malabar deity, to which the flowers of some are offered. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A beautiful genus of East Indian shrubs, easily cultivated in our stoves. They require a sandy open soil, composed of loam and peat, in which they grow well, provided they are kept clear of insects, which is easily effected by well washing the whole plant with a good syringe while growing. They propagate from cuttings in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *I. Pavetta*; 2, *I. alba*; 3, *I. parviflora*; 4, *I. longifolia*; 5, *I.*

coccinea, *I. flammæa*; 6, *Pavetta gracilis*. See *Chomelia*, *Pavetta*, and *Tetramerium*.
arborescens 1. Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1800
bandhūca Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1815
barbata White 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1823
blanda 2 White 8, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1768
brachiata White 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1823
crocata Oran. 8, S. Ev. S. 3 China . 1822
cuneifolia White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1822
decipiens 3 White 8, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1806
filva Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1825
floribunda White 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Java . 1845
fulgens 4 Oran. 8, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1823
grandiflora Red 8, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1814
Griffithii Or. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 2½ Singapore. 1845

hydrangeae } Or. yl. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Singapore. 1846
formis Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Moluccas . 1822
incarnata Oran. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Java . 1846
javanica White 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Ceylon . 1859
jucunda Gn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1847
lanceolaria White 4, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1845
laxiflora White 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1850
Löbblii Crim. 5, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1810
obovata Cre. ro. 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Madagasc. 1844
odorata 6 White 8, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1800
parviflora Rose 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Bengal . 1819
rosea Oran. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Borneo . 1847
salicifolia Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Moluccas . 1690
stricta 5 White 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1828
subsessilis White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1818
undulata White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1818

J.

JABOROSA, *Jussieu*. Derived from the Arabic, *Jaborose*; a name applied to the Mandrake, from its affinity to it. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Pretty little plants, thriving well in any light rich soil, and may be easily increased by cuttings or divisions.

integrifolia. White . 8, H. Her. P. ½ B. Ayres .
runcinata . Grn. yel. 7, G. Her. P. ½ Plata . 1831

JABOTÁPITA, *Swartz*. See *Gomphia Jabotápita*.

JABUTI. See *Psidium albidum*.

JABUTICABA. See *Eugenia cauliflora*.

JACARÁNDIA, *Jussieu*. The name of *J. brasiliána* in Brazil. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. These are fine lofty trees, with the elegant habit of the fine-leaved *Acácias*. The soil best suited for them is loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, with the leaves whole, of the half-ripened wood, will root in sand, under a glass. The best way to get them to flower, is to keep the plants dry in winter. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bignonia corulea*; 2, *B. procera*; 3, *J. rhombifolia*; 4, *J. ovalifolia*. See *Bignonia*.

bahamensis 1. Blue . 7, S. Ev. T. 8 Bahamas. 1824
brasiliána Yel. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Brazil . 1820
Copáia 2 Blue . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1793
filicifolia 3 Blue . 4, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind. . 1800
mimosifolia 4 Blue . 4, S. Ev. T. 10 Brazil . 1818
pubescent Blue . 5, S. Ev. T. 12 Brazil . 1825
tomentosa Purp. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Brazil . 1824

JACA TREE. See *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

JACE. See *Cucumis Citrullus Jace*.

JACEA. See *Centaurea Jacea*.

JACK BY THE HEDGE. See *Alliaria officinalis*.

JACK FRUIT. See *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

JACKAL'S KOST, or **KAIUMP**. See *Hydnora africana*.

JACK-IN-A-BOX. See *Hernandia sonora*.

JACKSONIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of George Jackson, an acute Scotch botanist, once librarian to the distinguished A. B. Lambert, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.L.S., &c. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rubaceæ*. A genus of pretty plants, growing readily in light loam and peat, and easily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Daviesia reticulata*.

densiflora Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1836
floribunda Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1836

furcellata Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
grandiflora Pa. yl. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1838
horrída Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol. . 1825
ligustrifolia Wht. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1839
reticulata 1 Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
scoparia Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1803
spinosa Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803
Sternbergiana Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1837
thesioides Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1820

JACOBÆA, or **RAGWORT**. See *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOBÆA LILY. See *Amaryllis formosissima*.

JACQUEMONTIA, *Choisy*. Named after Victor Jacquemont, who travelled in the East Indies, as a Natural Historian. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. The type of the genus is the old *Convolvulus pentanthus*. See *Convolvulus*, for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Convolvulus canescens*, *O. polyanthus*, *Jacquemontia violaceæ* var.; 2, *J. pentantha*, *Convolvulus pentantha*.

canescens 1 Blue . 8, G. Ev. Tw. 6 Mexico . 1845
violacea Blue . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 E. Ind. . 1808

JACQUÍNIA, *Linn.* In honour of the celebrated botanist, N. J. Von Jacquin, professor at Vienna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. A genus of very desirable plants, on account of the beauty of their flowers. They are of easy culture in a mixture of sand and peat. It is thought that watering these plants occasionally with salted water, has a tendency to make them grow and flower more freely. Cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat; but they are by no means easy of propagation.

arborescens White 7, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Ind. . 1829
armillaris White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . 1768
aurantiaca Orange 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Sandw. Is. 1796
linearis Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. . 1823
macrocarpa Orange 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1825
ruscifolia White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1729

JAGERY. See *Jaggory*.

JAGGED, cut in a coarse manner.

JAGGORY, or **PALM SUGAR**, is the produce of *Caryota urens*.

JALAP. See *Mirabilis Jalapa Ipomœa*, *Jalapa*, and *Exogonium purga*.

JALÁPA. See *Mirabilis Jalapa Ipomœa*, *Jalapa*, and *Exogonium purga*.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD. See *Pisidia Erythrina*.

JAMAICA EBONY. See *Brja Ebenus*.

JAMAICA LACE BARK. See *Lagetta lintearia*.

JAMAICA MILKWOOD. See *Brösimum spürium*.

JAMAICA PEPPER. See *Pinènta vulgàris*.

JAMAICA REDWOOD. See *Gordonia Hæna-töcyon*.

JAMAICA ROSE. See *Meriàna*.

JAMBOLANA TREE. See *Calypthránthes Jambo-làna*.

JAMBOLIFERA. See *Cymínosma odoràta*.

JAMBOS. See *Jambösa vulgàris*.

JAMBÖSA, Rumphius. Altered from *Schambu*, the Malay name of one of the species. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtacæ*. The plants of this genus are possessed of some beauty, growing readily in loam and peat, but they do not produce their flowers till the plants attain a good size. Cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eugénia acuminàta*; 2, *E. amplexicaulis*; 3, *E. àquea*; 4, *E. myrtifolia*, *E. australis*; 5, *E. macrocarpa*; 6, *E. macrophylla*; 7, *E. malaccensis*; 8, *E. ternifolia*; 9, *E. Jambos*.

acuminàta 1.	Green 5, S. Ev. S.	8 Amboyna.	1816
amplexicaulis 2	White 6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind.	1823
àquea 3	White 5, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1820
austràlis 4	White 6, G. Ev. T.	10 N. Hol.	1800
laurifolia 5	White 5, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Ind.	1824
macrocarpa 5	White 5, S. Ev. S.	20 E. Ind.	1822
macrophylla 6	White 5, S. Ev. T.	15 E. Ind.	1820
malaccensis 7	Scarlet 7, S. Ev. T.	30 E. Ind.	1768
purpurea	Pur. 6, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1768
ternifolia 8	White 5, S. Ev. S.	10 E. Ind.	1822
venosa	White 5, S. Ev. S.	10 Madagas.	1824
vulgàris 9.	Gn. yl. 4, S. Ev. T.	20 E. Ind.	1768
Zeylànica	White 4, S. Ev. T.	10 Ceylon	1816

JAMBOSÉLLA. See *Nélitris Jambosélla*.

JAMES TOWN WEED, or DEVIL'S APPLE. See *Datura Stramónium*.

JAMESONIA, J. Smith. In honour of Dr. Jameson, Professor of Botany at Quito. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pteris imbricata*, *Allosorus imbricatus*.

imbricata 1.	Brown	5, G. Her. P.	1
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JAMROSADE. See *Eugénia (Jambösa) malaccensis*, and *vulgàris*.

JANCA TREE, or WHITE CANDLEWOOD. See *Amyris tozifera*.

JANGI OF HINDOSTAN. See *Vallisneria alternifolia*.

JANIPHA, Kunth. Derived from *Janipaba*, the Brazilian name of the plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Jatropha*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Jatropha Læfingii*; 2, *J. Mánihot*.

resculifolia	Brown 7, S. Ev. S.	3 N. Spain	1826
angustifolia	Brown 7, S. Ev. S.	3 Brazil	1829
fétida	Brown 7, S. Ev. S.	3 Mexico	1824
Læfingii 1	Brown 7, S. Ev. S.	3 Carthag.	1820
Mánihot 2	Brown 7, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	1739

JANSONIA, Kipp. In honour of Joseph Janson, F.L.S., a patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. A pretty species, not much unlike a *Brachysema*, and requiring the same treatment.

formösa	Scarlet 5, G. Ev. S.	4 Swan R.	
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JÁNTHA. See *Ionöpsis*.

JAPAN CEDAR. See *Cryptomeria japonica*.

JAPAN LACQUER TREE. See *Stagmária verniciflua*.

JAPAN MEDLAR. See *Diospyros kaki*.

JARBÃO. See *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*.

JASONE, Linn. A name applied by Theophrastus to a wild pot-herb now unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulacæ*. The species of this genus are very elegant when in blossom, and well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They all prefer to grow in a peat soil, and require the protection of a frame in severe weather, and may be increased by divisions of the roots, cuttings, or seeds.

foliösa	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	1 Spain	1826
humilis	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1/2 S. France	1824
montàna.	Blue	6, H.	A 1 Britain, past.	
perennis.	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 France	1787

JASMINACEÆ, or JASMIN-WORTS. These are general favourites on account of the delicious fragrance emitted by the flowers of several of the species, from which an essential oil is obtained. Most of the kinds are natives of the tropics.

JASMINE. See *Jasminum*.

JASMINUM. Linnæus derives the name from *ia*, a violet, and *osme*, smell; some assert that it is from *ysmyn*, the Arabic name of the plant. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminacæ*. The species of this very elegant genus are familiar to every one. The stove and greenhouse kinds thrive well in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. The hardy kinds thrive well in any common soil, and are easily increased by cuttings planted under a glass. They are remarkably well adapted for training over an arbour, or against a wall, or trellis-work. The genuine oil of Jasmine of the shops is the produce of *J. grandiflorum* and *officinale*; but a similar perfume is obtained from *J. Sambac*. *Synonymes*: 1, *J. Wallichianum*; 2, *J. flexile*.

acuminatum.	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Hol.	1820
affine	W. pk.	6, H. De. S.	10 N. Ind.	1843
angustifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Tw.	10 E. Ind.	1816
arborescens	White	5, S. Ev. S.	12 E. Ind.	1824
auriculatum	White	7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 E. Ind.	1790
azoricum	White	7, G. Ev. Tw.	5 Madeira	1724
bracteatum	White	4, S. Ev. Cl.	25 E. Ind.	1818
campanulatum.	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1812
capense	White	5, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1816
caudatum.	White	4, S. De. Cl.	10 Silhet	1833
dianthifolium	White	5, S. De. Cl.	8	
dispermum	White	5, G. Ev. Cl.	8 Nepal	1825
divaricatum	White	4, G. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Hol.	1819
elongatum	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	1820
flexile	White	4, S. Ev. Cl.	8 E. Ind.	1825
frutescens	Yellow	7, H. De. S.	3 S. Eur.	1670
glabrum	White	8, G. Ev. Cl.	8 C. G. H.	1774
græile	White	6, G. Ev. Cl.	3 Norfolk Is.	1791
grandiflorum	White	7, G. Ev. Cl.	15 India	1629
heterophyllum.	White	6, H. Ev. S.	14 Nepal	1820
hirsutum.	White	6, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1759
humile	Yellow	7, H. De. S.	3 S. Eur.	1656
lanceolatum	White	7, G. Ev. Cl.	8 Silhet	1826
latifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Tw.	20 E. Ind.	1819
latifolium	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	4 E. Ind.	1819
ligustrifolium	White	5, G. Ev. S.	6 Nepal	1839
lineare	White	5, G. Ev. Cl.	6 N. Hol.	1850
multiflorum	White	5, S. Ev. S.	4	
nudiflorum	Yel.	12, G. De. S.	3 China	1844
odoratissimum.	White	6, G. Ev. Cl.	3 Madeira	1656
officinale	White	7, H. Ev. Cl.	12 E. Ind.	1543
fol. argenteis	White	7, H. De. Cl.	12 E. Ind.	

officinale									
fol. aureis	White	7,	H. De. Cl.	12 E. Ind.	.				
floribus	White	7,	H. De. Cl.	12 E. Ind.	.				
plenis									
paniculatum	White	1,	S. Ev. Cl.	4 China	.	1818			
puberulum 1.	Yellow	6,	H. Ev. Cl.	10 Nepal	.	1827			
Reevesii	Yellow	9,	H. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	.				
revolutum	Yellow	6,	S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	.	1812			
Sambac	White	all S.	Ev. Tw.	6 E. Ind.	.	1665			
flore pleno	White	all S.	Ev. Tw.	6 E. Ind.	.	1700			
trifoliatum	White	all S.	Ev. Tw.	6 E. Ind.	.	1730			
scandens	White	8,	S. Ev. Tw.	10 E. Ind.	.	1820			
simpli-	White	6,	S. Ev. Cl.	3 S. Seas	.	1800			
folium									
stenopetalum	White	4,	S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	.	1824			
subulatum	Yellow	9,	G. Ev. S.	4 China	.	1842			
syringifolium	White	4,	S. Ev. Cl.	8 E. Ind.	.	1838			
tortuosum 2.	White	6,	G. Ev. Cl.	6 C. G. H.	.	1818			
trinerve	White	4,	S. Ev. Cl.	20 E. Ind.	.	1804			
undulatum	White	1,	S. Ev. Cl.	4 China	.	1819			
Zeylanicum	White	7,	S. Ev. Cl.	6 Ceylon	.	1823			

JASÓNIA. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Asteráceæ.
Synonymes; 1, *Conyza inuloides*; 2, *Erigeron glutinosum*; 3, *E. longifolium*; 4, *E. tuberosum*—*dichotoma* 1, *glutinosus* 2, *longifolia* 3, *lævigata*, *sicula*, *tuberosa* 4

JATAMANSE, or ANCIENT SPIKENARD. See *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

JĀTROPHĀ, *Linn.* From *iatros*, physician, and *trophē*, food; in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species of this genus are only valuable in a medicinal point of view. They thrive well in sandy loam and peat, in small pots, with little water. Most of the species ripen seed freely if care be taken to fertilise the stigmas with the pollen. Cuttings root very readily stuck in the tan, in strong heat. The seeds of *J. Oúrcas* are purgative and emetic; an oil is obtained from them, which is a valuable external application in itch. See *Janípha* and *Siphònia*.

<i>australis</i>	Grn.	5	S. Ev. S.	1	N. Hol.	
<i>coccinea</i>	Scar.	6	S. Ev. S.	4	Cuba	1824
<i>Cúrcas</i>	Grn.	5	S. Ev. S.	4	S. Amer.	1731
<i>fragrans</i>	Grn.	6	S. Ev. S.	8	Cuba	1822
<i>glandulosa</i>	Grn.	5	S. Ev. S.	3	Arabia.	1824
<i>gossypifolia</i>	Grn.	6	S. Ev. S.	3	W. Ind.	1690
<i>herbacea</i>	Grn.	7	S.	A.	2 Vera Cruz	1759
<i>integerrima</i>	Scar.	6	S. Ev. S.	3	Cuba	1809
<i>multifida</i>	Grn.	7	S. Ev. S.	3	S. Amer.	1696
<i>panduræfolia</i>	Scar.	7	S. Ev. S.	4	Cuba	1800
<i>pendula</i>	Grn.	5	S. Ev. S.	4	S. Amer.	1825
<i>podagrica</i>	Or. sc. 5.	S. Ev. S.	1½	N. Grenad.	1820	
<i>trens</i>	Grn.	6	S. Ev. S.	3	Brazil	1690
<i>napaeifolia</i>						

JAÛMEA. See *Kuhnia linearifolia*.

JAURSA. See *Alhàgi Mauròrum*.

JAVA PLUM, or JAMBOLANA. See *Calyptranthes Jambolana*.

JEFFERSONIA. Dedicated by Barton, to Mr. Jefferson, the celebrated president of the United States. *Lin.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. This is a pretty hardy plant, very curious, from the peculiar mode of dehiscence of its capsule. It grows well in any common garden soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podophyllum diphyllum*.

diphýlla . White . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{8}$ N. Amer. . 1792

JÉHLIA FUCHSIOÏDES. See *Lopèzia macrophýlla*.

JENKINSONIA, Sweet. See *Pelargonium*.

JERSEY PINE. See *Pinus Inops*.

JERSEY THISTLE. See *Centaurea Isnardi*.
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. See *Heliánthus tuberosus*.

JERUSALEM SAGE. See *Phlomis fruticosa*.

JERUSALEM THORN. See *Parkinsonia aculeata*.

JESUITS' NUTS. See *Trapa natan.*

JESUITS' TEA, or GONGONHA. See *Ilex Para-*
guensis.

JEW'S-EAR. See *Exidia Auricula-Judæ*.

JEW'S MANNA. See *Alhàgi Mauròrum*.

JEW'S BUSH. See *Pedilánthus padifolius*.

JEZO SPRUCE. See *Abies jezoensis*.

JIN-CHEN, or GINSENG. See *Panax quinque-*
folia.

JOB'S TEARS. See *Coix lachryma*.

JŌHNIA. Named by Roxburgh, in honour of the Rev. Dr. John, a missionary, once resident in Tranquebar. *Lin.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocrateaceæ*. Very handsome shrubs, producing edible fruit. They do well in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

JOHNSONIA, R. Br. See Xanthorrhæa.

JOINER'S PLANE WOOD, is the *Magnolia glauca*.

JOINT FIRS. See *Gnetaceæ*.

JOINTED FERNS. See *Equisetaceæ*.

JOINTS, the places at which the pieces of the stem are articulated with each other.

JOLIFFIA. Named by Bojer, in compliment to his friend M. Jolliffe. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. These are splendid plants, producing their curious and beautiful flowers in great profusion; but require a large space to grow in, and to be frequently pruned before flowering. They grow well in sandy loam and a little peat. It is much better to raise them from cuttings of the flowering shoots, as they will bloom much earlier; they will root without difficulty in soil or sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme* : 1, *Telfairia peltata*, *Feuillea peltata*; 2, *Ampelocycos scandens*, *Joliffia africana*.

africana 1 . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 20 Zanzibar . 1825

scandens 2 . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 20 Zanzibar . 1825

JÓLITHUS. See *Chrodlepus Jólithus*.

JONDLA, or JOWAREE. See *Andropogon Sorghum*.

JONESIA, *Woxburgh*. In honour of the distinguished scholar and botanist, Sir William Jones. *Lin.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of this genus are highly fragrant, and well worthy of a place in every collection. They thrive well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and large cuttings root freely under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *J. pinnata*.

Asoca 1 . . Orange 4, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1796

scandens . . .	Orange 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind.	1820
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JONQUIL. See *Narcissus Jonquilla* and *N. pul-
sillus*.

JONQUÍLLA. See *Narcissus*.

JOSSÍNIA, Commerson. The derivation not known, but most probably a man's name. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. This plant is well worth cultivating for the sake of

its beautiful foliage, independently of its handsome large flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Psidium*.

- buxifolia . . . Wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 I. of Bourb. 1822
 melastomoides Wht. 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Moreton B.
 mespiloides . . . Wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 5 I. of Bourb. 1826
 orbiculata . . . Wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Mauritius . 1823

JOUTAY. See *Outea*.

JOVE'S BEARD. See *Hydnum barba Jovis*.

JOVE'S FRUIT. See *Laurus Diospyros*.

JPU, or UPAS TREE, is the *Antiaris toxicaria*.

JUANULLA, Ruiz and Pavon. In compliment to Don George Juan, and Don Antonio Ulloa, two distinguished Spaniards, who were sent to South America, with Condamine, to measure the meridian. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This is a very curious parasitical genus, bearing showy tubular orange-coloured flowers. Notwithstanding its parasitic nature, it will flourish in a pot filled with turfy peat soil, and kept in a moist stove; it does not grow fast, but is readily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ulloa parasitica*, *Brugmansia parviflora*, B. *floribunda*; 2, B. *eximia*.

- aurantiaca . . . Orange . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. 1840
 eximia 2 . . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1838
 parasetica 1 . . . Scar. orn. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . . 1824

JUBEA, H. B. and K. Named after Juba, king of Numidia. Linn. 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Tall palm trees, bearing eatable nuts, and requiring the same treatment as other stove palms.

- spectabilis . . . Striped 5, S. Palm. 30 Chili . . 1850
 yuccoides . . . Striped 5, S. Palm. 15 S. Amer. . 1848

JUBATUS, crested, maned.

JUDAS EAR. See *Epidia Auricula-Judæ*.

JUDAS TREE. See *Cercis*.

JUGA. See *Parkia biglobosa*.

JUGATUS, coupled together.

JUGLANS, Linn. From *Jovis glans*; literally the nut of Jove. Linn. 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Juglandaceæ*. The well-known Walnut-tree is among the species of this ornamental genus. They are all tall, stately-growing trees, well adapted for parks and lawns. They grow freely in any rich loamy soil, and are raised from seeds. *J. cinerea* is esteemed anthelmintic and cathartic. *Synonyme*: 1, *J. heterophylla*, *J. filicifolia*. See *Carya* and *Pterocarya*.

- cinerea . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1656
 fraxinifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer.
 nigra . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 1629
 pterocarpa . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer.
 regia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50 Persia . 1662
 laciniata 1 . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50 Persia .
 maxima . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50 Persia .
 serotina . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50 Persia .
 tenera . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50 Persia .

JUGLANDACEÆ, or WALNUTS. An order of well-known trees, valuable both for their fruit and timber; the latter is much used for cabinet work, and other purposes.

JUJUBE TREE. See *Zizyphus Jujuba*.

JULIBRISSIN, or SILK TREE. See *Acacia Julibrissin*.

JULY FLOWER. See *Proserpis juliflora*.

JUNCALES. See *Juncaceæ*.

JUNCACEÆ, or RUSHES. An order of well-

known herbaceous plants, found in damp places in all the cooler parts of the world. They are used for various domestic purposes.

JUNCAGINACEÆ, or ARROW-GRASSES. Herbaceous marsh plants, in some cases aquatic. In this order is found the remarkable *Ouviranda fenestralis*, or net plant, the leaves of which are like open net-work, without any parenchyma.

JUNCAGO. See *Triglochin*.

JUNCUS. Linnæus derived the name from *jungo*, to join; in allusion to the first ropes being made from rushes. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Juncaceæ*. All the species of Rush do best cultivated in a moist situation, some of them entirely in water, and others in a peat soil; they may be increased by seeds, or dividing the roots. In Japan they cultivate *J. effusus* for making floor-mats. *Synonymes*: 1, *J. helodes*, *arcticus*; 2, *J. compressus*; 3, *J. gracilis*, *tenuis*; 4, *J. biglumis*. See *Luzula*.

- acutus . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 4 Brit., sea coast.
 conglomeratus . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 2 Brit., wet past.
 effusus . . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 3 Brit., wet past.
 Genseri 3 . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 4 Scot., dmp. mts.
 glabrus . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 Eng., wet past.
 maritimus . . . Apetal 8, H. Grass. 3 Brit., sea coast.

acutiflorus, *arcticus*, *aristatus*, *balticus* 1, *biglumis*, *bottnicus*, *bufonius*, *bulbosus* 2, *capitatus*, *castaneus*, *cænosus*, *filiformis*, *Jacquini* 4, *lampocarpus*, *monanthos*, *obtusiflorus*, *pauciflorus*, *planifolius*, *plebeius*, *polyccephalus*, *pygmaeus*, *squarrosus*, *subverticillatus*, *supinus*, *Tenagæia*, *tenuis*, *trifidus*, *triglumis*, *uliginosus*, *vaginatus*, *valvatus*.

JUNGERMANNIA, Nees. In honour of the German botanist, Louis Jungermann, who died in 1653. Linn. 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Jungermanniaceæ*. This is a very extensive genus of obscure plants, found at all seasons of the year, and generally in little patches, formed by their creeping stems, upon trees, or rocks, or on the earth in damp places. *Synonymes*: 1, *Jungermannia epiphylla furcigera*; 2, *J. endiviefolia*; 3, *J. affinis*—albescens, albicans, anomala, asplenoides, barbata, barbata minor, bicuspidata, bidentata, Blasia, byssacea, calycina 1, calyptrifolia, capitata, ciliaris, cochleariformis, complanata, compressa, concinnata, connivens, cordifolia, crenulata, cuneifolia, curvifolia, decipiens, Dicksoni, dilatata, Doniana, emarginata, epiphylla, epiphylla longifolia 2, excisa, exsecta, Francisci, furcata, hamatifolia, hamatifolia echinata, hamatifolia exstipulata, heterophylla, hibernica, Hookeri, Hutchinsiae, hyalina, incisa, inflata, inulacea, juniperina, lævigata, lanceolata, laxifolia, Mackaii, microscopica, minuta, minutissima, multifida, nemorosa, obtusata, obtusifolia, orcadensis, pinguis, planifolia, platyphylla, platyphylla lina, platyphylla major, polyanthos, pubescens, pumila, pusilla, Ralfsii, reptans, reptans bipinnata, resupinatus, scalaris, serpyllifolia, setacea, setiformis, setiformis Britanica, sphaerocarpa, Sphagni, spinulosa, stipulacea, Tamarisci, Tamarisci apiculata, Taylori, tomentella, Trichomanis, trichophylla, trilo-

bàta, turbinàta 3, Turnèri, umbròsa, undulàta, ventricòsa, viticulòsa, Woodsii.

JUNGERMANNIACEÆ, or SCALE-MOSSES. These consist of small moss-like plants, closely approaching Liver-worts (*Marchantiaceæ*), from which they have only been recently divided. They are found in damp shady places in all parts of the world.

JUNGA, De Candolle. See *Dumerilii*.

JUNGLE BENDY. See *Tetrámeles*.

JUNIPER. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERUS, Linn. Derived from the Celtic, *juniperus*, rough or rude; in allusion to the stiff habit of the shrubs. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. This genus is too well known to need to be particularised here. All the species will grow in sandy loam, and some in any common garden soil, as *J. Sabina*. They are mostly raised from seeds, though cuttings will strike when planted in a sheltered situation, under a hand-glass. The stimulating and diuretic powers of the Savin (*J. Sabina*) are well known. The berries of *J. communis* are well known for the flavour they give to gin. *Synonymes*: 1, *J. canadensis*; 2, *J. nana*; 3, *J. sulcica*; 4, *J. alpina*; 5, *J. prostrata*; 8, *J. repens*; 6, *J. tamariscifolia*; 7, *J. caroliniana*; 9, *J. vulgaris fruticosa*, *J. communis erecta*; 9, *J. lusitanica*; 10, *Libocedrus tetragona*. See *Dacrydium*, *Frenela*, *Libocedrus*, and *Widdringtonia*.

barbadensis	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 15	W. Indies	1759
bermudiàna	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 20	Bermudas	1683
capensis	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 6	Mexico	1836
chinensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 3	China	1804
Smithii	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 3	Nepal	
communis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 15	Brit., heaths.	
canadensis 1	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 20	Canada	1820
nana 2	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 2	Siberia	
oblonga	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 5	Paris	1826
péndula	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 5	Brit., gardens.	
sulcica 3	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10	N. Europe.	
vulgaris 8	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 5	Brit., heaths.	
cracovia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Poland	1820
dabrica	. Apetal 7, H. Ev. S. 4	Dauria	1791
drupacea	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Syria	1820
ericoides	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 3		
exceisa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 25	Siberia	1806
fiacoida	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8	Mexico	1836
glauca	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	China	1814
hemisphærica	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6	Sicily	1828
Hermanni	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6		
japónica	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 8	Japan	
lycia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10	S. Europe	1759
macrocarpa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10	Greece	
mexicana	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 8	Mexico	1836
neoboracensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6		
oblonga	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8	Armenia	1829
Oxycedrus	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 12	Spain	1739
phenicea	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 20	S. Europe	1683
pyriformis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6	California.	
rigida	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 8	Japan	1864
recurva	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Nepal	1817
religiosa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8		
Sabina	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	S. Europe	1548
alpina 4	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 1½	Brit., hills.	
cupressi-folia 9	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	S. Europe.	
prostrata 5	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 1½	N. Amer.	
tamariscifolia 6	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	S. Europe	1548
variegata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Europe, gards.	
sphærica	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	China	1848
squamata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Nepal	1824
squamosa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	E. Indies	1824
tetragona	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 4	Mexico	1826
thurifera	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 25	Spain	1752

uvifera 10	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6	C. Horn.	
virginiana 7	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 25	N. Amer.	1664
caroliniana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10	N. Amer.	
horizontalis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8	N. Amer.	
humilis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10	N. Amer.	1800
péndula	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6	N. Amer.	

JUPITER'S BEARD. See *Anthyllis Bärba Jovis*.

JURIBALLI BARK. See *Sojmida*.

JURINEA, Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

For culture, &c., see *Serrátula*.

spectabilis	. Purp. 6, Her. P. 1	Europe	1837
subacaulis	. Purp. 6, Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1837

JUSSIEA. Named by Linnæus, in memory of Antoine de Jussieu, demonstrator of plants in the Royal Gardens at Paris, and uncle of the celebrated Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagrææ*. Rather obscure aquatics, growing freely in a pot or tub of water, and readily increased by cuttings. The biennials are raised from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *J. acuminata*; 2, *J. villosa*.

anastomosis	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. P.	½ W. Ind.	
erecta	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. B.	3 S. Amer.	1739
frutescens	. Yel. 6, S. Ev. S.	1½ S. Amer.	1824
grandiflora	. Yel. 8, G. Aq. P.	1½ Carolina	1812
hirta	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. B.	1 S. Amer.	1816
leptocarpa	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. B.	1 N. Amer.	1817
linifolia	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. B.	1 S. Amer.	1824
nätans	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. P.	1 W. Indies	1818
octafida	. Yel. 7, S. Her. Aq.	1½ Caribbees.	
octovalvis	. Yel. 8, S. Her. Aq.	2 S. Amer.	
ovalifolia	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. B.	2 E. Indies.	1810
pilosa	. Yel. 7, S. Her. Aq.	1½ Caracacs	1829
pubescens	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. B.	2 S. Amer.	1800
repens	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. P.	1 W. Ind.	1817
sagittata	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. B.	½ W. Ind.	1820
scabra	. Yel. 7, S. Aq. P.	3 S. Amer.	1816
suffruticosa 1	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. P.	1½ India	1808
Swartziana	. Yel. 8, S. Her. Aq.	1 W. Ind.	1826
variabilis 2	. Yel. 8, S. Aq. B.	2 W. Ind.	1826
villosa	. Yel. 7, S. Her. Aq.	1 E. Ind.	1826

JUSTICIA, Linn. In honour of J. Justice, an eminent Scotch horticulturist and botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. An extensive, highly interesting, and ornamental genus of plants, which mostly flower very freely. The stove and greenhouse shrubby and herbaceous kinds grow well in any light soil, or loam and peat mixed, and may be multiplied by cuttings in sand, under a glass, the stove kinds in heat. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds must be raised in pots, in a hothouse, or hotbed frame, and when transplanted, treated as other tender annuals and biennials. The flowers, leaves, and roots of *J. Adhåtoda* are said to possess antispasmodic qualities. *J. Ecbolium* is supposed to be diuretic. *J. paniculata* is the base of the French bitter tincture called *Droge Amère*, which is highly valued for its stomachic and tonic properties. *Synonymes*: 1, *J. quadrangulàris*; 2, *J. flavicoma*; 3, *Eustachiana*; 4, *oblongata*; 5, *tinctoria*; 6, *Harráchia macrothýrsus*, *Strobilorachis glabra*, *S. prismatica*. See *Agalmýla*, *Aphelandra*, *Asystasia*, *Barlèria*, *Cyr-tánthus*, *Elytrària*, *Eránthemum*, *Phlogacínthus*, and *Strobilorachis*.

Adhåtoda	. Purp. 6, S. Ev. T.	8 Ceylon	1699
alba	. White 6, S. Ev. S.	2 E. Ind.	1816
amabilis	. White 6, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	
asperula 1	. Pink .6, S. Ev. S.	2 Indies	1829
Betónica	. White 5, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Ind.	1737
bicalyculata	. Lilac .8, S.	A. 3 E. Ind.	1775

bracteolata	Purp.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6	Caraccas	1823
calytricha 2	Yel.	2, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1824
eucrasana	Violet	5, S. Ev.	Tr. 5	Curaccas	1822
carnea	Flesh	8, S. Ev.	S. 4	Rio Jan.	1827
carthaginensis	Purp.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Carthag.	1792
ciliaris	White	7, S. Ev.	A. 1	W. Ind.	1780
coccinea	Scar.	2, S. Ev.	S. 5	S. Amer.	1770
comata	Purp.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	Jamaica	1795
cuspidata	Purp.	7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Arabia	1820
diffusa	White	5, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1816
Eebolium	Blue	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1759
echioides	Red	4, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1820
elongata	Red	5, S. Her.	P. 2	E. Ind.	1812
eustachiana	Oran.	8, S. Ev.	S. 3	St. Eustace	1799
formosa	Purp.	5, S. Ev.	S. 2		1818
furcata	Violet	4, S. Ev.	Tr. 5	Peru	1795
Gendarussa	Lilac	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	1800
geniculata	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1820
guttata	Yel.	4, S. Her.	P. 1½	E. Ind.	1828
hispidula	Yel. w.	5, S. Her.	P. 1	S. Leone	1824
humifusa	Pink	6, S. Ev.	Tr. 1	Jamaica	1820
littoralis	White	6, F. Her.	P. ½	N. Amer.	1818
hyssopifolia	Yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	Canaries	1690
imbriicata 6	Yel.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1840
Keriana 3	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1790
lanceolata	Red	4, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1818
lithospermifolia	Purp.	4, S. Ev.	Tr. 3	Peru	1796
lucida	Scar.	7, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1795
maculata	Pink	3, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1824
purpurea	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2½	W. Ind.	1823
rasulata	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1790
nemorosa	Purp.	5, S. Her.	P. 2	W. Ind.	1795
nigricans	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 5	China	1819
mutida	White	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1790
nodosa 4	Red	8, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil	1820

orchiolides	Purp.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
paniculata	Pink	7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	E. Ind.	1811
pátula	White	4, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1824
pectoralis	Purp.	5, S. Her.	P. 3	W. Ind.	1787
pedunculosa	Lilac	7, F. Her.	P. 1½	N. Amer.	1759
periploctifolia	Pink	6, S. Ev.	S. 1½	S. Amer.	1799
picta	Crim.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8	E. Ind.	1780
lurido-sanguinea	Crim.	7, S. Ev.	S. 8	E. Ind.	1780
plumbaginifolia	Violet	7, S. Ev.	Tr. 4	W. Ind.	1819
polysperma	Pa. bl.	7, G. Tr.	B. 3	E. Ind.	1818
polystachya	Pink	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Guiana	1821
procumbens	Purp.	7, S. Ev.	Tr. ½	E. Ind.	1798
pumila	Purp.	4, S. Ev.	S. ½	S. Amer.	1820
quadrifida	Scar.	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Mexico	1795
quinqueangulatis	Purp.	7, S. Ev.	Tr. 1½	E. Ind.	1820
ramosissima	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1825
reflexiflora	Purp.	6, S. Her.	P. 1	W. Ind.	1824
Roxburghiana 5	Pink	8, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1815
salicina	Red	8, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Peru	1816
salviiflora	Scar.	7, S. Ev.	S. 4	Mexico	1824
secunda	Red	6, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1793
speciosa	Purp.	8, S. Ev.	S. 4	E. Ind.	1826
thyrsiflora	Scar.	4, S. Ev.	S. 6	E. Ind.	1812
variegata	Red	5, S. Ev.	S. 2	Guiana	1825
ventricosa	W. red	6, S. Ev.	S. 4	China	1826
venusta	Purp.	6, S. Ev.	S. 5	Bengal.	
vitellina	Yel.	5, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Ind.	1818

JUVÉNULA, or PRETTY GIRL PLANT. See *Stapelia juvénula*.

K.

KABB-EL-MISK. See *Abelmöschus*.

KÄBER, or PERSIAN MUSTARD. See *Sinapis Käber*.

KADDBU. See *Melanorrhiza usitata*.

KADSURA. See *Sphaerostena*.

KÆMPFERIA, Linn. In honour of E. Kæmpfer, a German naturalist, who died in 1716. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. A curious genus of stemless plants, easily cultivated provided they are carefully watered, requiring but little when not in a growing state. They grow best in sandy loam and peat mixed, and are easily increased by division of the roots.

angustifolia	W. blue	3, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1797
elegans	Purple	5, S. Her.	P. 1	Pegu	1828
Galinga	W. pur.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1728
latifolia	White	5, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1803
marginata	Blue	7, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1822
ovalifolia	Blue	6, S. Her.	P. 1	Malacca	1822
pandurata	Purple	10, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1797
Roscoeana	White	10, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1827
rotunda	Red wt.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1764

KÁFAL. See *Balsamodendron Káfal*.

KAGENECKIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Count Frederick Kagenéck, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. *K. cratægoides* is a very tall ornamental-growing tree, succeeding in loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings will strike readily in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonyme* 1, *K. cratægifolia*.

cratægoides 1	White 5,	F. Ev.	T. 60	Chile	1831
oblonga	White 6,	G. Ev.	S. 10	Chile	1830

KAHROBA, or ARTIFICIAL AMBER. See *Elæocarpus Copalliferus*.

KAIL, or WINTER GREENS. See *Brassica*.

KAKATENO. See *Dacrydium taxifolium*.

KAKI, or JAPAN MEDLAR. See *Diospyros Kaki*.

KÁKI-KÁTEA is the *Dacrydium excelsum*.

KALADANA. See *Pharbitis carulea*.

KALAF WATER is prepared from the catkins of *Salvia aegyptiaca*.

KALA-KANGNEE, or KORAKANG. See *Setaria italica*.

KALANCHØE, Adanson. The Chinese name of one of the species. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. This is a pretty genus of succulent plants, requiring but little water when not in a free-growing state. They appear to do best in a mixture of loam and sand. They are very easily increased by cuttings, which should be taken off, and laid to dry for a short time before planting; they will then root in a few days. *Synonymes* 1, *Verea acutiflora*; 2, *V. crenata*; 3, *Crassula rotundifolia*.

acutiflora 1	White 3,	S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1806
egyptiaca	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Egypt	1820
ceratophylla	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	China	1820
crenata 2	Yel.	8, S. Ev.	S. 2	S. Leone	1793
laciniata	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	1781
rotundifolia 3	White 7,	S. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1820
spatulata	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	China	1820
varians	Yel.	7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Ind.	

KALI, or SALT-WORT. See *Salsóla Káli*.

KÁLIFORM, formed like *Salsóla Káli*, a sea-coast plant.

KÁLMIA, Linn. In honour of Peter Kalm, professor at Abo, in Sweden, and author of Travels

in America, 1753. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. The plants of this genus rank among the most handsome of our hardy shrubs. They do best when grown in a peat soil, though they will grow in a very sandy loam; they may be increased by layers or seeds, and when raised from the latter, they require the same treatment as that recommended for *Rhododendron*.

<i>angustifolia</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer. 1736
<i>foliis-variegatis</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer.
<i>minima</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 1½	N. Amer.
<i>nana</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer.
<i>ovata</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer.
<i>pinnata</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 1½	N. Amer.
<i>rosea</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer.
<i>rubra</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer.
<i>cuneata</i>	W. red	8, H. Ev. S. 2	Carolina 1820
<i>glabra</i>	Purple	4, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1767
<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	Red	.4, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1812
<i>hirta</i>	Red	.8, H. Ev. S. 1½	N. Amer. 1786
<i>latifolia</i>	Red	.6, H. Ev. S. 6	N. Amer. 1734

KALOSÁNTHE, *Haworth*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. A truly handsome genus of succulent plants, well worthy of extensive cultivation for the beauty of their flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Globoseæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crassula coccinea*; 2, *C. versicolor*.

<i>bleolor</i>	Yel. scr.	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
<i>biconvexa</i>	White	.7, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1823
<i>capitata</i>	White	.7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
<i>coccinea</i> 1	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1710
<i>flore-albo</i>	White	.7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1811
<i>cymosa</i>	Red	.8, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1800
<i>flava</i>	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1802
<i>jasminea</i>	White	.4, G. Ev. S. ¾	C. G. H.	1815
<i>media</i>	Red	.6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1810
<i>odoratissima</i>	Pink	.6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1798
<i>versicolor</i> 2	White	.5, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H.	1817

KALUMBO ROOT, or **CALUMBA ROOT**, is *Cocculus palmatus*.

KANGAROO APPLE. See *Solanum laciniatum*.

KANGAROO GRASS. See *Anthistria australis*.

KANGURU VINE. See *Cissus antarctica*.

KANTEN, or **TSANTJAN** (*Fucus cartilaginosa*) is used in China as a substitute for eatable birds' nests.

KARA, or **KARAT TREE**. See *Erythrina abyssinica*.

KARÁTAS. See *Bromelia Karátas*.

KARÁTTO. See *Agave Karátto*.

KARÉLINIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant of the easiest culture in the open border.

<i>caspia</i>	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Caspia.
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KAU APPLE. See *Diospyros Kaki*.

KAÜKI. See *Mimosa Kaüki*.

KAULFÜSSIA, *Blume*. In honour of Frederick Kaulfuss, M.D., professor of botany at Halle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *K. amelloides* is a pretty annual, with bright blue flowers, succeeding well in any light loamy soil.

amelloides	. Blue	. 7, H.	A. 1 C. G. H.	. 1819
æsculifolia	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1½ I. of Leyte.	

KAVA, a drink made from the roots of *Piper methysticum*.

KAWA. See *Libocedrus Doniana*.

KATO UMUR PANJANG. See *Glaphyria nitida*.

KAWRY TREE OF NEW ZEALAND. See *Dammara australis*.

KECKSIES. A common name for the hollow stalks of umbelliferous plants.

KEEL. When the midrib of a leaf or petal is sharp, and elevated externally, it is called a keel.

KEFERSTEINIA. See *Zygopetalum*.

KEG FIG OF JAPAN is the fruit of *Diospyros Kaki*. **KELP**, barilla, soda, potash, and Alicant soda, are all supplied by the various species of *Salsola*.

KENNÉDYA, *Ventenat*. In honour of Mr. Kennedy, formerly of the firm of Lee and Kennedy, the once celebrated nurserymen of Hammer-smith. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very beautiful genus of conservatory or greenhouse climbers, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat, and easily propagated from cuttings of the young wood in sand, in a little bottom heat, with a glass over them. *Synonymes*: 1, *K. dilatata*; 2, *latifolia*; 3, *extima*; 4, *Campotesma rubicunda*. See *Campotesma*, *Hardenbergia*, *Physallobium*, and *Zichya*.

apetala		Apetal	5, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. Hol.	1824
coccinea		Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	10 N. Hol.	1803
Comptoniana	Blue	.4, G. Ev. Tw.	10 N. Hol.	1803	
heterophylla	Purple	5, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. Hol.	1824	
inophylla 1	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. Hol.	1824	
macrophylla	Purple	4, G. Ev. Tw.	10 S. River	1835	
Makoyana	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. Tw.	5 S. River		
Marryatæ	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Tw.	4 Australia	1834	
monophylla	Purple	5, G. Ev. Tw.	6 N. Hol.	1790	
longeracemosa	Pink	.4, G. Ev. Tw.	3 N. S. W.	1828	
negricans	Pur. gr.	3, G. Ev. Tw.	3 N. Hol.	1832	
ovata 2	Purple	6, G. Ev. Tw.	6 N. Hol.	1818	
parviflora	Purple	4, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. Hol.	1824	
prostrata	Scarlet	4, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. S. W.	1790	
minor	Red	.6, G. Ev. Cr.	2 N. Hol.	1836	
rubicunda	Dk. red	6, G. Ev. Tw.	6 N. S. W.	1788	
sericea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	4 N. Hol.	1824	
splendens 4	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. Tw.	5 N. S. W.		
Sterlingii	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. Tw.	3 S. River	1834	
tabacina 3	Scarlet	5, G. Ev. Tw.	4 S. River	1845	
violacea	Violet	5, G. Ev. Tw.	4 S. River		

KENTROPHÝLLUM, *De Candolle*. From *kentron*, a sharp point, and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Carthamus arboreus*; 2, *C. lanatus*, *centauræa*, *lanata*; 3, *Heraclantha cretica*; 4, *Carthamus creticus*, *Heraclantha taurica*.

<i>arborescens</i> 1	Yel.	.7, F. Ev. S. 1½	Spain	1731
<i>glaucom</i>	Purp.	6, H.	A. 2 Iberia	1818
<i>lanatum</i> 2	Yel.	.7, H.	A. 2 S. Europe	1696
<i>Lisicaulon</i> 3	Wh. b.	6, H.	A. 1½ Candia	1781
<i>violacea</i> 4	Yel.	.6, H.	A. 1½ Tauria	1818

KERMES OAK. See *Quercus coccifera*.

KÉRNERA, *Mea*. J. S. Kerner, a German writer on Botany. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. See *Cochlearia*.

KÉRRIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Mr. Kerr, some time superintendent of the botanic garden in Ceylon. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. This truly beautiful plant is an old and well-known inhabitant of our gardens; it will grow in any common soil, and cuttings of the young wood taken off at a joint will root readily if planted under a hand-glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cochorus japonicus*; 2, *Cochorus japonicus flore pleno*.

<i>japonica</i> 1	Yel.	all H. Ev. S. 4	Japan	1700
<i>flore-pleno</i> 2	Yel.	6, H. Ev. S. 4	Japan	1700

KETCHUP is made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.

CHAIR TREE. See *Acacia Catechu*.

KHEU, or **VARNISH TREE OF MUNIPER**, is *Melastomorrhæa usitata*.

KHUS. See *Andiherum muricatum*.

KIDBROOK ELM. See *Ulmus campestris virens*.

KIDNEY-BEAN. See *Phaseolus*.

KIDNEY-VETCH. See *Anthyllis*.

KIELMEYERA, *Martius*. In honour of C. F. D. Kielmeyer, a great patron of botany. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. A beautiful plant, growing in a mixture of turfy loam and sand; and increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a hand-glass in heat.

excelsa . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1833

KIGGELARIA, *Linn.* In honour of Francis Kiggelaar, a Dutch botanical author. *Linn.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiaceæ*. Plants only worth cultivating in general collections; they are of common culture, and increase by cuttings.

africana . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 10 C. G. H. 1633
integrifolia . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 10 C. G. H. 1819

KILLINGA. See *Kyllinga*.

KINA-KINA, or **QUININE**, is the bark of several species of *Cinchona*.

KINGIA. After Capt. Philip King, a naval officer employed on the coast of New Holland. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Juncaceæ*. Pot in any light rich soil, and keep in an airy part of the greenhouse.

australis . . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ Australia 1830

KING'S CUPS, or **BUTTERCUPS.** See *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *acris*.

KINO AFRICAN. See *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

KINO EAST INDIAN. See *Pterocarpus marsipium*.

KIRGANELIA, *Jussieu*. From *Kirganeli*, the name of the plant in Malabar. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. This plant will grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist bottom heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phyllanthus kirganelia*.

elegans . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Maurit. . . 1820

KIRSCHENWASSER is prepared from the fruit of *Cerasus avium*.

KISSI. See *Camellia Kissi*.

KISSING COMFITS OF FALSTAFF are the candied roots of *Eryngium maritimum*.

KITAIBELIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Paul Kitaibel, M.D., professor of botany at Pesth, in Hungary. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. A tall, mallow-like, herbaceous plant, succeeding in any common soil, and easily increased by seeds, which it ripens in abundance.

vitifolia . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 5 Hungary 1808

KITAP OF CHINA is the *Sida hispida*.

KLEINHÖVIA, *Linn.* In honour of M. Kleinhoff, formerly director of the botanic garden in Java. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. A handsome species, flowering throughout the year, and seldom being without fruit, which is, however, of little value. It succeeds

well in peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

hospita . . . Pink . all S. Ev. T. 20 Moluccæ . 1800.

KLENIA. Named by Linnæus, in honour of James Henry Klein, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of this genus are of very little interest, and of the simplest culture and propagation. See *Cacalia* and *Kuhnia*.

viridiflora . . . Green . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1823
colorata, *Porophyllum*, *ruderalis*, *suffruticosa*, *tagetoides*.

KLÜGIA, *Schlecht.* In honour of Dr. William Klug, a lover of botany. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. A small genus divided from *Wulfenia*. The species thrive in a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and peat, and require plenty of moisture when in a state of growth. Increase is by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Wulfenia Notoniæna*, *Glossanthus Notoniæna*, *G. malabarica*.

Notoniæna 1 . . . Blue . all S. Ev. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1843

KNÄPPIA, *Smith.* In compliment to Mr. M. Knapp, a writer on British grasses. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*. This is one of the least of the British grasses, and merely requires sowing in any common soil.

agrostidea . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 4 Wales, sa. pl.

KNAPWEED. See *Centauræa scabiosa*.

KNAPWEED. See *Centauræa Jacea*.

KNAUTIA, *Coulter.* In honour of C. Knaut, a physician, and botanical author at Halle, in Saxony, who died in 1694. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, growing in any soil or situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scabiosa arvensis*; 2, *S. collina*; 3, *S. ciliata*; 4, *S. diversifolia*; 5, *S. hybrida*; 6, *S. montana*; 7, *S. orientalis*; 8, *S. propinqua*; 9, *S. sylvatica*; 10, *S. integrifolia*; 11, *S. longifolia*.

arvensis 1 . . . Bl. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., corn fld.
collina 2 . . . Bluish 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Europe . 1819
vulgaris . . . Bluish 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. pastures.
âtre-pleno . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., gardens.
campestris . . . Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Poland . 1824
ciliata 3 . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Moravia . 1802
diversifolia 4 . . . Violet . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Transylv. 1826
hybrida 5 . . . Pa. pur. 6, H. A. 2 S. Eur. . 1819
montana 6 . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus . 1820
orientalis 7 . . . Red . 8, H. A. 1 Levant . 1713
propinqua 8 . . . Purple 8, H. A. 2 Levant . 1768
sylvatica 9 . . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Europe . 1633
integrifolia 10 } Cream 7, H. Her. P. 3 Europe . 1748
longifolia 11 } Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary 1802
Salcidi . . . Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1823

KNAWEL. See *Scleranthus*.

KNEED, or **KNEE-JOINTED**, bent like the knee-joint.

KNEE PINE. See *Pinus pumilio nana*.

KNIGHTIA, *R. Brown.* In honour of the late distinguished president of the Horticultural Society, Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., F.R.S., &c., who died in 1838. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This is described as a fine ornamental tree, requiring much the same treatment as *Hakea*, and some other New Holland genera.

excelsa . . . Fle-h . 5, G. Ev. T. 10 N. Zeal. . . 1824

KNIGHT'S STAR. See *Hippeastrum*.

KNIPHOFIA, *Mnch.* See *Tritoma*.

KNOB TANG, or SEA-WHISTLE. See *Fucus nodosus*.

KNOT-GRASS. See *Illecebrum*.

KNOTTED MARJORUM. See *Origanum Majorana*.

KNOWLTONIA, *Salisbury*. After Thomas Knowlton, once curator of the botanic garden at Eltham. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceae*. Curious species, but of no great beauty. They succeed well in loam and peat, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Addis hirsuta*; 2, *A. capensis*.

daucifolia . . . Yel. grn. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1822
gracilis . . . Yel. grn. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
hirsuta 1 . . . Yel. grn. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
rigida 2 . . . Yel. grn. 4, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1820
vesicatoria . . . Yel. grn. 3, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1801

KNÓXIA, *Linn.* In honour of Robert Knox, who lived many years in Ceylon, and published a relation of it in 1781. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. The species of this genus are rather ornamental, and succeed well in sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings planted in mould or sand, under a glass, will root readily. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spermacoce Roxburghii*; 2, *K. corymbosa*, *S. sumatrensis*; 3, *K. umbellata*, *S. tères*.

exserta . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. ½ Ceylon . . . 1823
lævis 1 . . . Pink 7, S. A. ½ Bengal . . . 1818
sumatrensis 2 White 7, S. Ev. S. ½ E. Ind. . . 1818
tères 3 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. ½ E. Ind. . . 1820
zeylanica . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. ½ Ceylon . . . 1826

KOBRESIA, *Willdenow*. After Dr. Kobres, a German, and a great promoter of botany. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. A mere weed, of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sclenus monoica*—*caricina* 1.

KÓCHIA, *Roth*. In honour of M. Koch, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. The species of this genus are not possessed of much beauty. The seed has only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chenopodium arenarium*.

arenaria 1 . . . Wt. gr. 5, H. A. 1 Hungary . 1822
dasyantha . . . Green 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus . 1823
criophora . . . Green 6, H. A. ½ Spain . . . 1823
hyssopifolia . . . Green 7, H. A. ½ Siberia . 1801
latifolia . . . Green 6, H. A. 1 Egypt . . 1836
muricata . . . Green 7, H. A. 1 Egypt . . 1773
prostrata . . . Green 7, H. De. Cr. 2 S. Eur. . 1780
scoparia . . . Green 6, H. A. 3 Greece . 1629
sedoides . . . Green 5, H. A. 2 Crimea . 1821
trigyna . . . Green 6, H. A. 3 Spain . . 1804

KÖHLERIA, *Link.* Named in honour of M. Köhler, professor of natural history at Mayence. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Mere weeds, of the commonest cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aira cristata*.

glabra 1 . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass 1 Brit., pastures.
egyptiaca, *brachystachya*, *cristata*, *glauca*, *grandiflora*, *hirsuta*, *hispida*, *lobata*, *macrantha*, *pennsylvanica*, *phleoides*, *pubescens*, *tuberosa*, *vallesiaca*, *villosa*.

KÆLPÍNIA. See *Lapsana*.

KÉNIGIA. *Linnæus* named this genus after Samuel Kœnig, a Swiss mathematician. *Linn.* 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. This is a

curious inconspicuous species, of greater rarity than beauty; it will grow sown in any common soil in the open border.

islandica . . . Apetal 4, H. A. ½ Iceland . 1773

KOHATIA, *De Candolle*. In memory of Francis Kohaut, a botanical collector. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Not worthy of cultivation. For culture, see *Oldenlandia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedyotis gracilis*, *H. fusca*.
gracilis 1 . . . White 6, S. A. 1 Nepaul . . 1828

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP-STEMMED CABBAGE. See *Brassica*.

KOLA NUTS. See *Sterculia acuminata* and *tomentosa*.

KÓLBEA. See *Melanthium*.

KOLEHO FRUIT. See *Saurauja*.

KOLREUTERIA, *Linn.* In honour of the celebrated German botanist, J. G. Kolreuter. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. This is a very handsome plant, growing well in any common soil; it should be planted in a sheltered situation, as it will not flower if too much exposed; it is readily increased by layers or cuttings of the roots.

paniculata . . . Yel. 7, H. De. T. 10 China . . 1763

KO-NA, or AFRICAN ARROW POISON. See *Echites africana*.

KÓNIGA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Charles Konig, F.R.S., L.S., superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. *K. maritima variegata* is a pretty little under-shrub; it grows in any common soil, and may be increased by cuttings planted under a glass. *K. maritima* is increased from seed sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Algisum maritimum*, *Adysetum maritimum*, *Glyce maritima*.

maritima . . . White 7, H. A. ½ Eng., sea co.
variegata . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. ½ Gardens.

KOOCHLA, or POISON NUT. See *Strigchnos Nux Vomica*.

KOPEH, or TARA ROOTS. See *Colocasia macrorrhiza*.

KÓPSIA, *Blume*. Named after Professor Kops, the author of a botanical dictionary of reputation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. A genus bearing flowers not unlike the stove species of *Vinca*; very ornamental, and produced several times in the year. It grows freely in a mixture of heath mould and light sandy soil, and is propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cérbera fruticosa*.
fruticosa . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Pegu . . 1818

KOSHEL, or GINGER-GRASS. See *Anathærium nardus*.

KOUMÉ. See *Ampelocycos scandens*.

KOWAIN GUTUKAKA. See *Clianthus puniceus*.

KRAMERIA, *Læsting*. In honour of J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer, two German botanists. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceae*. This is an ornamental shrub, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The species is tonic, and excessively astringent.

pauciflora . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1824

KREYSIGIA, *Reichenbach*. Named after F. L. Kreyzig, a German botanist, author of a treatise on the comparison of animal and vegetable life. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. A pretty half-hardy herbaceous plant, bearing delicate rose-coloured flowers. It will grow in any light soil, and is increased by division.

multiflora . . . Rose . 6, G. Her. P. N. S. W. 1823

KRIGIA, *Schreber*. In honour of Mr. David Kreig, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *K. virginica* is rather a pretty little grassy-leaved annual; it, as well as *K. caroliniana*, has only to be sown in spring, in any open loamy soil. The other species will grow well in the same kind of soil, and may be increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tróximum virginicum*; 2, *Hyóseris caroliniana*; 3, *Tróximum Dandelion*; 4, *Hyóseris virginica*.

virginica 4 . . . Yellow 6, H. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Amer. 1811
amplexicaulis 1, *caroliniana* 2, *Dandelion* 3.

KRUBERA, *Hoffmann*. After John Julius Kruber, M.D., a promoter of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The seed of this species only requires sowing in a light soil in the open border, in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ulospérmum dichotomum*.

leptophylla . . . White 6, H. A. S. Eur. 1596

KRUBUT. See *Rafflesia Arnoldi*.

KUCHOO, or **GAGLEE**. See *Arum maculatum*.

KÜHNIA, *Linn.* In honour of Adam Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnæus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental little plants, succeeding well in a mixture of peat

and sandy loam, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crilónia Kuhnia*; 2, *C. eupatorioides*; 3, *Kleinia linearifolia*, *Jasmea linearis*.

Crilónia 1 . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. 1816
eupatorioides 2 . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Amer. 1812
linearifolia 3 . . . White 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Brazil . 1829
rosmarinifolia . . . White 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$ Cuba . 1828

KULIT, or **CLOVE CINNAMON**. See *Cinnamó-mum Cutiláwan*.

KUM QUAT. See *Citrus japonica*.

KUNDA OIL TREE. See *Carapa guineensis*.

KÚNTHIA. Humboldt named this genus in honour of his friend Charles Sigismund Kunth, a famous Prussian botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is described as an ornamental palm, growing in any rich mould, and increased only by seeds.

montana . . . Straw . 4, S. Palm. 10 N. Grenada . 1820

KUTULEGEE. See *Cedrela*.

KÝDIA, *Roxburgh*. In honour of Colonel Robert Kyd, the first director of the Calcutta botanic garden. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. An ornamental genus, succeeding well in light turfy loam and peat, well mixed; and increased by cuttings, not too ripe, planted in sand, under a glass, on a bottom heat.

calycina . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 25 E. Ind. . 1818
fratérna . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1823

KYLLÍNGIA, *Linn.* In honour of P. Kylling, a Danish botanist, who died in 1696. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Mere weeds, of the simplest culture—*brevifolia*, *cruciformis*, *intermedia*, *monocéphala*, *odorata*, *polycéphala*, *triceps*, *uncinata*.

L.

LABARIA plant of Demarara. See *Dracontium polyphyllum*.

LABDANUM. See *Cistus Ladaniferus* and *ereticus*.

LABÉLLUM, the front segment of an orchidaceous or other flower, the lower petal, the lip.

LABIATE, having a lip, or lips.

LABIATÆ. An extensive and very natural group of plants, so named by Jussieu and others from the ordinary form of the corollæ. See *Lamiaceæ*.

LABICHÈA, *Guadichaud*. In memory of M. Labiche, an officer in the French ship *Uranie*, who accompanied Freycinet in his voyage round the world; he died on his passage to the Moluccas. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These shrubs will thrive in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings will root if planted in a pot of sand, with a glass placed over them.

bipunctata . . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1843
diversifolia . . . Yel. 3, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1842
lanceolata . . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1837
punctata . . . Yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. . 1848

LABIOSA, large, or broad-lipped.

LABÍŖIA, *Lindley*. From *labris*, a spoon, in allusion to the divisions of the corolla resembling the bowl of a small spoon. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. A stove shrub of little beauty, requiring to be grown in bottom heat, of very slow growth, and the roots must not be disturbed during their period of activity. In winter little water is required. It is increased by seeds.

pothoina . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 China . 1844

LABIUM, a lip.

LABLAE, *Adan.* See *Lablavia*.

LABLÁVIA, *Adanson*. *Lablab* is the Arabic name of *Convolvulus*, with which this has no affinity except in the twining habit. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The seeds of the annual kinds may be sown in pots, and kept in the hothouse until May, when, if the weather is fine, they may be planted in a sheltered situation in the open ground, and supported in the same way as scarlet-runners. The greenhouse species are readily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dolichos cultratus*; 2, *D. albus*; 3, *D. Bengalensis*, *Lablab bengalensis*; 4, *L. purpureus*, *D. purpureus*; 5, *D. Lablab*.

cultrata 1 . . . White 7, G. Tw. A. 8 Japan . 1816
leucocarpa . . . White 7, S. Tw. A³ 8 E. Ind. . 1816
microcarpa . . . Purp. 7, S. Tw. A. 8 E. Ind. . 1818
nankinica . . . White 7, G. Tw. A. 8 China . 1714
perennans 2 . . . White 7, G. De. Tw. 8 China . 1820

- vulgaris 5 . . Violet 7, S. De. Tw. 8 E. Ind. . 1794
 albiflora 3 . . White 8, S. De. Tw. 8 E. Ind. . 1800
 purpurea 4 . . Purp. 7, S. De. Tw. 10 E. Ind. . 1790

LABRADOR TEA. See *Ledum*.

LABRÚSCA. See *Vitis Labrusca*.

LABURNUM. See *Cytisus Laburnum*.

LAC, or EAST INDIAN KINO is procured from insects which abound on *Butea frondosa* and *superba*.

LACÆNA, *Lindley*. This was one of the names of Helen, and may be applied to this plant on account of its beauty; but it may also be derived from *lakis*, a cleft, in allusion to the divisions of the lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A fine plant, bearing a strong likeness to the pendulous *Peristèreæ*: it should receive similar treatment to *Stanhopea*.

bicolor . . Grnsh. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1½ Guatemala 1843

LACATHÆA. See *Gordonia*.

LACE-BARK TREE. See *Lagetta lintearia*.

LACEPÉDIA, *H. B. and K.* In honour of Count Lacepede, the distinguished naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocrateæ*. A handsome tree, with fragrant flowers, growing in any light soil, and easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Triceratium tinifolia*, *Triceros calapensis*.

insignis . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Mexico . 1847

LACERATE, } torn, appearing torn.
 LACERATED, }

LACERATELY-TOOTHED, toothed in a coarse irregular manner.

LACHENALIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of W. de la Chenal, a botanical author. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is a genus of pretty, though rather diminutive plants, seldom attaining a foot in height. They bear flowers remarkably well, and may be made to flower at almost any season. The soil best adapted to the growth of these plants is a mixture of peat and sand. Care must be taken to give them little or no water when not in a growing state. They may be increased by offsets or by seeds. See *Drimia* and *Zuccagnia*.

- amauinea . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
 angustifolia . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1793
 aerea . . Or. yel. 3, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H.
 bifolia . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1813
 contaminata . . Pink . 3, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1774
 flava . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 fragrans . . Wt. red 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1798
 glauca . . Pur. red 5, H. Bl. P. 3 Persia 1825
 glauca . . Grn. wt. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
 hyacinthoides . . Wht. red 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1812
 isopétala . . Wt. pur. 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1804
 lanceifolia . . Wht. gr. 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1818
 liliiflora . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
 luteola . . Pink . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1798
 lucida . . Yel. red 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 maculata . . Yel. red 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 mutabilis . . Blue 11, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1825
 nervosa . . Pink . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1810
 orchidoides . . Grn. wt. 3, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1752
 pallida . . Pa. bl. 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1782
 minor . . Pa. bl. 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1782
 pétala . . W. pink 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1795
 péndula . . Red yel. 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1789
 maculata . . Red yel. 4, F. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1789
 punctata . . Purple 5, F. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1824
 purpurea . . Purple 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1826
 purpureo-cœrteia . . Purple 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1798
 pusilla . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1825

- pustulata . . Pur. gr. 2, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 quadricolor . . Sc. yel. 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 colorata . . Sc. yel. 4, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1774
 racemosa . . Wt. grn. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1811
 rosea . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1800
 rubida . . Red . 9, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1803
 serotina . . Pink . 8, F. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1820
 sessiliflora . . Red . 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1804
 tricolor . . Red yel. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
 unicolor . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1806
 uniflora . . Wht. bl. 3, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1795
 violacea . . Violet . 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795

LACHNÆA, *Linn.* Derived from *lachne*, down; alluding to the downy clothing of the corolla. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelææ*. Interesting Cape plants, with pretty woolly heads of white or purple flowers. They succeed well in sandy peat, with the pots carefully drained; and young plants may be obtained from cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gnidia filamentosa*; 2, *Passerina conglomerata*.

- buxifolia 1 . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
 conglomerata 2 . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1773
 ericœphala . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1793
 glauca . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
 purpurea . . Purp. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800

LACHNANTHES, *Ellis*. From *lachne*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flowers, which are woolly. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hemodorææ*. A pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Dilatris*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dilatris tinctoria*, *D. Heritiera*.

tinctoria 1 . . Pink 7, G. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1812

LACHRYMA, weeping, drooping.

LACINIATE, jagged, cut.

LACISTEMÆÆ, or LACISTEMADS. A small order of dwarf trees and shrubs, natives of low damp places in the woods of tropical America.

LACISTEMA, *Swartz*. See *Nematospermum*.

LACTUCA, *Linn.* Derived from *lac*, milk; on account of the milky juice which exudes from the plants when broken. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Among others, this genus contains the well-known "Lettuce," with the culture of which every one is familiar. *L. viridis* yields an extract resembling opium in its qualities, but less likely to produce the consequences attending the use of that drug. *Synonyme*: 1, *sonchoides*.

- crispa . . Yel. 6, H. A. 3 . 1570
 intybacea . . Yel. 7, H. A. 3 S. Amer. . 1791
 palmata . . Yel. 6, H. A. 3 . 1683
 quercina . . Yel. 5, H. A. 3 Sweden . 1686
 sativa . . Yel. 6, H. A. 3 . 1562
 segusiâna . . Purp. 7, H. A. 3 Piedmont . 1822
 virosa . . Yel. 7, H. A. 3 Brit., ch. banks
 altissima, augustana, canadensis, Charsii, cicchorifolia 1, crêtica, elongata, graminea, indica, integrifolia 1, maculata, perennis, sagittata, saligna, scariola, sonchifolia, stricta, tenerrima, tuberosa, villosa, viminea.

LACTUCARIUM. An extract procured from the species of *Lactuca*, very much resembling opium in its qualities, and used as medicine in cases where poppy opium is inadmissible.

LACTESCENT, yielding milky juice.

LACUNÆ, little pits, or depressions; applied to vessels when they are full of air.

LACUNOSE, covered with pits, or depressions.

LACUSTRIS, growing in lakes or pools.

LADANUM. See *Cistus Ladaniferus*, *Créticus*, and *Lédon*.

LADIES' BEDSTRAW. See *Pharnaceum Mollugo*.

LADIES' MANTLE. See *Alchemilla*.

LADIES' SLIPPER. See *Cypripedium*.

LADY'S SMOCK. See *Cardamine*.

LADIES' TRACES. See *Neottia spiralis*.

LADIES' TRACES. See *Spiranthes*.

LADY FERN. See *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

LÆLIA. Named by Lindley, who does not give the derivation. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are splendid plants, approaching in beauty to some of the finer *Cattleyas*. The sepals and petals of *L. anceps*, and its variety, are pale lilac; the central lobe of the labellum is a beautiful deep purple, and the mouth of the tubular part yellow and white. *L. grandiflora* bears fine showy yellow flowers, but is found rather difficult to grow. All the other species are of easy cultivation, requiring precisely the same treatment as their rivals, the *Cattleyas*. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. caulescens*; 2, *Grahamei*; 3, *Cattleya Perrinii*, *caulescens*.

acuminata	. Pksh. wt. 6, S. Epi. 2	Mexico	. . 1840
albida	. . . White	. 8, S. Epi. 1½	Oaxaca . . 1838
anceps	. . . Ro. pur. 12, S. Epi. 1½	Mexico	. . 1833
Barkeriana	. Purple	12, S. Epi. 1½	Mexico . . 1833
autumnalis	. Red	. 9, S. Epi. 2½	Mexico . . 1836
Bryslina	. Purple	. 8, S. Epi. 1	
caulescens	. Blue	. 8, S. Epi. 1	Costa Rica 1838
candida	. . . White	. 6, S. Epi. 1½	Bolanos . . 1840
incarnata	. Red	. 6, S. Epi. 1½	Bolanos . . 1840
caulescens	. Yellow	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . 1838
cinnabarina	. Rd-h. or. 5, S. Epi. 2	Brazil	. . 1836
erythrobilbon	. Yellow	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . 1843
flava	. . . Yellow	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . 1841
furfuracea	. Rose	. 11, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . 1838
grandiflora	. Yellow	10, S. Epi. 1	Xalapa . . 1849
gracilis	. . . Yellow	. 8, S. Epi. 1	Bahia . . 1849
Lindeni	. Pa. rose	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Cuba . . 1849
majalis	. 2 . . . Violet	. 5, S. Epi. ¾	Mexico . . 1838
peduncularis	. Violet	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . . 1841
Perrinii	. 3 . . . Lilac	. 9, S. Epi. 1½	Brazil . . 1835
purpurascens	. Pink	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . 1838
rubescens	. . . Pink	. 5, S. Epi. ¾	Mexico . . 1840
rupesstris	. . . Violet	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . 1840
superbiens	. Pk. vio. 11, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala	1840
Turneri	. Purple	. 9, S. Epi. ¾	Brazil . .
virens	. . . Green	10, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . 1843
xanthina	. . . Yellow	. 6, S. Epi. ¾	Brazil . . 1858

LÆLIOPSIS, *Paxton*. See *Cattleya*.

LÆTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Jean de Laet, of Antwerp, who published a Latin history of America, dedicated to King Charles I. of England. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiaceæ*. Rather a pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Ladla*.

Thamnia . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4, W. Ind. . . 1824

LÆTUS, cheerful, bright.

LÆVIGATUS, smooth, soft.

LAGÁSICA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Don Mariana Lagasca, professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty little plant, requiring precisely the same treatment as other stove annuals. See *Noccea*.

mollis . . . White . 7, S. A. 2 S. Amer. . . 1815

LAGENARIA, *Seringe*. From *lagna*, a bottle; because of the bottle-shaped fruit of some of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The well-known vegetable, the "Gourd," is the produce of this species and

its varieties; for culture, &c., see *Cucurbita*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cucurbita Lagenaria*.

vulgaris	1 . . . Yel.	. 8, H. Tr. A. 10	India . . 1597
clavata	. . . Yel.	. 8, H. Tr. A. 10	India . . 1597
depressa	. . . Yel.	. 8, H. Tr. A. 10	India . . 1597
courgourda	. Yel.	. 8, H. Tr. A. 10	India . . 1597
turbinata	. Yel.	. 8, H. Tr. A. 10	India . . 1597

LAGENOPHORA, *Endl.* From *lagnos*, a flask, and *phoros*, bearing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

Forstieri . . . Yel. pur. 5, G. Her. P. 2 New Zea. 1837

LAGERSTRÆMIA, *Linn.* In honour of Magnus Lagerström, of Gottenburgh. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. A most splendid genus of plants, especially *L. reginae*, the flowers of which are produced in panicles; they are at first pale rose-coloured, and gradually deepen to a beautiful purple. The soil best adapted to these plants is a mixture of peat and loam. All the species, except *L. indica* and its variety, are rather difficult to cultivate; they require a strong heat, and very little water in winter. In summer, they grow freely, and require plenty of room to grow, with a good supply of water; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

elegans	. . . Lilac	. 6, S. De. S. 10	E. Ind. . . 1841
grandiflora	. Red	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. . . 1818
indica	. . . Flesh	. 7, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind. . . 1759
rosea	. . . Rose	. 8, G. Ev. S. 10	China . . 1825
parviflora	. White	. 8, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. . . 1818
reginae	. . . Red	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. . . 1792

LAGETTA, *Jussieu*. *Lagetto* is the name of the species in Jamaica. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæceæ*. This species grows well in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Daphne Lagetta*.

lutearia . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . . 1793

LAGOECIA, *Linn.* From *lagos*, a hare, and *oikos*, a house; the seeds enveloped in the hairy involucre have been compared to young leverets. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The seeds of this plant should be sown soon after they are ripe, in autumn, because if deferred till spring, they commonly remain a year, and sometimes longer, before they grow.

cuminoides . Grn. wht. 6, H. A. 1 Levant 1640

LAGONYCHIMUM, *Bieberstein*. From *lagos*, a hare, and *onychion*, a little nail; in allusion to the spines on the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This plant will succeed in a warm situation in the open border, if protected by a mat in severe weather in winter. It may be increased either by seeds, layers, or cuttings, taken off at a joint when very young, and planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acacia Stephaniana*, *Mimosa micrantha*.

Stephanianum . Yel. . 7, F. De. S. 10 Persia . . 1816

LAGOPUS. See *Ochroma Lagopus*.

LAGOPUS, resembling the foot of a hare.

LAGOSERIS, *Bieberstein*. From *lagos*, a hare, and *seris*, succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Obscure plants, of the simplest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crœpis nemausensis*.



See *Borkhausia* and *Crêpis*—*nemausensis* 1, *taurica*.

LAGUNÆA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Andreas Laguna, a Spanish physician and botanist of the sixteenth century. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Annuals of no interest; they will grow in any light loamy soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. angulata*. See *Amiröla* and *Hibiscus*—*lobata*, *sinuata* 1.

LAGUNÄRIA, *Endl.* So called from the resemblance of this genus to *Lagunæa*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Handsome conservatory shrubs, growing in a mixture of sand and light loam, and increased by cuttings planted in pots of sand, and placed in heat, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hibiscus lilacinus*; 2, *H. Patersonii*, *Fugösia lilacinus*.

euneiformis . . . Lilac . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1837
ilacina 1 . . . Lilac . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1832
Patersonii 2 . . . Fla.col. 6, S. Ev. T. 12 Norfolk I. . 1792

LAGUNCULÄRIA, *De Candolle*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Bucida*.

racemosa . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1825

LAGURUS, *Linn.* From *lagos*, a hare, and *oura*, a tail; on account of the resemblance of its heads. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A mere weed, growing in any soil or situation. *ovatus* . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1 N. Hol. . 1820

LAHÄYA, *Ræmer* and *Schultes*. In honour of M. Lahaye, a diligent botanical gardener. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecbraceæ*. This is a genus of rather pretty plants. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds grow well in sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings planted in sand. The annuals require similar treatment to other hardy and tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hagea alsinifolia*; 2, *Möllia aristata*; 3, *M. diffusa*, *Illecbrum discoricatum*; 4, *I. latifolium*; 5, *Hagea polycarpoides*.

alsinifolia 1 . . . White 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1817
aristata 2 . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Canaries . 1780
corymbosa . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ceylon . 1823
diffusa 3 . . . White 7, G. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Canaries . 1779
gnaphalioides . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Africa . 1818
latifolia 4 . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Teneriffe . 1810
minuartoides . . . White 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1826
polycarpoides 5 . . . White 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicily . 1817
stellata . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea . 1820
tenuifolia . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Leone . 1817

LÄLAGE, *Lindley*. *Lalage*, the name of a lively witty dame, immortalized by Horace, and applied to this plant on account of its gay and lively-looking colours. *Linn.* 15, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is one of the prettiest of the New Holland leguminous genera. It requires an airy part of the greenhouse, and to be similarly treated to the genus *Hovea*.

hoveefolia . . . Yel. or. 3, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1830
ornata . . . Yel. pur. 4, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1830

LALO is the dried and powdered leaves of *Adansonia digitata*.

LAMÄRKIA. See *Elæodendron australe*.

LAMBËRTIA. Named by Smith, in honour of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., F.R.S., V.P. L.S., one of the most liberal botanists in

Europe, and the possessor of a splendid herbarium, open to every man of science. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. Very handsome plants, succeeding well in loam and peat, with the pots carefully drained. Water must, at all seasons, be very cautiously supplied; for if once the soil in the pots gets saturated, the plants will soon become sickly, and perish. Cuttings taken off at a joint, before they begin to push, will root in sand, under a glass, if secured from damp.

echinata . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
ericifolia . . . Wh. red 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1830
formosa . . . Red 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1783
inermis . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
longifolia . . . Red 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1826
multiflora . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
ovalifolia . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1836
propinqua . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1830
uniflora . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824

LAMB'S LETTUCE. See *Valerianella*.

LAMELLATE, } divided internally by little
LAMELLATED, } plates.

LAMELLOSE, having little plates.

LAMIACEÆ, or **LABIATES**. An extensive order of useful plants, natives principally of temperate climates. Nearly all have an aromatic and fragrant oil, invariably free from any noxious property. Many are useful in medicine; some are celebrated for their aromatic qualities, and others, as mint, sage, &c., are used in cookery.

LAMINA, applied to the blade of the leaf considered without the petiole.

LAMINÄRIA, *Lamour*. Named because of the flat blade-like form of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Interesting species of sea-weed. In Iceland, an extract is obtained from *L. saccharina*, which is used by the poorer inhabitants as a substitute for sugar—*agårum*, *bulbosa*, *debilis*, *digitata*, *esculenta*, *latifolia*, *Phyllitis*, *saccharina*, *s. bullata*.

LÄMIUM, *Linn.* Derived from *lamios*, the throat; on account of the form of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants of very little merit, if we except *L. Orvula*. They will grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lamium maculatum*; 2, *L. maculatum album*.

bifidum . . . White 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy .
flexuosum . . . Pink 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Naples . 1824
hirsutum . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. .
intermedium . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., was, pl.
longiflorum 1 . . . Pink 3, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. .
album 2 . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 3 Gardens.
multifidum . . . Purp. 4, H. A. 1 Levant . 1782
Orvula . . . Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy . 1596
rugosum . . .
album . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Gardens.
tomentosum . . . White 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Armenia.

album, *amplexicaule*, *garganicum*, *incisum*, *lavigatum*, *maculatum*, *mölle*, *moschatum*, *purpureum*, *album*, *rugosum*.

LAMORT DU SAFFRAN. See *Rhizoctonia scorum*.

LAMPROTIS. See *Erica*.

LAMPWICK. See *Phlomis Lychnitis*.

LANÄRIA. See *Argolasia*.

LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL. See *Narthecium ossifragum*.

LANCEA CHRISTI. See *Lycopus europæus*.

LANCEOLATE, lance or spear shaped.

LANCEWOOD. See *Guatléria virgata*.

LÁNDRA. See *Ráphanus Lándra*.

LAN-HOW. See *Olea frágans*.

LANGOU. See *Polypórus squamósus*.

LANGSAT, or LANSEH. See *Lánsium*.

LANKESTERIA, *Lindley*. After Dr. Edwin Lankester, F.R.S., a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. This genus is founded on a very interesting plant, which requires the same culture as *Ruellia* and *Eranthemum*. See *Eranthemum*.

longiflora . . . Yel. 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Sierra Leone.

parviflora . . . Yel. 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Africa . . . 1844

LANTANA. An ancient name of *Viburnum*, and applied to this genus by Linnaeus because of its affinity. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. These plants are rapid growers, forming small bushy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange, or changeable-coloured heads of flowers in great abundance, which have a somewhat agreeable aromatic perfume. Any loamy soil suits them; and they are increased readily by cuttings in sand, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *parvifolia*.

aculeata . . . Red 6, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Ind. . . 1692

alba . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . . 1793

annua . . . Flesh 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . . 1823

brasiliensis . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1823

cánimara . . . Red or 6, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . . 1691

coccinea . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . . 1824

crœcea . . . Copper 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica. . . 1818

fucata . . . Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . . 1822

geminata . . . Purp. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Trinidad . . . 1819

hirta . . . Purp. 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . . 1825

hispida . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . . 1824

hórrida . . . Red 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . . . 1824

involucrâta . . . Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . . 1690

lavandulæcea . . . Red 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . . 1820

Lockhartii . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad . . . 1820

melissifolia . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . . 1732

mixta . . . Red w. 9, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. . . 1732

mollis . . . Red w. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . . . 1828

multiflora . . . Red 7, S. Ev. S. 2 . . . 1834

nivea . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . . 1758

notabilis . . . Yel.ro. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 . . . 1823

odorata . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . . 1823

pilosa . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Cuba . . . 1820

purpurea . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . . 1803

radula . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . . 1768

reota 1 . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . . . 1823

Salviaefolia . . . Red 6, S. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . . 1774

scabrida . . . Purp. 9, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . . 1822

Sellowiana . . . Rose 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Monte Video . . . 1838

lanceolata . . . Dp.ro. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Monte Video . . . 1793

stricta . . . Pa.pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . . . 1733

trifolia . . . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . . 1733

violæcea . . . Violet 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . . 1818

LANUGINÓSUS, woolly.

LAPAGERIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. Named after Josephine Lapagerie, wife of Napoleon I. A most beautiful twining genus, bearing abundance of large rosé-coloured flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philesiaceæ*. It thrives in a light soil composed of leaf mould, peat, and sand, and is increased by division and cuttings.

rosea . . . Rose 5, G. Tw. P. 10 Chiloe . . . 1847

albiflora . . . White 5, G. Tw. P. 10 Chiloe . . . 1855

LAPEYROUSIA, *Ker*. Named in honour of La Peyrouse, the French navigator. See *Peyrouisia*.

LAPLACEA, *Humboldt*. In compliment to the

distinguished philosopher and mathematician Laplace. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. A very pretty stove plant, which flowers freely in our stoves when of small size, although said to be a tree of 30 or 40 feet in Brazil. It thrives in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and is propagated by half-ripened cuttings planted under a hand-glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hæmôcharis semiserrata*.

semiserrata . . . White 9, S. Ev. T. 35 Brazil . . . 1842

LÁPPA, *Tournefort*. See *Arctium*.

LAPPAGO, *Schreber*. From *lappa*, burdock; because of its rough prickly flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A plant of little beauty. The flowers are furnished with small prickles, similar to those of *Arctium Láppa*, or Burdock; whence the name. It will grow in any soil.

racemosa . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 S. Eur. . . 1771

LÁPPULA. See *Echinospérmum Láppula* and *Triumfetta Láppula*.

LAPSANA, *Linn.* From *lapazo*, to purge; in allusion to its once supposed medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of little interest, and of the commonest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hyôseris fétida*, *Arnoseris fétida*; 2, *H. minima*, *A. minima*. See *Rhagadiolus* and *Zacantha*.

grandiflora . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus . . 1816

pubescens . . . Yel. 7, H. A. 2 Europe . . 1816

communis, crispa, fétida 1, intermedia, lyrata, pusilla 2.

LARBREA, *Hilaire*. Named after the Abbé Larbré, a botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. A small uninteresting weed, succeeding in any common wet soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stellaria aquatica*, *uliginosa* —aquatica 1.

LARCH. See *Larix*.

LARDIZÁBALA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of Michael Lardizabala y Uribe. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Lardizabalaceæ*. A hardy creeper, calculated to cover naked walls. It bears a very nice eatable fruit known in Chili and Peru by the names *Guilbogui*, *Aquilboquil*, and *Cogwill-Vochi*. It grows readily in common garden soil, and is increased by cuttings.

biterata . . . Dull purp. 5, H. Cl. S. 20 Chili . . . 1849

LARDIZABALACEÆ, or LARDIZABALADS, consists principally of twining shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of the world. They greatly resemble *Menispermum* in appearance.

LARICIS. See *Pinus Laricis*.

LÁRIX, *De Candolle*. From the Celtic, *lar*, fat; on account of the tree producing an abundance of resin. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. All the species of this genus are highly ornamental, and some of them are extensively cultivated for their timber, which is adapted to a variety of useful purposes. The larch grows rapidly in almost any soil, and in any situation, yet its timber can only be brought to perfection when the trees are grown in a clear dry atmosphere, on a cold-bottomed soil, rather moist on the surface. Young plants are obtained from seed, which should

be sown in April, on finely-prepared soil. After the seeds are sown, a light roller should be drawn over the bed, to press the seeds firmly into the earth, and they should then have a thin covering of soil. The plants are generally allowed to remain two years in the seed-bed, and afterwards planted into nursery lines, or where they are finally to remain. As the Larch vegetates earlier than most other trees, and suffers more if removed after it has begun to grow, it ought to be transplanted in autumn, or early in spring. We have adopted the names of the species and varieties as given by Mr. Loudon in his very valuable work, the *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*. Synonymes: 1, *Pinus laricina*, *P. microcarpa*, *Abies microcarpa*; 2, *L. pëndula*, *Pinus pëndula*, *P. intermedia*, *Abies pëndula*; 3, *L. prolifera*; 4, *L. microcarpa*, *P. microcarpa*; 5, *L. dahurica*; 6, *L. intermedia*, *P. intermedia*; 7, *L. sibirica*, *L. rossica*, *Pinus L. sibirica*. See *Pinus*.

americana 1	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer.	. 1739
pëndula 2	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer.	. 1739
prolifera 3	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40	
rùbra 4	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 70 N. Amer.	. 1760
europæa	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50 Germany	. 1629
communis	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50 Germany	. 1629
compacta	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50	
dahurica 5	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30 Dahuria	. 1827
flöre-albo	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50 Tyrol	
flöre-rùbro	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Germany	. 1629
Griffithiana	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30	
intermedia 6	. Apetal 2, H. De. T. 50 Altai	. 1816
læza	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40	
pëndula	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30 Tyrol	
repens	. Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20	
sibirica 7	. Apetal 3, H. De. S. 30 Siberia	. 1824

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

LARMES DE SAPIN is the resinous sap which flows from the different species of *Picea*.

LÁRREA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of John Anthony de Larrea, a Spanish promoter of the sciences. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is best adapted to the growth of these pretty shrubs; and young cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass.

divaricata	. Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 B. Ayres	. 1829
nitida	. Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer.	. 1823

LASERPÍTIUM, *Tournefort*. From *laser*, its gum, and *pit*, pitch; the name of the ancient Silphium. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Mere weeds, growing in any common soil. Synonymes: 1, *L. trilobum*, *Siler aqilegifolium*; 2, *L. Libanotis*; 3, *Cnidium caucasicum*; 4, *L. Halleri*; 5, *L. pilosum*; 6, *Cáchrys triquetrum*—*aqilegifolium* 1, *archangelicum*, *asperum* 2, *athamantæ*, *áureum*, *caucasicum* 3, *gállicum*, *G. angustifolium*, *hirsutum* 4, *hispidum* 5, *latifolium*, *marginatum*, *meoides*, *peucedanoides*, *pilosum*, *pruthenicum*, *scabrum*, *Siler*, *triquetrum* 6. See *Cáchrys*, *Cnidium*, *Ligusticum*, *Siler*, and *Thapsia*.

LASERWORT. See *Laserpitium*.

LASERWORT. See *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

LÁSIA. See *Póthos*.

LASIAGRÓSTIS, *Kunth*. From *lasios*, hairy, and *agrostis*, a kind of grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Synonymes: 1, *Arundo spe-*

ciosa, *A. calamagrostis*; 2, *Stipa splendens*—*calamagrostis* 1, *splendens* 2.

LASIÁNDRA, *De Candolle*. From *lasios*, hairy, and *andros*, a male; alluding to the hairy stamens. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. This elegant genus of shrubs well deserves a place in every stove; their large purple blossoms are rather freely produced in panicles. They require to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood will root without difficulty, if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. Synonymes: 1, *Pleroma holosericea*, *Rhéxia holosericea*; 2, *Pleroma Fontanesii*, *Melastoma granulosum*; 3, *Pleroma petiolata*. See *Pleroma*.

argentea 1	. Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Rio Jan.	. 1816
Fontanesiana 2	. Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Rio Jan.	. 1830
Holbrénki	. Blue 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Rio Jan.	. 1855
petiolata 3	. Pur.bl. 6, S. De. S. 4 Brazil	. 1836

LASIÓBOTRYS, *Kunze*. From *lasios*, woolly, and *botrys*, a bunch of grapes. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. This species is found beneath the epidermis of honeysuckle leaves; when mature, it is of a black colour, and generally situated on a paler or colourless portion of the leaf—*Lonicera*.

LASIOPÉTALUM, *Cassini*. From *lasios*, woolly, and *petalum*, a petal. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These are small bushy shrubs, producing an agreeable contrast in the greenhouse by their ferruginous leaves and woolly flowers. They grow in loam and peat, and are increased by ripened cuttings, under a glass.

ferrugineum	. White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol.	. 1791
macrophyllum	. Pur.gr. 5, G. De. S. 3 N. S. W.	. 1835
parviflorum	. White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol.	. 1810

LASIÓPUS, *Cassini*. From *lasios*, hairy, and *pous*, a foot; alluding to the woolly footstalks of its heads of flowers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This plant has little beauty to recommend it; any common soil suits it, and it may be increased by divisions.

conchoides	. Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Armenia	. 1834
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LASIOSPÉRMUM, *Lagasca*. From *lasios*, woolly, and *sperma*, a seed; woolly texture of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Rather pretty plants, of the simplest culture and propagation. Synonymes: 1, *Santolina anthemoides*; 2, *crithmifolius*; 3, *eriosperma*; 4, *alpina erecta*; 5, *rigida*. See *Seringia* and *Thomasia*.

anthemoides 1	. Yel. 8, H. Ev. Tr. 3 Italy	. 1727
crithmifolium 2	. Yel. 8, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Macedon.	. 1817
eriospermum 3	. Yel. 8, F. Ev. Tr. 3 Italy	. 1816
pedunculare 4	. Yel. 7, H. Ev. Tr. 3 Italy	. 1798
rigidum 5	. Yel. 8, F. Ev. Tr. 3 Greece	. 1816

LASTHÉNIA, *De Candolle*. The meaning of the name not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are rather pretty plants, well adapted for the beds of the flower-border. The seeds should be sown early in spring, or in the previous autumn. See *Burriëlia*.

californica	. Yel. 5, H. A. 1 California	. 1834
glabrata	. Yel. 5, H. A. 1 California	. 1834

LASTRÆA, *Presl*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove

and greenhouse ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium chrysolobum*; 2, *A. conterrimum*; 3, *Nephrodium decompositum*; 4, *Polypodium decursivo-pinnatum*; 5, *Aspidium eburneum*, *Polypodium oxyphyllum*; 6, *Nephrodium elongatum*; 7, *N. Filix-Mas*; 8, *N. Goldiana*; 9, *N. marginale*; 10, *N. Novaeboracensis*; 11, *N. Oreopteris*; 12, *N. Preslii*; 13, *N. semicordatum*; 14, *N. Serra*; 15, *N. spinulosum*; 16, *N. Thelypteris*.

aculeata	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit., sha. pl.
appendiculata	. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies.
ascendens	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	
atrata	. Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Indies.
attenuata	. Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Samar. 1839
chrysoloba	1 Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil. 1840
confertissima	2 Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1835
cristata	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit., bogs.
decomposita	3 Brn. yl.	. 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol. 1825
decurrens	4 Yel.	. 6, G. Her. P. 1	China. 1840
dilatata	. Brn. yl.	. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., sha. pl.
eburnea	5 Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Nepaul. 1841
elongata	6 Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	Madeira. 1799
eriocarpa	. Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Indies.
exigua	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.
fasciculata	. Brown	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Amer.
Filix-Mas	7 Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., sha. pl.
Goldiana	8 Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Amer. 1822
intermedia	. Brn. yl.	. 6, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1837
inversa	. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jamaica. 1830
lata	. Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 2	I. of Luz. 1834
ligulata	. Brn. yl.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I. of Luz. 1839
macrocarpa	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1827
marginalis	9 Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1772
membranifolia	. Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I. of Luz. 1844
multijuga	. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Indies 1839
noeaeboracensis	10 Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Amer. 1822
opaca	. Brown	. 7, G. Her. P. 2	Japan.
Oreopteris	11 Brn. yl.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., heaths.
patens	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies 1784
patentissima	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Indies 1825
pilosissima	. Yel. br.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Ceylon.
polyphylla	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	India.
Preslii	12 Brn. yl.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	India.
propinqua	. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	I. of Luzon.
pubescens	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1817
recedens	. Yel. br.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Ceylon.
recurva	. Brn. yl.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit., sha. pl.
semicordata	13 Yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies 1822
Serra	14 Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. Indies 1819
similis	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malacca.
spectabilis	. Brn. yl.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon.
spinulosa	15 Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.
Sprengelii	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	India.
Thelypteris	16 Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brit., marshes.
ventusta	. Yel.	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	India. 1825
verrucosa	. Brn. yl.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1840
vestita	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil. 1844
villosa	. Yel.	. 7, S. Her. P. 3	Jamaica. 1844
viscosa	. Brn. yl.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malacca. 1839

LATANIA, Commerson. *Latania* is the name of the plant in the Isle of Bourbon. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Palmaeae*. A genus of fine middle-sized palms, with plaited fan-like fronds. They delight in a rich strong loam, with a tolerable supply of water. *Synonyme*: 1, *chinensis*.

borbonica 1. Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 25 Bourbon 1816
glaucohylla 1. Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 20 E. Ind. 1823
rubra . . . Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 20 Maurit. 1788

LATERAL, on one side, or on the sides.

LATHRÆA, *Linn.* From *lathraeos*, concealed; in allusion to the plant being found in concealed places. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orobanchaeae*. A very curious little plant,

furnished with white fleshy scales in the place of leaves. It is very shy of cultivation, and may be increased by carefully dividing the roots.

Squamaria . Green 4, H. Parasite 1 Brit., dry woods.

LATHYRUS, *Linn.* From *la*, augmentative, and *thouros*, anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. This genus is formed for the most part of very handsome plants when in flower, the larger kinds being well adapted for arbours or shrubberies, where they must be supplied with branches to support them. Any common soil suits them; they are increased by seeds, and some of the perennial kinds by dividing the roots. The seeds of *L. Aphaca* produce intense headache if eaten in any quantity, while the roots of *L. tuberosus* are said to be wholesome food. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vicia bithynica*; 2, *L. rotundifolius ellipticus*. See *Errum* and *Orobus*.

alatus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	Italy . . .	1823
altaicus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Her. P. 2		Altai . . .	1832
amphicarpus . . .	Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1½	Levant .	1680
angulatus . . .	Red	. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1683
annuus . . .	Yel.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	S. Eur.	1621
Aphaca . . .	Yel.	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 1	Eng., fields.	
Armitageanus . . .	Pur. bl.	5, H. De.	S. 8	Brazil . . .	1824
articulatus . . .	Fsh. w.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	S. Eur. .	1640
auriculatus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	S. Eur. .	1800
bithynicus 1 . . .	Purp.	. 7, H.	A. 1	Eng., sea sh.	
sessiliflorus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H.	A. 1	Switzerl.	1819
Californicus . . .	Purp.	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 4	Californ.	1826
Cicera . . .	Red	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	S. Eur.	1633
ciliatus . . .	Purp.	. 8, H.	A. 2	Naples .	1832
Clymenum . . .	Blue	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 4	Levant .	1713
coccineus . . .	Scarlet	. 7, H.	A. 1½	Italy . . .	1800
cornutus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 8		1818
decaphyllus . . .	Red li.	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 4	N. Amer.	1827
grandiflorus . . .	Rose	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	S. Eur. .	1814
helodes . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4		1827
heterophyllus . . .	Flesh	. 8, H. De.	Cl. 3	Europe .	1731
hirsutus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	Eng., fields.	
hirtus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H.	A. 4	Europe .	1800
inconspicuus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H.	A. 1	Levant .	1739
incurvus . . .	Blue	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Russia .	1808
intermedius . . .	Red	. 8, H. De.	Cl. 3	N. Eur. .	1820
italicus . . .	Pink	. 8, H. Cl.	A. 3	Italy . . .	
latifolius . . .	Purp.	. 8, H. De.	Cl. 5	Eng., woods	
albiflorus . . .	White	. 8, H. De.	Cl. 5	Eng., gardens.	
leptophyllus . . .	Purp.	. 6, H.	A. 1	Caucasus	1818
longipedunculatus . . .	Red	. 7, H.	A. 1		1817
lusitanicus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	Spain . . .	1827
magellanicus . . .	Pur. bl.	6, H. De.	Cl. 5	C. Horn. 1744	
micranthus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H.	A. 1	S. France	1816
mutabilis . . .	Pr. red	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	Siberia .	1825
myrtifolius . . .	Red	. 5, H. De.	Cl. 3	Philadel.	1822
nervosus . . .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 4	Monte V.	1843
Nissolia . . .	Crim.	. 6, H.	A. 1	Eng., bushes.	
odoratus . . .	Varieg.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	Sicily .	1700
palustris . . .	Pa. pur.	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 4	Brit. mo.wds.	
pisiformis . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	Siberia .	1795
polymorphus . . .	Pa. pr.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	Missouri	1824
pratensis . . .	Yel.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	Brit., mead.	
pubescens . . .	Pr. bl.	5, G. Ev.	S. 4	B. Ayres	1843
purpureo-caeruleus . . .	Pr. bl.	8, H. De.	Tw. 10	Brazil .	1836
purpureus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	Crete .	
roseus . . .	Red	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Iberia .	1822
rotundifolius 2 . . .	Rose	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Tauria .	1822
sativus . . .	White	. 8, H. Cl.	A. 3	S. Eur. .	1640
setifolius . . .	Red	. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur. .	1739
sphaericus . . .	Crim.	. 6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur. .	1801
spirus . . .	Purp.	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2		1815
stipulaceus . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	N. York.	1816
sylvestris . . .	Purp.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	Brit. mo.wds.	
tenuifolius . . .	Blue	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	N. Africa	1820

tingitānus . . .	Dk. pr. 7, H. Cl.	A. 4	Barbary. 1680
tomentōsus . .	Lilac . 6, H. De.	Cl. 3	B. Ayres 1839
tuberōsus . . .	Red . 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Holland. 1596
fūmidus . . .	Red . 7, H. Cl.	A. 1	Piedmt. 1817
venōsus . . .	Wt. red 6, H. De.	Cl. 3	Pennsyl.

LAURÆCÆ, or LAURELS. An order of noble trees and shrubs, inhabiting cool places in the tropics. All more or less contain an aromatic and fragrant principle; some bear excellent fruit, and others furnish very good timber.

LAUREL. See *Laurus*.

LAUREL CHERRY. See *Cerasus Laurocerasus*.

LAUREL WATER is obtained by distillation from laurel and peach leaves.

LAURINEÆ. See *Lauræcæ*.

LAUROCERASUS, or CHERRY LAUREL. See *Cerasus Laurocerasus*.

LAURELIA, Juss. See *Pavonia*.

LAURESTINE. See *Viburnum Tinus*.

LAUROPHYLLUS, Thunberg. From *laurus*, a laurel, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the similarity of the foliage. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticæcæ*. A shrub of no great beauty, from six to seven feet high, producing its minute green flowers in panicles; it thrives in loam and peat, and may be increased by layers.

capensis . . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1801

LAURUS, Pliny. From the Celtic word *blaur* (laur, the b is dropped), signifying green, in allusion to the foliage of the plants. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauræcæ*. This is a very handsome and interesting genus of plants. The stove and greenhouse kinds do well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings generally root freely in sand, under a glass; the stove species in a moist heat. Among the most interesting and valuable of the hardy kinds is *L. nobilis*, or bay-tree, which is injured by severe frost: it is, therefore, best to protect the plants with mats when young; they will grow freely in common garden soil, and in the warmer counties where the weather does not hurt them, they attain the size of trees. *L. Benzoin, L. Sassafras*, and several others, are deciduous, and in some situations attain a great size. They may be increased by layers, or cuttings of the roots. The bark of *L. Benzoin* is stimulant and tonic, and in North America it is used in intermittent fevers. In *L. fœtens* an acrid red, or violet juice, is particularly abundant. All the species are more or less aromatic and stomachic. *Synonymes*: 1, *Evôsmus albidus*; 2, *Laurus Borbonia*; 3, *L. californica*. See *Cinnamomum, Persea, Litsæa*, and *Oreodaphne*.

æstivālis . . .	Yellow . 4, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	1775
aggregāta . .	Grn. yel. 5, G. Ev. S.	8 China .	1821
albida 1 . . .	Yellow . 4, H. De. S.	10 Carolina.	1824
aromatica . .	Green . 6, G. Ev. S.	6	
Benzoin . . .	Yel. grn. 4, H. De. S.	10 N. Amer.	1683
bullata . . .	Green . 6, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1823
canariensis .	Yel. grn. 4, G. Ev. S.	15 Canaries.	1815
carolinensis	Yel. grn. 5, H. Ev. S.	15 N. Amer.	1806
glabra . . .	Yel. grn. 5, H. Ev. S.	15 N. Amer.	1806
obtusā . . .	Yel. grn. 4, H. Ev. T.	20 Carolina.	1806
pubescens . .	Yel. grn. 4, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	1806
Catesbiana .	White . 5, H. De. S.	10 Carolina.	1820
Chloroxydon .	Grn. wt 4, S. Ev. T.	60 W. Ind.	1778

coriacea . . .	White . 4, S. Ev. T.	50 W. Ind.	1810
crassifolia . .	White . 4, S. Ev. T.	50 Cayenne.	1800
Diospyrus . .	Grn. yel. 4, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	1810
exaltata . . .	Wht. yel. 5, S. Ev. T.	60 Jamaica.	1800
Fergusoni . .	Grn. yel. 5, H.		
floribunda . .	Yel. grn. 4, S. Ev. T.	50 W. Ind.	1800
fœtens . . .	Grn. yel. 5, G. Ev. T.	20 Madeira.	1760
geniculata . .	Yellow . 4, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	1759
indica . . .	Grn. yel. 7, G. Ev. T.	20 Madeira.	1665
nivea . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. T.	20	1820
nobilis . . .	Yel. wt. 4, H. Ev. T.	20 S. Eur.	1561
crispa . . .	Yel. wt. 5, H. Ev. T.	20	
flöre-pleno .	Yel. wt. 5, H. Ev. T.	20	
latifolia . . .	Yel. wt. 5, F. Ev. T.	20 Asia .	
salicifolia . .	Yel. wt. 4, H. Ev. S.	6	
undulata . . .	Yel. wt. 4, H. Ev. S.	4	
variegata . .	Yel. wt. 5, H. Ev. T.	20	
pâtens . . .	Wht. yl. 5, S. Ev. T.	20 W. Ind.	1824
pœndula . . .	Pal. yel. 5, S. Ev. T.	40 Jamaica.	1800
regalis . . .	Green . 4, H. De. T.	20 Californ.	1847
salicifolia . .	Yel. gn. 4, S. Ev. T.	20 W. Ind.	1826
Sassafras . .	Grn. yel. 6, H. De. T.	50 N. Amer.	1633
splendens . .	Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T.	40 E. Ind.	1800
thyrsiflora . .	Yel. grn. 4, H. Ev. T.	30 Madagas.	1810

LAVANDULA, Linn. From *lavo*, to wash; in allusion to the use made of its distilled water. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiæcæ*. The hardy kinds are the only plants of this genus worth cultivating; they are much esteemed for the fragrance of their flowers, and are most valued when grown in a dry gravelly soil; they are freely increased by cuttings planted in a shady situation. The frame kinds do well in any light rich soil, and are readily increased from young cuttings in the same kind of soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *L. formosa*. See *Anisochilus*.

abrotanoides .	Lilac 7, G. Ev. S.	1½ Canaries	1699
dentata . . .	Lilac 8, F. Ev. S.	1½ S. Eur.	1597
formosa . . .	Lilac 5, H. Ev. S.	1½ Canaries	1816
heterophylla .	Lilac 6, F. Ev. S.	1½ Hybrid	1816
latifolia . . .	Lilac 8, H. Ev. S.	2 S. Eur.	1568
multifida . . .	Lilac 8, G.	B. 1½ S. Eur.	1697
pinnata . . .	Lilac 6, G. Ev. S.	1½ Madeira	1777
pubescens . .	Lilac 6, G. Ev. S.	1½ Hybrid.	1816
spica . . .	Lilac 8, H. Ev. S.	2 S. Eur.	1568
alba . . .	Wht. 8, H. Ev. S.	2 S. Eur.	
Stœchas . . .	Lilac 6, H. Ev. S.	1½ S. Eur.	1568
vera . . .	Blue 7, H. Ev. S.	1½ S. Eur.	1568
viridis . . .	Pur. 6, F. Ev. S.	1½ Madeira	1777

LAVATÈRA, Tournefort. In honour of his friends, the two Lavaters, famous physicians and naturalists of Zurich. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvæcæ*. The greenhouse and frame kinds grow well in any light soil, and are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous species grow freely in any common soil, and increase by divisions or seeds. The annuals and biennials need only be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Empedoclis*; 2, *undulata*.

acerifolia . .	Pink . 7, F. Ev. S.	5 Teneriffe.	1820
africana . . .	Pink . 6, F. Ev. S.	5 Spain .	1820
ambigua . . .	Purp. 8, H.	A. 2 Naples	1824
arborea . . .	Purp. 8, H.	B. 6 Brit., sea co.	
australis . . .	Purp. 8, H.	A. 2 S. Eur.	1820
biennis . . .	Red . 8, H.	B. 4 Caucasus	1819
crœtica . . .	Li. blue 7, H.	A. 4 Candia	1723
flava 1 . . .	Yellow. 7, H.	A. 3 Sicily .	1818
hispida . . .	Pink . 6, F. Ev. S.	6 Algiers .	1804
lanceolata . .	Purp. 8, H.	A. 2 Europe	1817
lustrina . . .	Purp. 8, F. Ev. S.	3 Portugal	1748
martima . . .	Wht. . 5, F. Ev. S.	2 S. Eur.	1597
micans . . .	Purp. 6, F. Ev. S.	3 Spain .	1796
neapolitana .	Purp. 8, H. Her. P.	6 Naples	1818

- Olbia . . . Red pr. 8, F. Ev. S. 3 Provence. 1570
 phœnicea . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Canaries. 1816
 plebeia . . . Pale . . . 9, G. Her. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
 pseudo-olbia 2 Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. . 1817
 punctata . . . Pale . . . 8, H. A. 2 Italy . . 1800
 salvitellensis . . . Pink . . . 7, H. B. 6 . 1831
 sylvestris . . . Purp. . 8, H. A. 2 Portugal. 1817
 thuringiaca . . . Li. blue 8, H. Her. P. 4 Germany. 1731
 triloba . . . Li. pur. 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Spain . . 1759
 trimetris . . . Flesh . . . 6, H. A. 2 Spain . . 1633
 unguiculata . . . Lilac . . . 8, F. Ev. S. 6 Samos . . 1807
- LAVENDER.** See *Lavandula*.
- LAVENDER COTTON.** See *Santolina*.
- LAVENIA, Swartz.** Supposed to be of Cingalese origin. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mere annual weeds, growing in any common soil—*decumbens, erecta*.
- LAVERS** (from *lavo*, to wash) are a group of seaweeds. See *Fucaceæ*.
- LAVRÁDIA, Vellozo.** In honour of the Marquis of Lavradio, a distinguished patron of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. This is a very elegant shrub, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely under a glass, in sand, in heat.
 montana . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . . 1826
- LAWSONIA, Linn.** In honour of Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of a Voyage to Carolina. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. Ornamental trees, producing their flowers in panicles or racemes; for culture and propagation, see *Lavràdia*. The Egyptian women obtain a paste from the powdered leaves, with which they stain their fingers and feet an orange colour; this they esteem an ornament. It will last for several weeks before there is occasion to renew it. *Synonyme*: 1, *L. inermis, L. spinosa*.
 alba 1 . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1752
 purpurea . . . Purple . . . 4, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1820
 spinosa . . . White . . . 4, S. Ev. S. 15 E. Ind. . 1759
- LAX, loose, supple.**
- LAXMÁNIA, R. Brown.** In honour of E. Laxman, a Siberian traveller. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An interesting plant, growing freely in loam and peat, and readily increased by divisions.
 gracilis . . . Pur. wt. 6, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1824
 grandiflora . . . Wt. brn. 6, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swan R. .
- LEADWORT.** See *Plumbago*.
- LEAFLETS,** small parts of compound leaves.
- LEAFY,** covered with leaves, or of the consistence of a leaf.
- LEÁNGIUM, Link.** From *leios*, smooth, and *ageion*, a vessel; alluding to the peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. A genus of minute wart-like *Fungi*, found upon the leaves of mosses and decaying trunks of trees—*floriforme, Trevelyani*.
- LEATHERWOOD.** See *Dicca*.
- LEATHERY,** thick, of the consistence of leather.
- LEBÉCKIA, Thunberg.** After Lebeck, some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants of some beauty, succeeding in sandy loam and peat, and multiplied by seeds, or cuttings in sand, under a glass. See *Indigifera*.
 contaminata . . . Yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1787
 cytoides . . . Yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
- sepiaria . . . Yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
 sericea . . . Yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
 subnuda . . . Yel. . . 4, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1824
 subternata . . . Yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1824
- LEBRETÓNIA.** See *Pavonia*.
- LECANOCÁRPUS, Nees.** From *lekane*, a basin, and *karpos*, fruit. See *Amaranthus cauli-florus*.
- LECANÓPTERIS, Blume.** From *lekane*, a basin, and *pteris*, a fern; in allusion to the form of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A pretty stove fern.
 carnosa . . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. Java . .
- LECANÒRA, Acharius.** From *lekane*, a basin; alluding to the form of the shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. This genus comprises some valuable plants. *L. atra, hæmatomma, parèlla, and tartarea*, are used in dyeing, especially the latter, which is in much request for dyeing woollen yarn—*albèlla, apochræa, argépolis, atra, brúnnea, candelæra, polycarpa, carne-lutea, cerina, cervina, chloroleuca, cinctata, coarctata, crassa, effusa, elegans, epigæa, erythrèlla, frustulosa, fulgens, galactina, gelida, glaucoma, hæmatomma, porphyria, Hagèni, crenulata, Hookèrii, hypnorum, lentigera, murorum, oculata, parèlla, periclea, exigua, rubra, rubricosa, salicina, saxicola, sophodes, Stœnei, subfusa, tartarea-frigida, tuberculosa, Turnèri, upsaliensis, varia, ventosa, virella, vitellina*.
- LECHÆA, Linn.** After G. Leche, a Swedish botanist, who died in 1764. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cistaceæ*. Small plants, of no beauty, and the commonest culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *L. major*.
 minor . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Canada . 1802
 racemulosa . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1816
 tenuifolia . . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Virginia . 1823
 thymifolia . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Canada . 1780
 villosa 1 . . . White 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1812
- LECHENAUÍTIA, R. Brown.** Named in compliment to M. Lechenault, a French botanist and traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceæ*. Very elegant plants when in blossom. They grow best in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. Baxteri*; 2, *L. grandiflora*.
 formosa . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
 oblata 1 . . . Orange 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
 Baxteri . . . Scr. yl. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1816
 biloba 2 . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1840
 arcuata . . . Yel. sc. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1844
 splendens . . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1844
- LECIDEA, Acharius.** From *lekis*, a saucer, and *eidos*, like; in allusion to the saucer-like shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. A very extensive genus of *Lichens*, found in almost every situation, and at all seasons of the year. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lichen escharoides*; 2, *Lichen atrocarpus*; 3, *Lichen calvus*—*abiétina, alabastrina, alba, albo-cærulescens, a. túrgida, anómala, anthracina, aromática, atro-cinérea, atro-alba, atro-virens, geographica, atro-flava, atro-rufa, cæsio-rufa, cándida, canescens, carneola, cinereo-fusca, citrinèlla, confluens, conspurcata, coracina,*

corticola, dædæla, decipiens, decolorans, granulosa 1, dolosa, Ehrhartiana, epipolia, escharoides, fumosa 2, fusco-atra, fusco-lutea, ichmadophila, immersa, incana, lapicida, Lightfootia, lucida, lurida, luteola, luteo-alba, marmorea, melizæa, microphylla, miscella, (Ederi, orósthea, parasema, petraea, pholidiota, polytropa, quærnea, rivulosa, rubiformis, rupestris 3, sabuletorum, geochroa, sanguinaria, scabrosa, scalaris, silicea, speirea, sulphurea, uliginosa, verruculosa, vesicularis, viridescens.

LECOTEA, *De Candolle*. Named after John Leconte, F.L.S., of Savannah, in Georgia, a celebrated American botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Pæderia*.

Bojeriana . White . S. Ev. Cl. 6 Madagascar 1823

LECOTIA, *Torr.* See *Peltandra*.

LECYTHIDACEÆ, or **LECTYHS**, consist of large trees growing in the hottest parts of South America, especially in Guiana. The fruit of *Courouppia guianensis* is the cannon-ball tree; the Brazil nuts of our shops are the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

LECYTHIS, *Laëffling*. From *lecythos*, an oil-jar; in allusion to the form of the seed-vessels. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lecythidaceæ*. The soil best adapted to these plants is a mixture of loam and sand, and they require to be kept in a strong heat. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fleshy seeds of *Lecythis* are eatable, but leave a bitter taste in the mouth.

adátimon . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Maranh. . 1825
amara . . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana . 1825
bracteata . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Maranh. . 1825
grandiflora . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. T. 60 Trinidad . 1824
minor . . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Carthage . 1825
parviflora . Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad . 1825

LEDEBŪRIA, *Roth*. After M. Ledebour, a botanical author. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. *L. hyacinthina* is possessed of some beauty, and is of very simple cultivation.

hyacinthina . Grnsh. wht. 6, G. Bu. P. 1 E. Ind. 1832

LEDEBŪRIA, *Link.* Named as above. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of no beauty, requiring the most simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tragium tauricum*—pimpinelloides 1.

LEDOCÁRPON. See *Balbisia*.

LEDOCÁRPUM. See *Balbisia*.

LEDON GUM. See *Cistus Ledon*.

LEDUM, *Linn.* From *ledon*, the Greek name for a plant now known as the *Cistus Ledon*. In foliage the present genus agrees with the plant of the ancients. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. This is an ornamental genus of plants, well suited for the shrubbery, where they form a fine contrast to *Rhododendrons*. They thrive best in bog earth, and young plants are obtained from layers, treated in the same way as the *Rhododendrons*. *Synonyme*:

1, *L. greenlandicum*. See *Ammörsine*.
canadense 1 . White 4, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Canada .
greenlandium . White 4, H. Ev. S. 2 Ireland, bogs.
latifolium . . White 4, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amr. . 1763
palustre . . . White 4, H. Ev. S. 2 Europe . 1762
decumbens . White 4, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Hudson B. 1762

LEEA, *Linn.* In honour of James Lee, founder

of the Hammersmith nursery, and whose grandsons are the present proprietors. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceæ*. Plants only worthy of cultivation in general collections. A mixture of loam and peat suits them well, and good sized cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Panax excelsa*, *Aralia excelsa*.

æquata . . Green . 10, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1777
coccinea 1 . Scarlet . 10, S. Ev. S. 6 Java . . 1860
crispa . . White . 10, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1767
hirta . . Green . 10, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1823
macrophylla White . 10, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1806
robusta . . Green . 11, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1823
sambuchna . Yellow . 10, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1790

LEEACEÆ. See *Vitaceæ*.

LEE CHEE. See *Euphodia Litchi*.

LEEK. See *Allium Porrum*.

LEERSIA, *Swartz*. After J. D. Leers, a German botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These plants possess little to recommend them. They grow readily in any common soil, and are increased by seeds.

australis . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 1 1/2 N. Hol. . 1819
oryzoides . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 2 Levant . . 1793
virginica . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 1 1/2 N. Amer. . 1770

LEGHORN STRAW is the straw of a bearded variety of wheat, resembling rye.

LEGUME, } a pod, the fruit of leguminous
LEGUMEN, } plants.

LEGUMINOSÆ. A large group of plants bearing legumes or pods. See *Fabaceæ*.

LEGUMINOUS. Plants which bear legumes, or pods, such as the pea, the bean, &c.

LEIANTHUS, *Grisebach*. From *leios*, smooth, plane, and *anthos*, a flower; on account of the even or regular corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A genus nearly allied to *Lisianthus*, to which refer for culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lisianthus longifolius*, *Tachia longifolia*; 2, *L. nigræscens*; 3, *L. umbellatus*.
longifolius 1. Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica. 1844
nigræscens 2. Blackish 8, G. B. 1 1/2 Guatam. 1842
umbellatus 3. Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica. 1843

LEIGHIA, *De Candolle*. See *Helianthus*.

LEIMANTHIUM, *Michaux*. From *leimon*, a meadow, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. These plants are worth cultivating. They thrive well in a peat soil, in a damp situation, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melanthium hybridum*, *latifolium*, *racemosum*; 2, *monocolum*, *polygamum*; 3, *virginicum*, *Hedonias virginica*, *Verratum virginicum*.
hybridum 1 . White 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1822
monocolum 2 . Brwn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1817
virginicum 3 . Brwn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1768

LEIOCÁRPU. See *Leocárpum*.

LEIOPHYLLUM, *Spreng.* From *leios*, smooth, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves are quite smooth. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. For cultivation, &c., see *Ledum* and *Ammörsine*.
Lyoni . . White . 4, H. Ev. S. 1 Carolina . 1812

LEMNÆA, *Bory*. In honour of M. Leman, a French botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. This is rather a curious genus; the species are always found floating in fresh-water rivers—*fluviatilis*, *media*, *torulosa*.

LÉMNA, *Linn.* From *lepis*, a scale; in reference to the form of the plants. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pistia*æ. Annual weeds, found floating in stagnant water, and known to most under the name of Duckweed—*gibba*, *minor*, *polyrrhiza*, *trisulca*.

LEMNIAN EARTH is the dried and powdered pulp which invests the seed of the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*, usually known by the name of Baobab.

LEMON. See *Citrus medica*.

LEMON-GRASS. See *Cymbopogon Schenanthus*.

LEMNIA, *Lindl.* Named in honour of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutæ*æ. A beautiful stove shrub, bearing abundance of deep rose-coloured flowers. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

spectabilis. Deep rose. 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Cuba. 1839

LÉNNEA, *Klotzsch*. After M. Lenné, a distinguished landscape gardener. *Linn.* 17, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Fabæ*æ. This plant has small pinnated leaves, and clusters of pretty drooping crimson flowers. It loses its leaves in winter, and grows very well in the open air during summer; but as it flowers in May, or even earlier, it can only be treated as a greenhouse plant.

robinoides. Crimson. 4, G. De. S. 6 Mexico. 1843

LENS. See *Ervm Lénis*.

LENTÁGO. See *Viburnum Lentago*.

LENTIBULARIÆ, or BUTTERWORTS, are a small group of dwarf herbaceous plants, living in water or boggy places, and some are very pretty when in flower.

LENTIBULARIÆ. A very interesting group of aquatic plants. See *Lentibulariæ*æ.

LENTICELLE. Rudimentary roots appearing on stems of plants.

LENTÍCULA. See *Ervm Lenticula*.

LENTICULAR, lens, or pea-shaped.

LENTIGINÔSUS, freckled, pimpled.

LENTIL. See *Ervm Lénis*.

LENTISCUS. See *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

LEOCÁRPUS, *Link.* From *leios*, smooth, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the smooth peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodæ*æ. This is found in clusters on rotten wood, and has the appearance of being varnished with vermilion. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lycopérdon fragile*—*verniciôsus* 1.

LEOCHILUS, *Lindley*. From *leios*, smooth, and *cheilos*, a lip, in allusion to the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæ*æ. Stove Epiphytes, nearly allied to *Rodriguezia*, and requiring the same culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oncidium carinatus*; 2, *L. herbæceus*, *Oncidium micranthærum*, *Rodriguezia maculata*. See *Oncidium*.

carinatus 1. Orange. 10, S. Epi. 3 Halapa. 1842
cochlearis 1. Yellow. 8, S. Epi. 3 Dominica. 1842
herbæceus 1. Grn. wht. 10, S. Epi. 3 La Guay. 1843
oncioides 2. Wt. p. pur. 12, S. Epi. 3 Mexico. 1842
sanguinolentus Crimson. 11, S. Epi. 3 La Guay. 1842

LEONÔTIS, *Persoon*. From *leon*, a lion, and *ous*, an ear; in reference to the fancied resemblance in the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

*Lamiæ*æ. Fine ornamental plants. They require to be grown in loam and peat, and should have plenty of air, to allow of their flowering in perfection. Cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *L. nepetifolia* requires the treatment commonly given to tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phlomis Leonurus*; 2, *P. Leonitis*.

intermedia. Orange. 9, S. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1822
Leonurus 1. Scarlet. 11, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1712
nepetifolia. Orange. 9, S. A. 3 E. Ind. 1778
ovata 2. Orange. 6, S. A. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1713

LEÓNICE, *Linn.* Abridged from *Leontopetalon*, which is derived from *leon*, a lion, and *petalon*, a leaf; because of the resemblance of the leaf of *L. leontopetalon* to the impression of a lion's foot. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidæ*æ. Plants of little beauty, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by offsets, or seeds. See *Caulophyllum*.

altalca. Yel. 4, F. Tu. P. 1/2 Siberia. 1822
Chrysogonum. Yel. 5, F. Tu. P. 1/2 Levant. 1740
leontopetalon. Yel. 4, F. Tu. P. 1/2 Levant. 1597
odessana. Yel. 4, H. Tu. P. 1/2 Odessa. 1828
vesicaria. Yel. 5, F. Tu. P. 1/2 Siberia. 1821

LEONTODON, *Linn.* From *leon*, a lion, and *odon*, a tooth; in allusion to the tooth-like divisions of the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteræ*æ. Herbaceous plants, of no value. They grow in any common soil, and increase freely by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Prenanthes bulbosus*; 2, *Taraxacum ceratophorum*; 3, *T. glaucanthum*; 4, *T. bicolor*; 5, *Leontodon lividus*; 6, *L. alpinus*—*alpinus*, *bessarabicus*, *bulbosus* 1, *cichoræus*, *ceratophorus* 2, *corniculatus*, *eripodus*, *erythrospermus*, *glaucanthos* 3, *glaucescens*, *lævigatus*, *leucanthos* 4, *nigricans*, *obovatus*, *palustris*, *serotinus*, *Stevenii*, *Taraxacum*. See *Calliopsis* and *Thrinicia*.

LEONTOPÉTALON. See *Leontice leontopetalon*.

LEONTOPÔDIUM, *R. Brown*. From *leon*, a lion, and *pous*, a foot; the heads of the flowers have been fancifully likened to a lion's foot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræ*æ. This plant does best cultivated in peat soil; it is well suited for ornamenting rock-work, and is increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *vulgare*, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium*.

helveticum 1. Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Austria. 1776

LEONÛRUS, *Linn.* From *leon*, a lion, and *oura*, a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the spike of flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiæ*æ. The herbaceous species grow freely in common garden soil, and increase readily by seeds. The other kinds require to be treated similar to other hardy and half-hardy annuals and biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. crispus*; 2, *L. villosus*, *L. condensatus*; 3, *L. heterophyllum*; 4, *L. altaicus*, *L. multifidus*.

Cardiaca. Red. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Brit. banks.
crispus 1. Red. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia. 1658
villosus 2. Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria. 1820
læcerus Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Nepal. 1823
lunata 3. Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia. 1752
Marrubiastrum Pur. 6, H. A. 2 Europe. 1710
multifidus Pur. 6, H. A. 1 Europe. 1817

- neglectus . . . Pur. . 7, H. B. 3 S. Eur. . 1818
 sibiricus 3 . . . Red . 7, H. B. 2 Siberia . 1759
 tataricus 4 . . . Flesh . 9, H. B. 2 Russia . 1756
- LEOPARDANTHUS.** See *Grammatophyllum*.
LEOPARD'S-BANE. See *Doronicum*.
LEOPARD'S-BANE. See *Arnica Dorónica*.
LEOPOLDÍNIA. Named by Martins, in memory of the late Empress of Brazil. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A fine palm, requiring similar treatment to other Brazilian palms.
 pulchra . . . Straw . 5, S. Palm. 60 Brazil . . 1825
- LEOTIA, Hill.** The meaning is not explained. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. A genus of very little interest, found on the ground in moist woods, or on trees—*infundibuliformis*, *lubrica*, *nana*.
LEPACHYS. See *Obeliscaria*.
LEPÁNTHESES, Swartz. From *lepos*, bark, or *lepis*, scale, and *anthos*, a flower; the plants of this genus have very small flowers, and grow upon the bark of trees. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of the most pigny of orchidææ, with the habit of a *Pleurothallis*. It can only be grown under a bell-glass, among damp moss, in a cool part of the house. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stelis calodictyon*, *Calodictyon andicum*.
 crassifolia . . . Yel. pur. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1841
 sanguinea . . . Red . 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1836
 tridentata . . . Yel. pur. 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1834
 calodictyon 1 . . . Yel. rose 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica . 1860
- LEPECHÍNIA, Willdenow.** In honour of John Lepechin, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Rather pretty plants, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and increased by cuttings, planted under a glass. *L. spicata* requires to be protected in frosty weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *Horminum caulescens*.
 chenopodiifolia Red . . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1818
 spicata 1 . . . Pa. yell. 7, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1800
- LEPEOCÉRCES.** See *Andropogon*.
LEPERIZA, Herb. See *Narcissus*.
LEPICAÛNE. See *Hieracium*.
LEPICÉPHALUS. See *Cephalària*.
LEPICHÓSMIA, J. Smith. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cheilanthes lentigera*, *Notholena lentigera*; 2, *N. Marántæ*, *Acróstichum Marántæ*; 3, *Cheilanthes myriophylla*, *Notholena myriophylla*; 4, *N. sinuata*.
 lentigera 1 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1822
 Marántæ 2 . . . Brn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzer. . 1824
 myriophylla 3 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1824
 sinuata 4 . . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Peru . . 1831
- LEPICYSTIS, J. Smith.** *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Leptodidum incanum*, *Goniophlebium incanum*; 2, *Pleopeltis pinnatifida*; 3, *Goniophlebium Tweediana*.
 incana 1 . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 America . 1811
 macrocarpa 2 . . . Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1824
 Tweediana 3 . . . Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . .
- LEPIDÁGATHIS, Willdenow.** From *lepis*, a scale, and *agathis*, a ball. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. This genus is nearly related to *Justicia*; it thrives well in any light rich soil; and cuttings of the young wood, planted in the same kind of soil, and placed under a glass, will root in a very short time.
 cristata . . . Purple . 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1820
- LEPIDÍDUM, R. Brown.** From *lepis*, a scale; in allusion to the shape of the pods, which appear like little scales. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Most of these plants are uninteresting, and none of them pretty. *L. sativum* is the well-known garden cress. They are all easily increased by seeds sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thlaspi campestre*; 2, *Cochlearia Draba*; 3, *Thlaspi hirtum*; 4, *Lepidium graminifolium*; 5, *L. graminifolium*. See *Eunomia*, *Hutchinsia*, *Ionopodium*, *Senebiera*, and *Teesdalia*.
 sativum . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 Persia . 1548
 crispum . . . While . 6, H. A. 1 Persia . 1548
 latifolium . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 Persia . 1548
- affine*, *bonariense*, *campestre* 1, *capense*, *cardamines*, *chalepense*, *cordatum*, *coronopifolium*, *crassifolium*, *Cunninghamium*, *cuneifolium*, *densifolium*, *divaricatum*, *Draba* 2, *Ecklonii*, *Gussóni*, *hirtum* 3, *hyssopifolium*, *Iberis* 4, *incisum*, *latifolium*, *lineare*, *lyratum*, *Menziesii*, *micranthum*, *Novæ-Hollandiæ*, *oleraceum*, *perfoliatum*, *Piscidium*, *rudicaria*, *spindsum*, *subulatum*, *suffruticosum* 5, *vesicarium*, *virginicum*.
- LEPIDOSPERMA, Labillardière.** From *lepis*, a scale, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the scaly appearance of the seeds. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. This plant is not possessed of much interest; it will grow in any kind of soil, and is increased by divisions.
 gladiata . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass. 3 N. Hol. . 1819
- LEPIDOZÀMIA.** See *Zamia*.
LEPIDÒNUM, Wahlenb. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Arenaria*.
 villòsum . . . Red . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1837
- LEPIDOTED,** covered with scurfy dots.
LEPISMIUM, Hooker. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. A succulent genus, resembling *Rhipsalis*, and from which it differs but slightly in character. It requires the treatment of *Cacti*, and is of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cereus squamulosus*, *C. elegans*; 2, *C. tenuispinus*, *Cactus tenuis*, *Cereus myosurus*.
 commune 1 . . . Rose wht. 9, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1836
 myosurus 2 . . . Yell. wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1837
- LEPRÀRIA, Linn.** From *lepra*, leprosy; the plants on which the species grow appear as if diseased with leprosy. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. Found most common on old pales, or rocks. They are generally of a yellowish cast. *L. ochracea* is one of the Lichens used in dyeing—*chlorina*, *flava*, *ochracea*, *viridescens*. See *Chlorococcum*.
- LEPROUS,** covered with spots, or scales.
LEPROUSLY-SILVERY, { covered with white or
 { silvery scales, or scurf,
LEPROUSLY-WHITE, { resembling the leprosy.
LEPROUSLY-TOMENTOSE, covered with shaggy down, having the appearance of leprosy.
LEPTÀLEUM, De Candolle. From *leptaleos*, slender, in allusion to the slender filiform

leaves. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seeds of this annual species have only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sisymbrium filifolium*.

filifolium 1. Yellow . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1820

LEITÁNDRA, *Nuttall*. From *leptos*, slender, and *aner*, an anther. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The plants of this genus are well adapted for ornamenting flower-borders, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Verbena sibirica*; 2, *V. virginica*.

sibirica 1. . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Dahuria. 1779
virginica 2. . Wht. . 7, H. Her. P. 5 Virginia. 1714
incarnata . . Flesh . 7, H. Her. P. 5 Virginia. 1714
Meyeri . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Dahuria. 1837

LEPTÁNTHUS, *Michaux*. From *leptos*, slender, and *anthos*, a flower; the tube of the flower is long and slender. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pontederaceæ*. This species may be preserved in peat soil, in a very moist situation; it is increased by offsets. See *Heteranthera*.

gramineus . Yellow 7, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1823

LEPTAÛREA. See *Zæga*.

LEPTOCÁLLIS, *Don*. From *leptos*, slender, and *kalos*, beautiful. Plant slender and very pretty. *Linn.* 5, Or. I, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. This plant may be referred to *Ipomœa*, for culture, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ipomœa muricata*, *I. armata*.

quinata 1. Violet . 7, G. Her. P. 3 Mexico .

LEPTOCARPÆA, *De Candolle*. From *leptos*, slender, and *karpos*, a fruit; in allusion to the slender fruit-pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seed of this annual should be sown in the open ground early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tarritus Loeselii*, *Sisymbrium Loeselii*—*Loeselii* 1.

LEPTOCÁRPUS, *R. Brown*. From *leptos*, slender, and *karpos*, a fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. A mere weed, requiring to be grown in the greenhouse, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Schœnòdum ténax*—*ténax* 1.

LEPTÓCERAS, *Lindley*. From *leptos*, slender, and *keras*, a horn. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Greenhouse terrestrial Orchids, growing freely in rough heath-mould, and increased by division.

fimbriata . . Yellow 5, G. Ter. $\frac{3}{4}$ Swan R. .
oblonga . . Yellow 5, G. Ter. $\frac{3}{4}$ Swan R. .
pectinata . . Yellow 5, G. Ter. $\frac{3}{4}$ Swan R. .

LEPTOCHLÒA, *Beauvois*. From *leptos*, slender, and *chloa*, grass; in allusion to the slender habit of the plants. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This genus consists for the most part of annuals. They grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Poa chinensis*.

cynosuroides . . Apetal 5, Grass. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. Ind. . 1824
domingensis . . Apetal 6, Grass. 3 W. Ind. . 1820
filiformis 1. . . Apetal 7, Grass. 2 China . 1820
procera . . . Apetal 7, Grass. 4 Brazil . 1823
tenuiflora . . . Apetal 6, Grass. $1\frac{1}{2}$ China . 1820
virgata . . . Apetal 7, Grass. 2 W. Ind. . 1727

LEPTODÁCTYLON, *Hooker*. See *Leptosiphon*.

LEPTODÉRMIS, *Wallich*. From *leptos*, slender, and *derma*, the skin; the branches are covered with separating fibrous bark. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For cultivation, &c., refer to *Hamiltônia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hamiltônia fruticosa*.

lanceolata . Yellow . 6, G. S. 6 Nepal .

LEPTOGRÁMMA, *J. Smith*. From *leptos*, slender, and *gramma*, a writing; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gymnogramma asplenoides*; 2, *G. polypodioides*; 3, *G. villôsa*.

asplenoides 1. Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica
gracile . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil .
polypodioides 2 Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .
villôsum 3 . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1836

LEPTOMÉRIA, *R. Brown*. From *leptos*, slender, and *meros*, a part. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding well in a soil composed of loam and peat in equal parts; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Thesium drupaceum*.

ácida . . . White . 5 G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
Billardieri 1. White . 5 G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1823

LEPTÓMITUS, *Agardh*. From *leptos*, slender, and *mitos*, a thread. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. These plants are found floating in the water. They consist of very slender intertangled filaments, from the extreme fineness of which the generic name is contrived—*clavatus*, *lacteus*, *minutissimus*, *nanus*.

LEPTOPHÝLLUS, slender-leaved.

LEPTORHÝNCHOS, *De Candolle*. See *Chrysócoma*.

LEPTOSÍPHON, *Bentham*. From *leptos*, slender, and *siphon*, a tube; in allusion to the slenderness of the tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. These are very elegant annuals, well worthy of a place in every flower-border. The seed should be sown in peat soil, and if this is done in autumn, the plants will flower in April and May, but if sown in spring they will produce flowers in autumn. See *Leptodáctylon*.

androsæus . Blue wht. 8, H. A. 1 Californ. 1833
ciliatus . . Rose . . 6, H. A. 1 Californ. 1833
densiflorus . . . Purp. . . 6, H. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ Californ. 1833
corolla-alba . . . White. . 6, H. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ Californ. 1833
grandiflorus . . . Blue yell. 9, H. A. 1 Californ. 1833
luteus . . . Deep yell. 9, H. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Californ. 1833
abreus . . . Orange . 9, F. A. 1 Californ. 1833
pallidus . . . Pale yel. 9, H. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Californ. 1833
parviflorus . . . Yellow . 9, H. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Californ. 1833

LEPTOSPÉRMUM, *Forster*. From *leptos*, slender, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the small narrow seeds. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. All the plants of this genus are well worthy of extensive cultivation, as well for the neatness of their foliage as for the beauty of their blossoms. They thrive best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass; they may also be raised from seeds, but plants from cuttings are preferable, as they flower when young, and those raised from seeds do not flower till they become large. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bildtia flexuosa*; 2, *L. grandifolium*; 3,

B. marginata; 4, *Fabricia myrtifolia*; 5, *L. stellatum*. See *Bildtia* and *Metrosideros*.

<i>arachnoideum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W.	1795
<i>atenuatum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W.	1795
<i>baccatum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol.	1790
<i>emarginatum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	1818
<i>flexuosum</i> 1	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	1787
<i>flexuosum</i> 1	White	6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Hol.	1823
<i>grandifolium</i> 2	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	1810
<i>imbricatum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1823
<i>juniiperium</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1790
<i>lanigerum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	1774
<i>marginatum</i> 3	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	1820
<i>multicaule</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1821
<i>oblitum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1800
<i>obtusum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W.	1820
<i>ovatifolium</i> 4	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol.	
<i>pubescens</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W.	1774
<i>parvifolium</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1789
<i>pendulum</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	
<i>porophyllum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W.	1800
<i>scoparium</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Zeal.	1772
<i>grandifolium</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. 4 Pt. Jack.	1817
<i>rubricaulis</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W.	1817
<i>sericeum</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W.	1818
<i>squarrosum</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	
<i>thymifolium</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1824
<i>triloculare</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol.	1800
<i>tuberculatum</i> 5	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol.	1816

LEPTOSTELMA, *D. Don*. From *leptos*, slender, and *stelma*, a crown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a strong-growing plant, attaining the height of seven or eight feet; the flowers are produced in large panicles. It will grow well in a rich light soil, protected from severe frosts, and may be increased by seeds, or by separating the roots.

maximum . . . Whitsh. 9, F. Her. P. 6 Mexico . 1827

LEPTOSTRÔMA, *Fries*. From *leptos*, thin, and *stroma*, a layer; in allusion to the thin consistence of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. These species are found on the stalks of ferns, and on the leaves of some plants—*caricinum*, *filicinum*, *scirpinum spirææ*.

LEPTÔTES, *Lindley*. From *leptos*, slender; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are pretty little species, growing rather freely among broken potsherds, decayed vegetable matter, and moss, and may be increased by divisions.

<i>bicolor</i>	Whit. red.	4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1831
<i>glaucochylla</i>	Whit. pur.	2, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Organ Mts.	1838
<i>côncolor</i>	White	2, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1838
<i>serrulata</i>	White	2, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1838

LEPTÛRIS. See *Lepturis*.

LEPTÛRUS. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Hard grasses. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rottboellia incurvata*.—*filiformis*, *incurvatus* 1, *subulatus*. See *Ophairus*.

LEPYRÔDIA, *R. Brown*. From *lepyrodes*, scaly; because the bractæes are within the scales of the spike. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. This plant requires the protection of the greenhouse. A mixture of light sand, loam, and peat, in equal portions, suits it well, and it may be increased by dividing the roots.

gracilis . . . Apetal. 5, Grass. 2 N. Hol. . . 1824

LËRIA. Named by De Candolle, in compliment to his friend M. Leri. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mere biennial weeds. They

are natives of the West Indies. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tussilago nutans*—*âlbicans*, *nutans* 1, *pumila*.

LESCHENAULTIA. See *Lechenaultia*.

LESKEA, *Hedwig*. In honour of N. G. Leske, professor of natural history at Marburg. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A genus of mosses, sometimes united to *Hypnum*, which the species very much resemble. They are found during spring and summer on the trunks of trees, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hypnum atrovirens*, *attenuatum*; 2, *Pterogonium rotundifolium*; 3, *Hypnum medium*, *inundatum*—*complanata*, *dendroides*, *incurvata* 1, *inulacea* 2, *polyantha*, *polycarpa* 3, *pulchella*, *rufescens*, *sericea*, *trichomanoides*.

LESPEDEZA, *Michaux*. In honour of M. Lespedez, once governor of Florida, and a great patron of botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Very showy plants when in flower. The herbaceous kinds grow well in peat borders, and are increased by dividing the roots in spring. The shrubby kinds must be grown in a mixture of sand and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass. The seeds of the annual kinds should be sown in a peat border, in a sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anthyllis cuneata*; 2, *Hedysarum janceum*; 3, *L. hirta*; 4, *L. divergens*; 5, *L. reticulata*; 6, *L. sessiliflora*.

<i>angustifolia</i>	Pap. pur.	6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1800
<i>capitata</i>	Striped	6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1789
<i>ericarpa</i> 1	Violet	7, G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal	1819
<i>frutescens</i>	Purple	7, H. De. S. 3 Virginia	1739
<i>glomerata</i>	Purple	7, S. Tw. A. 3 E. Ind.	1819
<i>jancea</i> 2	White	7, H. Ev. S. 2 Siberia	1776
<i>polystachya</i>	White	7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1789
<i>procumbens</i>	Purp.	7, H. De. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1816
<i>prostrata</i>	Purp.	7, H. De. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1810
<i>stuvæ</i>	Purp.	7, H. A. 1 N. Amer.	1824
<i>villosa</i> 2	White	7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1819
<i>violacea</i>	Violet	7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1739
<i>divergens</i> 4	Violet	7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1800
<i>reticulata</i>	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1816
<i>sessiliflora</i> 6	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.	1820

LESSËRTIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of the Baron Benjamin Delessert, of Paris, a most distinguished promoter of botany, and author of the *Icones*, published at Paris in 1823. *Linn.* 10, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The shrubby and herbaceous kinds are elegant little plants requiring the same treatment as *Swainsônia*. The annual species should be sown in pots early in spring, and placed in the greenhouse, and when about two inches high, to be planted singly into small pots, and shifted into larger ones as they grow.

<i>ânnua</i>	Red.	6, G. A. 1 C. G. H.	1731
<i>annularis</i>	Purp.	7, G. A. 1 C. G. H.	1814
<i>brachystachya</i>	Purp.	7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1820
<i>diffusa</i>	Red	7, G. Tr. A. 1 C. G. H.	1792
<i>falsiformis</i>	Purp.	7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1826
<i>fruticosa</i>	Purp.	7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1826
<i>procinnans</i>	Red	8, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H.	1776
<i>procinnans</i>	Purp.	6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H.	1753
<i>pulebra</i>	Red	5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1817

LESTIBUDEZIA, *Thouars*. In honour of F. J. Lestiboudois, a Flemish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. A light rich

soil suits all the species well. *Synonyme*: 1, *Celosia paniculata*.

paniculata 1. Pa. yel. 7, S. B. 3 Jamaica . 1733
frigida . . . White 8, S. B. 1½ Senegal . 1777
virgata . . . Green 9, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . 1815

LETTESOMIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of J. C. Lettsom, M.D., F.R.S., a famous English naturalist, and author of a work on the Means of Preserving Objects of Natural History, published in 1772. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceae*. A very beautiful shrub. It must be grown in the stove, in the same kind of soil as recommended for *Leptomèria*. See *Argyreia*.

tomentosa . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Peru . . 1823

LETTUCE. See *Lactuca*.

LETTUCE LAVER. See *Ūla lactuca*.

LETTUCE OPIUM is obtained from *Lactuca saliva* and others.

LEUCADÉNDRON, *Linn.* From *leukos*, white, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the white leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. A genus of splendid evergreen shrubs, with handsome foliage, and heads of yellow flowers. *L. argenteum*, or the Silver-tree grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, with beautiful silky leaves; it is on that account admirably adapted for ornamenting conservatories. They grow best in loam and peat, with a small portion of sand, provided the pots are carefully drained, and not overwatered. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pròtea argentea*; 2, *P. stellaris*. See also *Melaleuca Leucadéndron*.

abiétinum . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1789
adscendens . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
æmulum . . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1789
angustatum . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
argenteum 1. Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H. . 1693
buxifolium . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1812
caudatum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
cinebreum . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1874
comosum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
concinnum . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
coccineum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
corymbosum . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1790
decorum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1790
decurrens . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
floridum . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1795
fuscidorum 2. Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. .
glabrum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1810
Globularis . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1810
grandiflorum . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1789
imbricatum . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1790
inflatum . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
Levisianum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1774
linifolium . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
marginatum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
ovale . . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
platyspermum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
plumosum . Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1774
pubescens . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1819
retusum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1810
salignum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
scabrum . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
sericeum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1817
spatulatum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
squarrosum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1824
strictum . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1795
tartum . . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1790
uliginosum . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1795
venosum . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
virgatum . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .

LEUCANTHEMUM, *De Candolle*. From *leukos*,

white, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers white. See *Chrysanthemum*.

LEUCAS, *Burmamn*. From *leukos*, white; because of the downy whiteness of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They will grow freely in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. Plukenetii*; 2, *Phlomis chinensis*; 3, *P. zeylanica*; 4, *P. martinicensis*.
biflora . . . White 8, G. A. 2 Ceylon . . 1819
cephalotes . . White 8, S. A. 2 E. Ind. . . 1818
chinensis 2 . . White 7, S. A. 1 China . . 1820
flaccida . . . White 8, G. A. 2 N. Hol. . . 1823
linifolia 3 . . White 8, S. A. 1 E. Ind. . . 1816

aspera 1, *indica*, *martinicensis* 4, *urticifolia*, *zeylanica*.

LEUCHERIA. See *Chabræa*.

LEUCERIA, *De Candolle*. See *Trixis*.

LEUCHTENBERGIA, *Hooker*. Named in honour of Prince Leuchtenberg. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceae*. A rather singular plant, nearly related to *Cereus*, but with quite a different habit. For culture, see *Cereus*.

principis . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1845

LEUCOCARPUS, *G. Don*. From *leukos*, white, and *karpós*, a berry; in allusion to the white fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A curious little plant, growing best in peat and loam. *Synonyme*: 1, *Mimulus perfoliatus*.

alatus 1 . . Yellow . 6 F. A. 2 Vera Cruz. 1830

LEUCOCORYNE, *Lindley*. From *leukos*, white, and *koryne*, a club; because of the white sterile anthers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. These plants will succeed well in a light sandy soil, and increase by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ercodia alliacea*; 2, *B. ixioides*.

alliacea 1 . . White 8, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . . 1825
ixioides 2 . . Lilac. 10, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . . 1821
odorata . . . White 8, F. Bl. P. 1 Valparaiso 1825

LEUCODÉNDRON. See *Leucospermum*.

LEUCODON, *Schweigger*. From *leukos*, white, and *odon*, a tooth; on account of the colour and shape of the peristome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceae*. A species of moss, with long stems, creeping over stones, the bark of trees, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dicranum sciuroides* = *sciuroides*.

LEUCODJUM, *Linn.* From *leukos*, white, and *ion*, a violet; in reference to the colour of the flower; whence the English name, Snow-flake. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. Hardy bulbs, growing to the height of twelve or eighteen inches, and producing spikes of pretty white flowers, like the Snow-drop. Sandy loam suits them best, and they are increased by offsets from the bulbs. See *Acis*.

æstivum . . White 5, H. Bl. P. 1½ Eng., moi. mea.
pulchellum . White 4, H. Bl. P. 1½ S. Europe .
vernum . . White 2, H. Bl. P. 1½ Germany . 1596
carpathicum White 2, H. Bl. P. 1½ Carp. M. . 1816
múltiplex . White 2, H. Bl. P. 1½ Gardens .

LEUCOPOGON, *R. Brown*. From *leukos*, white, and *pogon*, a beard; because of the white hairs with which the limb of the corolla is bearded. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. These

plants are well worth a place in every greenhouse. They will grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, with the pots well drained, and care must be taken never to overwater them. The tops of the very young shoots, taken off, and planted in sand, under a glass, will root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Styphelia obovata*; 2, *S. Richei*, *L. parviflorus*, *S. parviflora*.

amplexicaulis	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	. 1815
apressus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	. 1820
collinus	. Wht. 5, G. Ev. S.	2 V. D. L.	. 1824
ericoides	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. S. W.	. 1815
interruptus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Holl.	. 1826
juniperoides	. Wht. 5, G. Ev. S.	3 N. S. W.	. 1804
lanceolatus	. Wht. 5, G. Ev. S.	10 N. S. W.	. 1790
microphyllus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	. 1818
obovatus 1	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	1 N. Hol.	. 1824
polystachys	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	. 1826
Richei 2	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Hol.	. 1822
setiger	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	. 1824
striatus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. G. S.	. 1823
verticillatus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 K. G. S.	. 1837
virgatus	. Wht. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	. 1824

LEUCOSCÉPTRUM. See *Clerodendron Leucoscéptrum*.

LEUCOSPÉRMUM, R. Brown. From *leukos*, white, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the downy seeds. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. An interesting genus of plants, with entire downy or hairy leaves, and terminal heads of yellow flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Protea*, to which this genus is nearly allied. *Synonymes*: 1, *Protea cándicans*; 2, *Leucadendron grandiflorum*.

attenuatum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1820
cándicans 1	. Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1790
comocarpum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1774
ellipticum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	. 1803
formosum	. Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	. 1784
grandiflorum 2	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1800
hypophyllum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	. 1787
lineare	. Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	. 1774
medium	. Oran. . 7, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1794
parile	. Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1789
pátulum	. Yel. . 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1823
puberum	. Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1774
spatulatum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1825
tomentosum	. Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1789
tóttum	. Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1774

LEUCORHIZA, white-rooted.

LEUCOSTEGIA, Presl. From *leukos*, white, and *stega*, a covering; fronds appear covered with powder. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Davallia falcinella*.

affinis	. Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon	
falcinella 1	. Brn. yell. 4, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies	
hirsuta	. Brn. yell. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon	

LEUCOSTÉMMMA, Benth. Derived from *leukos*, white, and *stemma*, a crown; on account of the white downy seeds. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a very fine species, well deserving of extensive cultivation. It may be referred to *Elichrysium* for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Elichrysium vestitum*.

vestitum 1	. White . 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1774
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LEUCOTHOE, D. Don. A name of mythological origin. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. A genus very nearly allied to *Andróméda*, which see for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Andróméda pulchra*, *Agarista pulchra*; 2, *A.*

neriifolia, *Andróméda neriifolia*, *A. crassifolia*, *Agarista Pöhlhii*. See *Erica*.

pálchra 1	. Wht. grn. 5, G. Ev. S.	2 Caraccas	. 1846
neriifolia 2	. Scarlet . 5, F. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	. 1849

LEUCÓXYLON, white-wooded.

LETZEA. Named by De Candolle, in honour of his friend, De Leuze. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are dwarf ornamental plants, seldom exceeding nine inches in height, and producing large purple flowers. Any common garden soil suits them, and they may be increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cnicus carthamoides*; 2, *Centaurea conferta*; 3, *Cirsium salinum*, *Centaurea altaica*.

altaica	. Pur. 8, H. Her. P.	2 Siberia	. 1822
australis	. Pur. 8, H. Her. P.	1 N. Hol.	. 1821
carthamoides 1	. Pur. 8, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	. 1816
conferta 2	. Pur. 7, H. Her. P.	2 E. Eur.	. 1683
salina 3	. Pur. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	. 1817

LEVER-WOOD. See *Ostrya virginica*.

LEVISTICUM, Koch. From *levo*, to assuage; the plant is said to relieve flatulency. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This plant succeeds well in common garden soil, and is easily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ligústicum levisticum*.

officinale 1	. Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P.	6 Italy	. 1596
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LEWISIA, Pursh. In honour of Captain M. Lewis, who accompanied Captain Clarke to the Rocky Mountains. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. Light loam and brick rubbish is a good soil for this plant, and it may be increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

rediviva	. Rose . 4, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	. 1826
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LEYSSERA, Linn. In honour of Frederick William Leysser, a famous German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in peat soil, mixed with a little loam; and cuttings, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root without difficulty. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stachelina graphaloides*. See *Chetachlæna*, *Longchampsia*, and *Relbaniæ*.

ciliata	. Orange 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1816
graphaloides	. Orange 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1774
polifolia	. Orange 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1820
squarrösa 1	. Orange 8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1815

LEYCESTERIA. Wallich named this genus in honour of his friend William Leycester, once chief judge at Bengal, a munificent and zealous patron of horticulture. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. This is an elegant and most beautiful shrub when in flower, from the contrast of the deep green hue of its stem and leaves, with the purple colour of the large bractæas and the berries. A light soil suits it best, and it is readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn or spring, or by seeds. It is well adapted to the front of shrubberies. It will require the protection of a mat in winter in all the northern counties.

formösa	. Wht. pur. 8, H. Ev. S.	3 Nepal	. 1824
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LHOTSKYA, Schauer. After Dr. John Lhotsky a German botanical collector. *Linn.* 12, Or.

- 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Myrtus*.
acutifolia . Pale yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. . 1843
violacea . Violet . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. . 1843
- LIABUM**, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A stove plant of easy culture, growing in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by division.
Bröwnel . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica . 1763
- LIATRIS**, *Schreber*. The meaning of the name is not known. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are very charming little plants, with spikes of purple or pink flowers. It is best to take them out of the border in winter, and preserve in pots of sandy loam and peat, and in spring they may be planted out in the open border in the same kind of soil. Young plants are easily obtained by divisions.
bellidifolia . Pink . 8, F. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.
borealis . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.
corymbosa . Pur. . 9, F. Her. P. 3 Carolina. 1825
cylindrica . Pink . 9, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1811
elegans . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1787
gracilis . Pur. . 9, F. Her. P. 1½ Carolina. 1818
graminifolia . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.
heterophylla . Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1790
intermedia . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
odoratissima . Pur. . 9, F. Her. P. 3 Carolina. 1786
paniculata . Pur. . 8, F. Her. P. 3 Carolina. 1826
pilosa . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1783
propinqua . Pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1838
pumila . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
pycnostachya . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1732
scariosa . Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1739
sphaeroloba . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1817
spicata . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. 1732
squarrosa . Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1732
tenuifolia . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina. 1820
turbinata . Pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
- LIBANOTIS**, *Scopoli*. From *libanos*, incense. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This genus is of easy culture, requiring a sandy or chalky soil, and it is readily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ligusticum athamantoides*. See *Athamanta Libanotis*, *Laserpitium Libanotis*, and *Cachrys Libanotis*.
athamantoides 1 White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1817
gravelens . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . 1833
- LIBER**, the inner bark.
- LIBERTIA**, *Sprengel*. In compliment to Made-moiselle M. A. Libert de Malmédy, a Belgian lady, to whom the French Flora is indebted for a great number of new species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This ornamental genus thrives well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sisyrinchium formosum*.
formosa . White 5, F. Her. P. 1½ Chiloe . 1831
grandiflora . White 4, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Zeal. . 1822
paniculata . White 4, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Hol. . 1823
pulchella . White 4, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Hol. . 1823
- LIBOCEDRUS**, *Endl.* Name not explained. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. See *Thuja* for species.
- LICEA**, *Schrader*. The meaning is not explained. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. A species about the size of a pin's head, found chiefly on rotten wood—*fragi/ormis*.
- LICHENS** or **ÆRIAL FLAGS** are divided into three orders—1st, *Graphidaceæ* or chink-writs; 2nd, *Collemaçæ* or collemaçs; and 3rd, *Parmeliaceæ* or shield-edges.
- LICHINA**, *Agardh*. Derived from *Lichen*; on account of the resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Collemaçæ*. By some botanists, this genus has been referred to the *Lichens*, and by others they are said to be *Algæ* in one stage of their existence, and *Lichens* in another—*confinis, pygmæa*.
- LICHTENSTEINIA**, *Chamisso*. In honour of M. Von Lichtenstein, a celebrated German botanist, and professor of medicine at Berlin. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Pretty plants, with blue flowers. They grow well in sandy loam, and young plants are readily obtained from seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cymation lævigatum*.
lævigata 1. . Blue 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1824
undulata . . Blue 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1814
- LICUALA**, *Rumphius*. The name of the species in the Macassar language. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. These are very beautiful palms, requiring a sandy loam and strong moist heat to grow in. In Macassar, they make tobacco pipes of the narrow leaves, while the middle broad one is used for wrapping up fruit, &c.
peltata . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Palm. 5 E. Ind. . 1825
spindosa . . Wht. gn. 6, S. Palm. 5 E. Ind. . 1802
- LID**, the calyx which falls off from the flower in a single piece.
- LIDBECKIA**, *Berger*. In honour of E. G. Lidbeck, an acute Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Leyssera*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cótula quinqueloba*. See *Cenia*.
lobata 1 . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1800
pectinata . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1744
- LIEBIGIA**, *Endl.* In compliment to the eminent chemist Liebig. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. An ornamental free-growing genus, cultivated in the same manner as *Ruellia*. *Synonyme*: *Tromsdriffia speciosa*.
speciosa 1 . Wht. pur. 9, S. Ev. S. 1½ Java . 1845
- LIGHTFOOTIA**, *E'Heritier*. In honour of the Rev. J. Lightfoot, author of the first Flora Scotica. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. Ornamental under shrubs, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *tenella*; 2, *Campanula fruticosa, interrupta*.
Loddigesii 1 . Pa. blue . 7, G. Ev. S. ¾ C. G. H. 1822
oxycooides . Blue . . 7, G. Ev. S. ¾ C. G. H. 1787
subulata 2 . . Blue . . 8, G. Ev. S. ¾ C. G. H. 1787
- LIGN ALOES**. See *Aquilaria Agallôcha* and *Aloëxylon Agallôchum*.
- LIGNEOUS**. Having the texture of wood.
- LIGNÔSUS**, woody.
- LIGNUM RHODIUM**. See *Amyris balsamifera*, and *Convolvulus floridus* and *scoparius*.
- LIGNUM VITÆ TREE**. See *Guaiacum*.
- LIGTU**. See *Alstromeria Ligtu*.
- LIGULA**, the membrane at the top of the petiole of grasses.

LIGULÀRIA, *De Candolle*. From *ligula*, a strap, in allusion to the florets of the ray. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Senecio sibiricus*; 2, *Farfugium grande*, *F. Kämpferi maculata*, *Doronicum Tussilaginis*, *Senecio Kämpferi*, *Arnica tussilaginisfolia*. For culture, &c., see *Senecio*.

altalca	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Altai	. 1837
caucasicæ	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Caucasus	. 1820
Ilodgsöni	. Yel.	. 6, F. Her. P. 1	Japan	. 1862
Kämpferi	2 Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	China	. 1856
aureo-maculata	{ Or. bn. 6, F. Her. P. 1		Japan	. 1856
sibirica 1	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1½	Siberia	. 1784
speciosa	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1813
thrysoides	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Altai	. 1837

LIGULATE, strap-shaped.

LIGUSTICUM, *Koch*. So named because of some of the species growing in Liguria. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Hardy herbaceous and biennial plants not worth cultivating. They will grow in any soil, and are increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sison peregrinum*; 2, *Cnidium pyrenaicum*; 3, *Selinum Seguièri* —alatum 1, baleàricum, cándicans, ferulaceum 2, obtusifolium, peregrinum, pyrenaicum, scoticum, Seguièri 3, Sprengèlii. See *Athamanta*, *Laserpitium*, *Levisticum*, *Mémum*, *Molopospermum*, *Petroselinum*, *Physospermum*, *Pleuro-spermum*, *Trichosanthes*, and *Wallrothia*.

LIGUSTRUM, *Linn.* From *ligare*, to tie; in allusion to the very flexible branches. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. These plants are well suited for making hedges, especially the evergreen varieties of *L. vulgare*. *L. lucidum*, and its variety, if grown in the open air, will require protection in winter; they are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. nepalense*. See *Chondrospermum*.

japonicum	. White 6, H. Ev. S. 6	Java	. 1845
lucidum	. White 6, F. Ev. S. 8	China	. 1794
floribundum	. White 7, F. Ev. S. 8	China	. 1794
spicatum 1	. White 6, H. De. S. 6	Nepal	. 1823
vestitum	. White 4, F. Ev. S. 6	Nepal	. 1840
vulgare	. White 6, H. De. S. 8	Brit., hedges.	
angustifolium	. White 6, H. De. S. 8	Brit., hedges.	
chlorocarpum	. White 6, H. Ev. S. 8	Brit., gards.	
leucocarpum	. White 6, H. De. S. 8	Brit., hedges.	
ovalifolium	. White 6, H. De. S. 6	Brit., gards.	
sempervirens	. White 6, H. Ev. S. 8	Italy	
variegatum	. White 6, H. De. S. 8	Brit., gards.	
xanthocarpum	. White 8, H. De. S. 8	Italy	

LILAC. See *Syringa*.

LILACINE, a peculiar property possessed by the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), and very useful in intermittent fevers.

LILIACEÆ or **LILY-WORTS**. A large order of very interesting plants, and many of them possessing great beauty.

LILIAGO. See *Phalangium Liliago*.

LILIÁSTER. See *Ozæcia Liliástrum*.

LILUM, *Tournefort*. Derived from the Celtic word *li*, signifying whiteness; on account of the beautiful white flowers of the original species. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is an ornamental and well-known genus; most of the species succeed in a rich light soil, but the American species should be grown in peat. All the kinds are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. In Kamtschatka, the root of *L. Pomponium* is cultivated the same as

the potato is in this country. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. fulgens*; 2, *peregrinum*, *byzantinum*; 3, *L. autumnale*; 4, *L. speciosissimum*; 5, *L. lancifolium*; 6, *L. lancifolium-roseum*; 7, *L. pennsylvanicum*; 8, *aurantiacum*, *bulbiferum*, *philadelphicum*; 9, *Fritillaria Thompsoniana*; 10, *longiflorum*; 11, *cordifolium*. See *Fritillaria*.

andinum	. Scarlet	. 7, H. Bl. P. 4	N. Amer.	1819
atrosanguineum 1	{ Dk. red. 7, G. Bl. P. 2		Japan	. 1835
maculatum	. Or. red.	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2	Japan	
aurantiacum	. Orange	. 7, F. Bl. P. 1½	Japan	. 1835
aurantium	. Drk. or.	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Italy	. 1835
flore-pleno	. Drk. or.	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3		
minus	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3		
variegatum	. Drk. or.	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3		
auratum	. Wt. yel.	. 6, F. Bl. P. 2	Japan	. 1860
bulbiferum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Italy	. 1596
minus	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2		
umbellatum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Italy	. 1596
variegatum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2		
Buschianum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 1	Siberia	. 1829
canadense	. Lgt. or.	. 7, H. Bl. P. 4	N. Amer.	1629
rubrum	. Orange	. 7, H. Bl. P. 4	N. Amer.	1629
candidum 2	. White	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Levant	. 1596
spicatum	. White	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Gardens.	
striatum	. White	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Gardens.	
variegatum	. White	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Gardens.	
Carolinianum 3	{ Orange		N. Amer.	1819
Catesbeii	. Scarlet	. 7, H. Bl. P. 1	China	. 1806
Chalcédonici	{ Scarlet		Levant	. 1796
concolor	. Red	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2	China	. 1806
coruscans	. Scarlet	. 8, G. Bl. P. 2		
crœcum	. Yellow	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3		. 1596
eximium 4	. White	. 7, H. Bl. P. 4	Japan	. 1834
gigantum	. Wt. pr. cr.	. 7, G. Bl. P. 10	Nepal	. 1850
glabrum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3		. 1596
japonicum	. White	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2	China	. 1804
lancifolium	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P. 4	Nepal	. 1824
album	. White	. 6, G. Bl. P. 4	Nepal	
roseum	. Wht. pk.	. 6, G. Bl. P. 4	Nepal	
speciosum	. Wht. pk.	. 6, G. Bl. P. 4	Nepal	
latifolium	. Orange	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2	Europe	. 1820
Loddigesianum	{ Yel. pk. 6, H. Bl. P. 2		Caucasus	1842
longifolium	. White	. 5, H. Bl. P. 2	China	. 1820
Martagon	. Purp.	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3	Germany	1596
albo-pleno	. White	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3	Germany	
pubescens	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 3	Germany	1596
sépalis-albis	. White	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3	Germany	
sépalis-plu-rimis	{ Purp.		Gardens.	
monadelphum	. Yellow	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2	Caucasus	1820
Nepalense	. White	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3	Nepal	. 1825
penduliflorum	. Cop. col.	. 6, H. Bl. P. 1	N. Amer.	1820
peregrinum	. White	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H.	1824
philadelphicum	{ Scarlet		N. Amer.	1757
Pomponium	. Red	. 5, H. Bl. P. 2	Siberia	. 1659
flore-pleno	. Red	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2		
pumilum	. Scarlet	. 7, H. Bl. P. 1	Dauria	. 1816
pyrenaicum	. Drk. or.	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2	Pyrenees	1596
flore-pleno	. Yellow	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2		
sanguineum	. Or. red.	. 7, H. Bl. P. 2		
sibiricum	. Yellow	. 7, H. Bl. P. 3	Siberia	
sinicum	. Scarlet	. 9, F. Bl. P. 3	China	. 1824
speciosum 5	. Orange	. 8, H. Bl. P. 2	Japan	. 1833
punctatum 6	. Wt. spt. 7, G. H. Bl. P. 2		Japan	. 1835
spectabile 7	. Lght. or.	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2	Dauria	. 1754
album	. White	. 7, F. Bl. P. 2	Japan	. 1833
superbum	. Orange	. 6, H. Bl. P. 6	N. Amer.	1727
tenuifolium	. Scarlet	. 6, H. Bl. P. 2	Siberia	. 1820
testaceum	. Pale or.	. 6, F. Bl. P. 2	Japan	. 1842
Thompsoniana 9	{ Rose		Missoree	1840
Thunbergianum 8	{ Or. scar.		Japan	. 1835
tigrinum	. Orange	. 7, H. Bl. P. 6	China	. 1804
Wallichianum 10	{ White		Nepal	. 1849

LILY. See *Lilium*.

LILY HYACINTH. See *Scilla Lilio-hyacinthus*.

LILY OF THE FIELD. See *Amaryllis*.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. See *Convallaria*.

LILY PINK. See *Aphyllanthus*.

LILY THORN. See *Catesbæa*.

LIMATODES, *Blume*. Name not explained by author. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Beautiful plants with the habit of *Calanthe*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *pauciflora*.

rosea 1. . . . Rose . 12, S. Ter. 3 Martaban . 1850

LIMB, the border of a flower.

LIMBATE, having an expanded end; or being bordered by something.

LIME. See *Citrus Limonium*.

LIME-TREE. See *Tilia*.

LIMETTA. See *Citrus Limetta*.

LIMEUM, *Linn.* From *limos*, a pest; on account of the supposed poisonous qualities of the plant. *Linn.* 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this species best; and cuttings root readily under a glass.

africanum . White . 6, G. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. . 1774

LIMNANTHES, *R. Brown*. From *limne*, a marsh, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the habitat of the plant. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tropæolaceæ*. *L. Douglasii* is well deserving of a place in every collection, on account of the elegance and beauty of its flowers, which are slightly fragrant. It requires to be grown in a moist and shady situation, and it is increased by seeds which ripen pretty freely.

alba . . . White . 6, H. . A. 1 California 1848

Douglasii . . . Wh. yel. 6, H. Tr. A. 1 California 1838

rosea . . . Rose . 6, H. . A. 1 California 1848

sulphurea . . . Yellow . 6, H. . A. 1 California 1848

LIMNÓCHARIS, *Bonpland*. From *limne*, a pool, and *chairo*, to delight; in allusion to the habitat of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Butomaceæ*. Handsome aquatic plants, of easy culture in a tub or cistern of water, and increased either by runners or seeds.

Humboldtii . Yellow 5, S. Aq. P. 1½ B. Ayres . 1831

Plumieri . . . Pale yel. 7, S. Aq. P. 1½ Brazil . . 1822

LIMODRUM. See *Blattia*, *Angræcum*, and *Govenia*.

LIMONTA, *Linn.* From *limoun*, the Arabic name of the Citron. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceæ*. This genus is nearly allied to *Citrus*. The plants should be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, with a little rotten dung added; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, plunged in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Skinneria japonica*; 2, *Luvunga scandens*. See *Clausena Glycosmis*, *Triphasia*, *Luvunga*, and *Skimmia*.

alsinoides . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N.W. Amr. . 1830

australis . . . White 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Hol. . 1830

citrifolia . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1800

crenifolia . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1808

laureola . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 America . . 1800

parviflora . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1800

scandens 2. . . White 5, G. Ev. CL 10 China . . 1800

LIMONIUM. See *Statice Limonium*, *Atalantia Limonium*, and *Citrus Limonium*.

LIMOSÉLLA, *Linn.* From *limus*, mud; in allusion to the habitation of the species; whence the English name Mudwort. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The seeds of this sub-aquatic should be sown near a pond or rivulet.

aquatica . . . Flesh 8, H. Aq. A. 4 Brit., mud. pl.

LIMOSUS, muddy, growing in mud.

LIMPIDUS, clear, transparent.

LINACEÆ or FLAXWORTS. This order consists of but few genera, most of which are annuals or biennials, one or two species form small shrubs. The tenacity of their fibres and the mucilage and oil in their seeds, are their obvious characters, many of them also have beautiful flowers.

LINÁNTHUS, *Bentham*. From *linon*, flax, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. An ornamental annual, succeeding well when sown in the open border in spring.

dichotomus . Pink 6, H. . A. 1 California . 1833

LINÁRIA, *Tournefort*. From *linum*, flax; on account of the similarity of the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This genus for the most part consists of annuals, well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. *L. triornithophora* is remarkable for the form of its flowers, which bears some little resemblance to three little birds seated in the spur. They thrive best in a light sandy loam, and are readily multiplied by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *speciosa*; 2, *Antirrhinum lanigerum*; 3, *A. fruticans*; 4, *A. linarioides*; 5, *spurius*; 6, *A. Linaria*; 7, *A. odorum*; 8, *A. strictum*; 9, *L. striata*; 10, *A. lusitanicum*, *pedunculatum*.

acutiflora . . . Purp. . 8, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Siberia . 1825

ægyptiaca . . . Yl. pur. 7, H. . A. 1½ Egypt . 1771

æquitriloba . . . Purp. . 6, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Sardinia . 1829

alpina . . . Blue . 7, F. Ev. Tr. 1 Austria . 1570

alsinifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. . A. 4 Corsica . 1824

amethystina . . . Bl. yel. 7, H. . A. 1 Spain . 1728

arenaria . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 4 S. Eur. . 1823

arvensis . . . Pur. bl. 7, H. . A. 1 S. Eur. . 1823

bipartita 1. . . Purp. . 8, F. Her. P. 4 Barbary . 1815

bipunctata . . . Yellow 7, H. . A. 1 Spain . 1749

canadensis . . . Violet 7, H. . A. 1 N. Amer. 1812

caucasicæ . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 4 Caucasus 1818

chalepensis . . . White . 6, H. . A. . Levant . 1680

circinata . . . Yellow 6, H. . 1 N. Africa 1833

cirræosa . . . Pa. bl. 7, H. Tr. A. 4 Egypt . 1771

cretæica 7, H. . A. 1 Siberia . 1827

Cymbalaria . . . Violet . 5, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Eng., walls.

alba . . . White . 6, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Gardens.

variegata . . . Violet . 6, H. Ev. Tr. 4 Gardens.

dalmatica . . . Yellow 6, F. Ev. S. 1½ Levant . 1731

dealbata 2. . . Yellow 8, H. Tr. A. 4 Portugal 1820

delphinoides . . . Blue . 8, H. . A. 1 Russia . 1838

diffusa 7, H. . A. 4 Spain . 1826

Elatine . . . Yellow 8, H. Tr. A. 4 Eng., cor. fs.

elatinoideis . . . Yellow 8, H. Tr. A. 4 S. Eur. . 1821

flava . . . Yellow 7, H. . A. 4 N. Africa 1820

fruticans 3 . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822

gallioideis . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1704

genistefolia . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Austria . 1704

glandulifera . . . Purple 5, H. . A. 1 . 1839

glauca . . . Pur. yl. 7, H. . A. 1 S. Eur. . 1800

hædava . . . Purple 7, H. . A. 1 Egypt . 1803

heterophylla . . . Yl. brn. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Africa 1825

hians 4 . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1818

hirta . . . Purp. . 8, H. . A. 1 Spain . 1759

incarnata . . . Flesh . 6, H. . A. 4 Spain . 1819

juncæa . . . Yl. brn. 7, H. . A. 1½ Spain . 1780

- lanifera 5 . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal 1818
 latifolia . . . Yellow 8, H. A. 1 Portugal 1818
 linifolia 6 . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1820
 littoralis . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Austria. 1820
 Löschi 7 . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 Austria. 1823
 lusitana . . . Blue . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1819
 macrooura S. . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Crimea . 1822
 marginata . . . Yellsh. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary. 1820
 micrantha . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1820
 minor . . . Violet . 8, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., san. pl.
 monspessul-
 ana 9 . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. France
 alba . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. France
 multicaulis . . . White . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Levant. 1728
 originifolia . . . Blue . 8, F. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1785
 Pelisseriana . . . Violet . 8, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1640
 pilosa . . . Purp. . 8, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pyrenees 1800
 piscis . . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1
 procera . . . Pa. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 3
 pubescens . . . Pale . 8, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Naples . 1820
 purpurascens . . . Purp. . 6, H. B. S. Eur. 1820
 purpurea . . . Purp. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1648
 pyrenæica . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Pyrenees 1821
 redxa . . . Yl. pur. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1810
 repens . . . Green . 8, H. Cr. A. 1 Eng., cha. hls.
 reticulata . . . Purp. . 6, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Algiers 1788
 rubrifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1826
 saxatilis . . . Yellow 8, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1819
 scoparia . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Teneriffe 1816
 silenifolia . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 Armenia 1819
 simplex . . . Purp. . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1816
 spartea . . . Yellow 8, H. A. 1 Spain . 1772
 spuria . . . Yellow 8, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., cor. fids.
 supina . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1728
 thymifolia . . . Blue . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1818
 transtægena 10 Blue . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal 1810
 trionitho-
 phora . . . Purp. . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Portugal. 1710
 triphylla . . . Yl. pur. 8, H. P. 1 Sicily . 1596
 tristis . . . Brown 7, H. Her. A. 1 Spain . 1727
 lutea . . . Yellow 8, F. Her. P. 1 Gardens.
 venosa . . . Yl. brn. 5, H. Her. P. 1 India . 1839
 versicolor . . . Pur. yl. 8, H. A. 1 France . 1777
 villosa . . . Blue . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1786
 virgata . . . Blue . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Africa 1817
 viscosa . . . Brown . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1786
 vulgaris . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., hedges.
 Peloria . . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., hedges.
- LINCÓNIA, *Linn.* Probably from *Lincon*, the name of some botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bruniææ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Diosma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diosma cuspidata*; 2, *deusta*.
 alopecuroides . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
 cuspidata 1 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1825
 thymifolia 2 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1825
- LINDENBÉRGIA, *Link.* In honour of J. B. Lindenbergh, author of a Synopsis of European Hepaticæ. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariææ*. For culture, &c., see *Gratiola*.
 urticifolia . . . Yel. pur. 6, H. A. E. Indies . 1839
- LINDÉNIA, *Benth.* In honour of J. Linden, a celebrated botanical collector. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonææ*. For culture, &c., see *Cinchona*.
 rivalis . . . Crimson 4, S. Ev. S. 3 Vera Cruz. . 1839
- LINDEN-TREE is the common lime tree (*Tilia*).
- LINDERNIA, *Linn.* In honour of F. B. Von Lindern, M.D., of Strasburg, a botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariææ*. The seed of this plant has only to be sown in the flower-borders. See *Morus*.
 Pyxidaria . . . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1789
- LINDLEYA, *Humboldt* and *Kunth.* In honour of the late John Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of botany in University College, London, and author of numerous botanical and horticultural

works. *Linn.* 12, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Rosææ*. A pretty dwarf evergreen tree, bearing large white flowers, as sweet-scented as the Hawthorn bloom; it may be propagated by grafting on the common thorn, or the larger kinds of *Cotoneaster*.

mespiloides . . . White . 7, F. Ev. S. 15 Oaxaca . 1843

LINDSÆA, *Dryander.* In honour of Mr. Lindsey, an English writer on the germination of mosses. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiææ*. A very handsome genus of Ferns, which will grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and it may be increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds, which must be sown on a pot of earth, watered, and covered over with moss, till they make their appearance.

falcata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad . 1819
 guianensis . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guiana . 1845
 linearis . . . Brown 5, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1820
 media . . . Brown 5, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1823
 microphylla . . . Brown 5, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . 1820
 trapeziformis . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1819

LINÆE. See *Linæææ*.

LINEAR, narrow, when the two sides are nearly parallel.

LINED, having lines, or streaks.

LINEN CLOTH is made from the fibres of *Linum usitatissimum*.

LING. See *Erica vulgaris*.

LÍNGUA. See *Ranunculus Língua*.

LINGUIFORM, } tongue-shaped.

LINGULATE, }

LÍNGUN. See *Pædèria Língun*.

LÍNKA. See *Rivularia*.

LINNÆA. Dr. J. F. Gronovius, with the concurrence of Linnæus, selected this little depressed, abject, early-flowering, long-overlooked northern plant, to transmit the illustrious name of Linnæus to posterity. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Copriifoliææ*. This elegant little plant is not only a native of the land which gave birth to Linnæus, but also of Lapland, Norway, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, Siberia, &c. In Scotland, the plant was first found in an old fir-wood at Inghismaldie, on the borders of Mearns-shire, in 1795, and since then in several similar situations in the highlands of Scotland. In North America, it has been found in a number of districts, but most plentiful in Canada. It should be grown in a peat border, in a shady situation, where it will grow and flower freely. It will also grow luxuriantly in large pots, filled with peat earth; it is easily increased by separating the creeping stems when rooted. The American plants are commonly stronger than the European ones.

borealis . . . Flesh 6, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Scot., stony rks.
 americana . . . Flesh 6, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1800

LINNÆANA. See *Erica Linnæana*.

LINOCIÈRA, *Swartz.* In honour of G. Linocier, a French physician. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleææ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. They grow well in sandy loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

compacta . . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Ind. . 1793
 cotinifolia . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 12 Ceylon . 1818
 ligustrina . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1820

LINODORUM. See *Calopogon*, *Geodorum*, and *Blitia*.

LINGSYRIS, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A hardy herbaceous plant, growing freely in common garden soil, and propagated by division.

divaricata. Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Australia.

LINT and **Tow** are the fibres of *Linum usitatissimum* separated by dressing from the woody matter of the plant.

LINUM, Linn. From the Celtic word *lin*, a thread; whence the Greek, *linon*, and the Latin, *linum*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Linaceae*. These plants are mostly ornamental, and well worth cultivating in every collection. The greenhouse and frame kinds grow best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under a glass. The hardy shrubby kinds do well in any light soil, and are increased by cuttings under a glass. The hardy herbaceous species are well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; but the dwarf kinds do best on rock-work, or even grown in pots, that they may be protected by a frame in frosty or very wet weather; they may be increased by divisions of the roots, by cuttings, or by seeds. The annual and biennial species should be sown in the open ground in April. The fibres of *L. usitatissimum* is the flax of commerce, from which linen cloth is made.

Synonymes: 1, *perénne*; 2, *tenuifolium*, *bicolor*; 3, *angustifolium*, *decumbens*; 4, *angustifolium*; 5, *austriacum*, *perénne*; 6, *austriacum*.

<i>athiopium</i>	. Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1771
<i>africanum</i>	. Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1771
<i>agreste</i>	. Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Portugal. 1836
<i>alpinum</i>	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1739
<i>album</i>	. Whit. . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens.
<i>altaleum</i>	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Altai. 1829
<i>anglicum</i> 1	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Eng. cha. pa.
<i>album</i>	. Whit. . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Gardens
<i>angustifolium</i>	. Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Eng. san. pa.
<i>arboresum</i>	. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2	Candia. 1783
<i>ascyrfolium</i>	. Whit. . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Portugal. 1800
<i>aureum</i>	. Yellow 6, H. A. 1	Hungary 1820
<i>austriacum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1775
<i>Berlandieri</i>	. Yel. or. 9, F. A. 2	Bijar. 1835
<i>bicolor</i> 2	. Yel. bl. 6, H. A. 1	Morocco. 1820
<i>candidissimum</i>	. Whit. . 6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.
<i>campanulatum</i>	. Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Europe. 1795
<i>capitatum</i>	. Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1816
<i>catharticum</i>	. Whit. . 7, H. A. 1	Brit., dry pl.
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	. Whit. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Chile. 1830
<i>dahuricum</i>	. Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1	Daburia. 1816
<i>decumbens</i> 3	. Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Africa 1817
<i>diffusum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	1823
<i>flavum</i>	. Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1793
<i>gallicum</i>	. Yellow 7, H. A. 1	France. 1777
<i>grandiflorum</i>	. Crim. . 6, H. A. 1	Africa. 1820
<i>coccineum</i>	. Scarlet 6, H. A. 1	Africa.
<i>album</i>	. White. 6, H. A. 1	Africa.
<i>hirsutum</i>	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1759
<i>hypericifolium</i>	. Pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1807
<i>Lewisii</i>	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1820
<i>luteolum</i>	. Yellow 6, H. A. 1	Tauria. 1820
<i>marginatum</i> 4	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	1810
<i>maritimum</i>	. Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. 1596
<i>mexicanum</i>	. Blue . 6, F. Her. P. 1	Mexico. 1838
<i>monogynum</i>	. White. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Zeal. 1832
<i>montanum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1817
<i>narbonense</i>	. Blue . 5, F. Her. P. 2	S. France 1759
<i>nervosum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary 1822
<i>nodiflorum</i>	. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy. 1759
<i>pallascens</i>	. Lilac . 1, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia. 1831
<i>quadrifolium</i>	. Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1787

<i>reflexum</i>	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	1/2 S. Eur. 1777
<i>rigidum</i>	. Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1	Missouri 1807
<i>salsoloides</i>	. Pink . 6, H. Ev. S. 1	S. Eur. 1810
<i>sibiricum</i> 5	. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia. 1775
<i>Sibthorpi-</i> <i>num</i> 7	} Rose . 6, H. A. 1	Mt. Leba. 1858
<i>squamulorum</i> 6		
<i>striatum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. A. 1	Carolina 1817
<i>strictum</i>	. Yellow 6, H. B. 1	S. Eur. 1759
<i>suffruticosum</i>	. Pink . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	Spain. 1759
<i>tabricum</i>	. Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 1	1/2 Tauria. 1818
<i>tenuifolium</i>	. Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Europe. 1759
<i>trigynum</i>	. Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2	E. Ind. 1799
<i>usitatissimum</i>	. Blue . 6, H. A. 2	Brit., cor. fl.
<i>viscosum</i>	. Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. 1818
<i>virginianum</i>	. Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1807

catharticum, *nodiflorum*.

LINUM STELLATUM. See *Lysimachia Linum-stellatum*.

LINZA. See *Solenia Linza*.

LION'S-EAR. See *Leonotis*.

LION'S-FOOT. See *Leontopodium*.

LION'S-LEAF. See *Leontice Leontopetalon*.

LION'S-MOUTH. See *Apurum lednis*.

LION'S-TAIL. See *Leonotis Leonurus*.

LIP, the lower petal of any irregular flower.

LIPARIA, Linn. From *liparos*, brilliant; in allusion to the shining surface of the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Rather ornamental plants, requiring to be treated the same as *Priestleya*. See *Priestleya*.

<i>pàrva</i>	. Orange 3, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1843
<i>angustifolia</i>	. Yellow 3, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1840
<i>sphærica</i>	. Orange 7, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1794

LIPARIS, Richard. Dr. Lindley thinks it is probable that the name is derived from *liparos*, unctuous; in allusion to the soft surface of the leaves of some of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is rather an extensive genus of plants, some of which are very pretty when in flower. The *terrestrial* kinds require the treatment of *Blitia*, and the *epiphytes* may be referred to *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Malaxis liliifolia*. See *Microstylis*.

<i>anceps</i>	. Ylsh. gn. 8, S. Epi. 1	China. 1897
<i>alata</i>	. Brn. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico. 1840
<i>bituberculata</i>	. Grn. brn. 2, S. Ter. 3	Nepal. 1822
<i>caespitosa</i>	. Grn. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1	Bourbon
<i>Correaana</i>	. Green . 6, H. Ter. 3	N. Amer. 1823
<i>cylindrostachya</i>	. Yel. pur. 8, S. Ter. 3	E. Ind. 1827
<i>elata</i>	. Brn. grn. 9, S. Epi. 2	Rio. Jan. 1824
<i>elegans</i>	. Yel. brn. 8, S. Ter. 3	E. Ind.
<i>flavescens</i>	. Yellow . 8, S. Ter. 3	Bourbon
<i>foliosa</i>	. Green . 9, S. Ter. 3	Maurit. 1823
<i>guineensis</i>	. Green . 9, S. Ter. 3	S. Leone 1832
<i>lilifolia</i> 1	. Green . 7, S. Ter. 3	N. Amer. 1758
<i>Loeslii</i>	. Yellow . 7, H. Ter. 3	Brit., sal. mar.
<i>longipes</i>	. Whit. yel. 11, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon .
<i>nepalensis</i>	. Green . 6, S. Ter. 3	Nepal .
<i>pendula</i>	. Green . 7, S. Epi. 1	India .
<i>prichilus</i>	. Orange . 7, S. Ter. 3	China. 1830
<i>purpurascens</i>	. Purp. . 8, S. Ter. 3	1. Bourb.
<i>reflexa</i>	. Green . 8, S. Epi. 1	N. Hol. 1824
<i>spatulata</i>	. Green . 8, S. Ter. 3	Burnmah 1839
<i>tristis</i>	. Yellow . 8, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon . 1835
<i>Walkeria</i>	. Purple . 8, S. Ter. 3	Ceylon . 1834
<i>zeylanica</i>	. Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon . 1837

LIPOCHETA, De Candolle. See *Zeamenia*.

LIPOSTOMA, G. Don. From *leipo*, to fall from, and *stoma*, a mouth; lid from capsule. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. This plant is well worth a place in every collection. The flower is a very fine blue, with a yellow throat; for culture and propagation, see *Richardsonia*.

Synonymes : 1, *Hedyotis campanulæiflora*, *Ægî-nétia capitata*,
campanuliflora 1. Blue 7. S. Ev. T. ½ Brazil. . 1825

LIPPED, having lips.

LÍPPIA, *Linn.* In honour of Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Any rich light soil will suit these plants, and cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme* : 1, *L. strigilîsa*. See *Zapània*.

argyrophýlla Wht. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil. . 1850
aspérîma . Yellow. 6, F. Her. P. 2 Brazil. . 1850
dulcis . White. 6, S. Her. P. 3 Trinidad. 1827
purpurea . Red. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico. 1823
réptans 1 . Wht. red 6, F. Cr. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1847

LIQUIDÁMBAR, *Linn.* From *liquidus*, liquid; *ambar*, amber; in allusion to the gum which exudes from the trees. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Altingiáceæ*. Ornamental hardy trees. *L. styraciflua*, or Sweet Gum-tree, attains a great height, and in form and habit bears a strong resemblance to the Maple. They grow freely in any common soil, and plants are obtained from cuttings, or seeds. *Synonyme* : 1, *orientale*.

imbérbe 1 . Apetal. 3, H. De. T. 10 Levant. . 1759
styraciflua . Apetal. 3, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1683

LIQUIDAMBERS. See *Altingiáceæ*.

LIQUID STORAX is yielded by *Dammara orientalis*.

LIQUIRÍTIA. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIQUORICE. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIRIODÉNDRON, *Jussieu*. From *leirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree; the flower produced by this tree bears some resemblance to a lily, but is more like a tulip. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliáceæ*. The Tulip-tree grows to a considerable height before it will produce its flowers, which are large. It is well suited for planting singly on lawns, or for forming avenues. It is generally increased from imported seeds, which should be sown in March, in a light rich soil, well exposed to the sun, and covering them about half an inch deep. They commonly remain two years in the ground before they come up. From the tonic quality of *L. tulipifera*, it has been said to be equal to Peruvian bark. The wood of this tree is smooth and fine-grained, very easily wrought, and not liable to split. It is used in carving and ornamental work, but is generally used in this country to make the panels of coach and chaise bodies.

tulipifera . . Yel. red 6, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1663
obtusifolia . Yel. red 6, H. De. T. 50 Pensyl. . 1663

LISIÁNTHUS, *Linn.* From *lysis*, dissolution, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to its being a powerful cathartic. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianáceæ*. A mixture of loam, sand, and peat is the soil best suited for these ornamental plants. Cuttings of the shrubby and herbaceous kinds strike freely in sand, under a glass. *L. Russellianus* is the most splendid of the genus; it was discovered by the lamented Drummond in Texas, who described it as "not excelled in beauty by any plant."

The flower is large, handsome, borne in a terminal panicle; the corolla is as large as a tulip, of a fine rich purple, with a very deep eye in the centre. The flower continues perfect for two or three weeks. By forcing it early in the spring, and planting out in the open border, it will probably be found to flower as freely as *Phlox Drummondii*. It is figured as an annual, but is very likely to prove biennial. *Synonymes* : 1, *L. tetragonus*, *L. trifidus*; 2, *Eustoma silenifolia*; 3, *L. angustifolius*. See *Leianthus*.

acutángulus 1. Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 6 Peru. . 1820
alatus . . White. 7, S. A. 1½ Mexico. 1824
angustifolius . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1824
cordifolius . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica. 1816
exsertus . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind. 1793
glaucefólîus 2. Purp. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind.
grandiflorus . Yel. . 6, S. B. 3 Trinidad 1818
Künthii 3 . Green. 5, S. A. 2 S. Amer.
latifolius . Yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1821
longifolius . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Jamaica. 1793
princeps . . Scr. y. l. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Gren. 1848
pulcher . . Scarlet 9, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Gren. 1845
Russellianus . Purp. . 7, G. A. 3 Mexico. 1835
spléndens . Red. 6, S. Ev. Tr. 2 N. Gren. 1846
umbellatus . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica. 1822

LISIÁNTHUS. See *Táchia*.

LISSÁNTHE, *R. Brown*. From *lissos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridáceæ*. Fine ornamental shrubs, attaining the height of three feet, and producing numerous small white flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Epacris*, to which this genus is nearly allied.

ciliata . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1825
daphnoides . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1818
sápida . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1824
stellata . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1836
strigosa . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1824
subulata . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1823
verticillata . Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1836

LISSOCHILUS, *R. Brown*. From *lissos*, smooth, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the lip of the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidáceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Blétia*. *Synonyme* : 1, *Eulophia streptopétala*.

luteus . . . Yel. . 5, S. Ter. 1½ C. G. H. 1822
parviflorus . . Pa. red. 12, S. Epi. 1 Algou B. 1822
roseus . . . Rose . 2, S. Epi. 1 Sierra L. 1841
speciosus . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ter. 2 C. G. H. 1813
streptopetalus 1 Yel. . 12, S. Ter. 1½ C. G. H. 1826

LÍSTERA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Martin Lister, M.D., a famous English physician and naturalist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidáceæ*. Curious little plants, growing in peat and loam, and increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme* : 1, *Nebétia ovata*.

cordata . . Brown . 6, H. Ter. ¼ Brit., moi. hea.
ovata 1 . . Green . 5, H. Ter. 1 Brit., woods.

LITCHI. See *Euphòria Litchi*.

LITHONTRIPTIC, having the power of breaking the stone.

LITHOSPÉRUM, *Linn.* From *lithos*, a stone, and *sperma*, a seed; the little nuts or seeds are extremely hard, and have a surface as smooth as a polished pebble. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boragináceæ*. The species of this genus are all of the easiest culture. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for growing on rock-work, or on the top of walls, where they

will speedily establish themselves, if allowed to scatter their seeds; or they may be kept in pots among alpine plants, and increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. latifolium*; 2, *Anchusa tinctoria*; 3, *Bátschia conspicua*, *L. conspicuum*. See *Arnèbia*, *Bátschia*, and *Pulmonària*.

canescens 3	.Yel.	.5, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1848
disperrum	.Blue	.6, H. A.	3 Siberia	.1799
distichum	.Yl.wht.	.5, H. Her. P. 1	1/2 Cuba	.1806
fruticosum	.Blue	.5, H. De. S. 2	S. Eur.	.1853
graminifolium	.Blue	.5, H. Ev. S. 3	Italy	.1825
lineatum	.Purp.	.7, H. B. 1	Greece	.1826
officinale	.Yel.	.6, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., cha. hls.	
latifolium 1	.Yel.	.6, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	.1825
orientale	.Yel.	.6, H. Her. P. 2	Levant	.1713
prostratum	.Blue	.6, H. Ev. Tr. 1	France	.1825
purp.-cord- leum	.Purp.	.5, H. Her. P. 1	Eng., cha. hls.	
rosmarini- folium	.Blue	.9, H. Ev. S. 1	1/2 Italy	.1833
scabrum	.White	.9, G. Her. P. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	.1822
strigosum	.Blue	.7, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	.1820
tenuiflorum	.Blue	.5, H. A.	1/2 Egypt	.1796
tinctorium 2	.Blue	.7, H. Her. P. 1	1/2 S. Eur.	.1596
villosum	.Blue	.7, H. Her. P. 1	S. France	.1817

apulum, arvense.

LITHÆA, Hooker. See *Rhús*.

LITHMUS. See *Roccèlla tinctoria* and *fusiformis*.

LITOBROCHIA, Presl. and J. Smith. *Linn.* 24,

Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pteris aurita*; 2, *Lonchitis hirsuta*; 3, *Pteris intermedia*; 4, *P. splendens*.

aurita 1	.Brn.yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon	
davalliodes	.Yellow	.5, S. Her. P. 1		
decurrens	.Brn.yel.	5, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	
henkæana	.Brn.yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1		
hirsuta 2	.Brown	.6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.	.1793
intermedia 3	.Brn.yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	I. of Luzon	
macroptera	.Brn.yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.	
nobilis	.Brn.yel.	7, S. Her. P. 1	Rio Janiero	
polypophylla	.Brn.yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.	
polita	.Brn.yel.	5, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	
splendens 4	.Brn.yel.	6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Indies.	

LITTÆA, Brignoli. In honour of the Duke of Lytta, near Milan, a patron of botany. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is a handsome plant, and was long confounded with *Bonaparteæ juncæa*, but is now found to be a totally different plant. It grows well in sandy loam, and is increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Agave geminiflora*.
geminiflora 1 . Green 7, G. Ev. P. 12 America . 1810

LITTORÆLLA, Linn. From *littus*, the shore; in allusion to its place of growth. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Plantaginaceæ*. A pretty little sub-aquatic, with neat white flowers, and long tremulous stamens; it is increased by seeds.
lactistris . . White 7, H. Aq. P. 1/2 Brit., ea. pas.

LITSEA. See *Tetranthæra*.

LIVE-GRASS. See *Eragrostis*.

LIVE-OAK. See *Quercus virens*.

LIVISTONIA, R. Brown. In honour of Patrick Murray, of Livistone, near Edinburgh. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a splendid genus of palms; they require to be grown in a sandy loam, and a strong heat.

humilis	.Straw	.5, S. Palm.	4 N. Hol.	.1824
inermis	.Straw	.5, S. Palm.	10 N. Hol.	.1824

LIZARD'S-TAIL. See *Saururus*.

LIZARD'S-TONGUE. See *Sauroglossum*.

LLØYDIA, Sal. Named in honour of Mr. Lloyd,

an English botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Ornithogalum striatum*. A hardy bulbous plant, merely requiring to be planted in a dry situation in the open borders, and treated like the hardy species of *Ornithogalum*.

striata . . Wht. striped 5, H. B. P. Siberia . 1789

LOAF SUGAR is refined sugar as procured from the sugar-cane, beet-root, parsnip, maple, birch, grape, and many other plants, but the cane supplies the most and of a better quality than any of the other kinds.

LOASA, Linn. The meaning is unknown. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. This is a genus of plants highly interesting from the beauty of their curiously formed flowers. They would all be invaluable in collections were it not for the powerful stinging property of some of the species, as *L. Placai*: on that account it is necessary to be very careful in touching them. Any common loamy soil suits them, and they are easily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *ambrosiaefolia*; 2, *tricolor*; 3, *acanthifolia*. See *Blumenbáchia*, *Scyphanthus*, *Catophora*.

alba	.White	.7, H. A.	1 Chile	.1831
aurantiaca	.Yel.	.6, G. Ev. Tr.	6	
bicolor	.Wt.yl.	.6, H. A.	2 C. Amer.	.1851
grandiflora	.Yel.	.7, G. A.	2 Peru	.1825
Herbertii	.Scarlet	.7, G. De. Cl.	6 Hybrid.	.1842
hispidula 1	.Yel.	.7, G. Tr. A.	2 Lima	.1830
incana	.White	10, G. Ev. Tr.	2 Peru	.1820
lateritia	.Red	.5, F. Cl. B.	12 Tucuman.	.1835
lucida	.White	.6, G. Ev. Tw.	6	
nitida 2	.Yel.	.7, H. A.	2 Chile	.1822
patula	.Yel.	.7, H. A.	1 Chile	.1827
Pentlandi	.Org.	.8, H. B.	6 Peru	.1840
picta	.Wt.yl.	.6, H. A.	2 Andes	.1847
Placai 3	.Yel.	.7, H. A.	4 Chile	.1822
volubilis	.Yel.	.6, G. A.	2 Chile	.1824

LOASACEÆ or **LOASADS**. An order of annual and herbaceous plants with climbing habits, and covered with pungent hairs which secrete an acrid juice which stings like a nettle. Some are very handsome climbers, and well deserve cultivating.

LOBADIUM, Raf. See *Rhús*.

LOBATE, lobed, divided into a number of segments.

LOBATELY-CRENATED, having deep crenatures, or indentations.

LOBE, a division.

LOBELIACEÆ or **LOBELIADS**. An extensive order containing plants of considerable beauty, but all more or less poisonous, nevertheless some of the species are used medicinally.

LOBELIA, Linn. In honour of Matthew Lobel, author of various botanical works; he was a native of Lille, became physician and botanist to James I., and died in London in 1616. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. This is an extremely interesting genus of plants, on account of the beauty of the blossoms. The greenhouse and stove shrubby and herbaceous kinds grow well in a mixture of peat and sand; the shrubby kinds are readily increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, and the herbaceous species by dividing, and by seeds. The hardy herbaceous kinds do well in a light rich earth, or peat soil; but in winter most of

them require the protection of a frame. The greenhouse annuals and biennials must be sown in pots, and treated as other greenhouse annuals and biennials. The seeds of the hardy kinds have only to be sown in the open border. *L. longiflora* is one of the most venomous of plants. Barton says the Spanish Americans call it *Robenta Carállos*, because it proves fatal to horses that eat it, swelling them until they burst. Taken internally, it acts as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no remedy can assuage, and which ends in death. *Synonyms*: 1, *L. erinoides*; 2, *L. goodenoides*; 3, *L. spicata*; 4, *L. crispa*; 5, *L. commutata*; 6, *L. maculata*; 7, *Isótoma axillaris*; 7, *L. pedunculata*; 8, *L. micrantha*; 9, *L. speciosa*, *Milleri*; 10, *L. crispa*; 11, *L. splendens ignea*, *Rapuntium splendens*. See *Centropogon*, *Cypripis*, *Isótoma*, *Monopsis*, *Scavola*, and *Siphocampylus*.

acuminata	. Gn. yl.	6, S. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1822	
alata		6, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1804	
amena		7, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer.	1812	
anceps		6, H. A.	4	C. G. H.	1818	
arguta		9, S. Her.	P. 1	Chile	1824	
assurgens		8, G. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1787	
atro-coerulea	. Dk. bl.	7, H. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid.	1836	
atrosanguinea	. Black.	7, H. Her.	P. 3	Eng. hyb.	1836	
bellidifolia		7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1790	
bicolor	. . Pa. bl.	7, G. A.	3	C. G. H.	1795	
braziliensis		8, H. Her.	P. 1	Hybrid.	1816	
Bridgesii		6, G. Her.	P. 4	Chile	1836	
cerulea		6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1824	
campanulata		6, H. A.	4	C. G. H.	1821	
campanuloides 1.		White.	6, S. Her.	P. 4	China	1820
cardinalis		Scarlet	7, F. Her.	P. 3	Virginia	1629
Milleri		Pink	7, H. Her.	P. 3	Eng. hyb.	1835
Cavanillesiana		Red	6, S. Her.	P. 3	N. Spain	1825
chinensis		Blue	6, H. A.	4	China	1817
Claytoniana 2.		Blue	6, H. Her.	P. 2	N. Amer.	1824
Cliffortiana		Pink	7, H. A.	13	N. Amer.	
colostis 10		Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1831
colorata		Orange	8, F. Her.	P. 5	N. Amer.	1832
glabella	. . Bl. pur.	7, H. Her.	P. 3	Louisian.	1832	
concolor		Blue	5, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1819
coronopifolia		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 3	C. G. H.	1752
corymbosa		Red	6, G. Her.	P. 3	C. G. H.	1824
crenata		Blue	4, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1794
debilis		Blue	7, G. A.	1	C. G. H.	1774
decumbens		Blue	10, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1820
decurrens		Purp.	7, F. Ev.	S. 3	Chile	1826
dentata		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
discolor		Blue	8, G. Her.	P. 1	Swan R.	1818
Dortmanni		Blue	7, H. Aq.	P. 1	Brit., lakes.	
Erinus		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1752
grandiflora		Blue	10, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1843
fenestralis		Blue	7, H. A.	1	Mexico	1824
fulgens		Scarlet	7, F. Her.	P. 3	Mexico	1809
Marryátta		Purp.	6, H. Her.	P. 3	Grd. var.	1846
multiflora		Scarlet	6, H. Her.	P. 3	Grd. var.	1846
pyramidalis		Scarlet	6, H. Her.	P. 3	Grd. var.	1846
Gütherbreghtii		Red	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Mexico	1860
gigantea		Orange	8, S. Her.	P. 4	S. Amer.	1828
glandulosa		Blue	9, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Carol.	1840
globosa		Blue	5, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
gracilis	. . . Dk. bl.	7, G. A.	1	N. S. W.	1801	
grandis		Purp.	6, H. Her.	P. 4	Hybrid.	1834
heterophylla		Blue	9, F. Her.	P. 2	V. D. L.	1837
major		Blue	6, F. A.	2	Swan R.	1840
hirsuta		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1759
hypocotylifera- formis.		Blue	9, G. A.	1	N. Hol.	1829
ignea 11		Flame.	6, F. Her.	P. 2	Chili	1838
ilicifolia		Pink	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. C. H.	1815
inflata	. . . Pa. bl.	7, H. A.	1	N. Amer.	1759	
inundata		Blue	6, G. Aq.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1821
Kalmii		Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Carolina	1820
Kraussii		Blue	1, G. Her.	P. 1	Dominica	1828
laurentia		Blue	7, G. A.	1	Italy	1778

linearis		Blue	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
longiflora		White	5, S. Her.	P. 1	Jamaica	1752
longifolia		Purp.	6, H. Her.	P. 4	Hybrid.	1834
Ruta		Yel.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1794
Michauxii		Red	7, H. A.		N. Amer.	1800
minima		White	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
mindata		White	7, H. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1772
mollis		Purp.	6, F. Her.	P. 1	Dominic.	1828
mueronata		Crim.	8, G. Her.	P. 3	Chili	1831
multiflora		Purp.	7, G. Her.	P. 1		
nicotianaeifolia		Purp.	6, G. A.		E. Ind.	1822
Nuttallii		Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1824
odorata		White	9, G. Ev.	Tr. 1	B. Ayres	1832
paludosa		Blue	7, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1823
pauciflora 4		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Mexico	1824
Paxtonii		Bl. wt.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	Gard. hybrid.	
pedunculata		Blue	10, G. Her.	P. 1	N. S. W.	1819
persicifolia		Purp.	6, S. Her.	P. 1	W. Ind.	1824
pinifolia		Blue	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1782
polyphylla		Purp.	8, H. Her.	P. 4	Valparai.	1829
propinqua		Scarlet	9, F. Her.	P. 4	Hybrid.	
puberula		Pa. bl.	6, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Amer.	1800
glabella		Pur. bl.	7, H. Her.	P. 1	Louisian.	1830
pubescens		Blue	9, G. Her.	P. 1	C. S. H.	1780
pyrpurascens		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	N. S. W.	1809
pyramidalis		Blue	9, G. Her.	P. 6	Nepal	1822
racemosa		Green	7, G. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1818
ramosa		Dk. bl.	8, H. Her.	P. 2	S. River	1835
rhizophyta		White	4, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
robusta		Blue	8, S. Ev.	S. 2	Hayti	1830
rugulosa 5		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Zeal.	1828
salsicifolia		Scarlet	6, G. Ev.	S. 6	Chili	1794
secunda		White	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1790
senecioides 6		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
serrulata		Blue	6, H. A.		Spain	1820
setacea		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1816
simplex		Blue	7, G. B.		C. G. H.	1794
Simsii 7		Blue	10, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1819
splendens		Scarlet	6, F. Her.	P. 3	Mexico	1814
atrosanguif- nea		Scarlet	6, G. Her.	P. 1	Mexico	1841
stellata		Crim.	H. Her.	P. 3	Hybrid.	1836
surinamensis		Orange	1, G. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1786
rubra		Red	1, G. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind.	1820
syphilifolia		Lt. bl.	9, H. Her.	P. 3	Virginia	1665
alba		White	8, H. Her.	P. 3		
hybrida 9		Blue	8, H. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid.	
tenella		Pur. vi.	5, H. Her.	P. 1	Sicily	1821
Texensis		Scarlet	6, F. Her.	P. 1	Mexico	1845
thapsoides		Ro. pr.	7, S. Her.	P. 1	Organ M.	1843
Thunbergii		Blue	8, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1822
tomentosa		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
trialata 8		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Nepal	1822
trigonocaulis		Bl. wt.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	Austral.	1857
triquetra		Blue	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1774
umbellata		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1		1818
unidentata		Violet.	5, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1794
urens		Blue	6, H. A.		Eng., heaths.	
varifolia		Yel.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1759
verbascifolia		Red	5, H. Her.	P. 2	Nepal	1822
violacea		Violet.	6, H. Her.	P. 2	Hybrid.	1836
zeylanica		Blue	6, G. Her.	P. 1	E. Ind.	1821

LOBELIA. See *Parastranthus*.

LOBELIA. See *Pratia*.

LOBELIA. See *Siphocampylus*.

LOBELIA. See *Tupa*.

LOBLOLLY PINE. See *Pinus Teda*.

LOCATED, placed.

LOCCELLI. The peridia of certain fungals.

LOCHERIA. See *Verbesina* and *Achimenes*.

LOCKHARTIA. *Hooker*. See *Bernandesia*.

LOCULAMENTS, partitions or cells of a seed-vessel.

LOCULAR ; a fruit is called unilocular if it contains but one cell, bilocular if it contains two cells, and so on.

LOCUSTA. A spikelet of grasses.

LOCUST-TREES. See *Hymenaea Courbaril*, and *Robinia Pseud-acacia*.

LODDIGESIA, *Sims*. In honour of Conrad Lod-

diges, a celebrated nurseryman at Hackney near London. He died in 1820. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is an extremely interesting shrub, succeeding well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root freely planted in sand, under a glass.

oxalidifolia . Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1802

LODICULARIA. From *lodícula*, a hypogynous scale; very large in this genus. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rottboellia fasciculata*—*fasciculata* 1.

LODOICEA, Labillardiere. Named after Laodice, the daughter of Priamus and Hecuba. *Linn.* 22, Or 12, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. For the culture and propagation of this palm, see *Cocos*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cocos maldivica*, *L. maldivica*. *sechellarum* 1. Straw 5, S. Palm. 80 Seychelles .

LOEFLINGIA. Named by Linnæus, in compliment to his disciple Peter Lœfling, a traveller in Spain and America, who died on his travels in 1756. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. The seed of these plants need only be sown in the open ground where they are to remain.

hispánica . . Green . 6, H. . A. ½ Spain . 1770
pentandra . . Green . 6, H. . A. ½ S. Eur. . 1820

LOESELIA, Linnæus. Named after John Loesel, author of *Flora Prussica*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. Elegant shrubs requiring to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and increased by cuttings planted in sand under a hand-glass in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hoitzia cœrulea*; 2, *H. glandulosa*.

cœrulea 1 . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . . 1824
glandulosa 2 . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1825
mexicana . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1837

LOGANIACEÆ or **LOGANIADS** constitute a small order of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, possessing intensely poisonous properties, of which *Strýchnos* may be taken as an example.

LOGANIA, R. Brown. In honour of J. Logan, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceæ*. Rather small but interesting shrubs, which produce their flowers in axillary or terminal bunches. They grow well in sandy loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Eusima albiflora*; 2, *Exacum vaginale*. See *Geniostoma*.

floribunda 1 . White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1797
latifolia 2 . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1816
ligustrina . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Zeal. . 1837
revoluta . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826

LOGWOOD. See *Hæmatôxylon*.

LOISELÉRIA, Deso. See *Chamæledon*.

LÓLIUM, Linn. From the Celtic *loloe*, which in Latin is rendered *lolium*, Rye-grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This is a very valuable genus of grasses. *L. perenne*, or perennial Rye-grass, is one of the most esteemed fodder grasses, and is said to have been the first species that was taken into cultivation in Europe. They grow best in a good rich soil, and increase readily from seeds.

arvense . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 Eng, corn fie.

perenne . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
compositum Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
humile . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
monstruosum Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
multifidum . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
paniculatum Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
ramosum . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
Russelli-
num } Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
Stickney-
anum } Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
ténue . . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
viviparum . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
vulgare . . Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
Whitworthii Apetal 5, H. Grass. 1½ Brit., pastures.
temulentum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2½ Brit., corn fie.

lincola, italicum, Feyerænum, sempervivum, multiflorum, rigidum, speciosum, tenue.

LOMAGRÁMMA, J. Smith. From *loma*, an edge, and *gramma*, a writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.

pteroides . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon . 1840

LOMÁNDRA, Labl. See *Xerotes*.

LOMÁRIA, Willdenow. Derived from *loma*, an edge; in allusion to the marginal position of the indusia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An interesting genus of ferns; for culture and propagation, see *Lindsæa*. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. antarctica*; 2, *Stegánia falcata*; 3, *Acrostichum longifolium*; 4, *L. obtusifolia*, *L. obtusa*, *L. setigera*, *L. zamioïdes*; 5, *Stegánia nuda*, *Onoclea nuda*; 6, *Stegánia procera*, *Osmúnda procera*; 7, *Blechnum boreale*; 8, *Acrostichum sorbifolium*; 9, *L. aurita*, *L. chilensis*, *L. ornifolia*.

alpina 1 . . Brown 8, G. Ev. S. ½ Falklnd. I. 1843
attenuata . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 . . 1838
Boryana . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1
chilensis . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Chile . .
crenolata . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Chile . .
discolor . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. .
elongata . . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Zealand
falcata 2 . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 2 V. D. L. . 1823
fluviatilis . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1½
Frazeri . . Brown 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Zealand 1843
gruba . . . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 Australia. 1864
Gilliesii . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Brazil. . 1841
lanceolata . . Brown 9, G. Her. P. ½ N. Hol. . 1830
longifolia 3 . . Brown 6, S. Her. Cr. 2 W. Ind. . 1810
Magallánica 4 . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. ½ Falknd. I. 1843
nuda 5 . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 2 V. D. L. . 1822
onocleoides . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica . 1824
Patersóni . . Brown 9, G. Her. P. ¾ N. Hol. . 1830
procera 6 . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 3 N. Zealand 1822
sorbifolia 8 . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1793
spicant 7 . . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., heaths.
vestita 9 . . . Brown 8, S. Ev. S. 1 I. of Luzon

LOMÁTIA, R. Brown. From *loma*, a border; in allusion to the winged edge of the seeds. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protacææ*. This is a genus of very handsome plants, which thrive well in a sandy peat soil, and increase by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Embothrium tinctorium*.

dentata . . Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . 1824
ferruginea . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Chiloe . . 1850
ilicifolia . . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
longifolia . . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1816
silaifolia . . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1792
tinctoria 1 . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1822

LOMATOPHYLLUM, W. See *Phylloma*.

LOMENTUM. An indehiscent legume separating between each seed.

LONAS, Gærtner. The meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The seed of

this plant has only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Athanasia annua*.

inodora 1. Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1686

LONGCHITES, *Linn.* From *lonche*, a lance; in allusion to the form of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. This genus consists of two very handsome ferns, which grow best in a mixture of loam and peat, and increase by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pteris podophylla*. See *Aspidium Lonchitis*.

hirsuta . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1793
pedata 1. . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica . 1793

LONGCHOCARPUS, *Humboldt, Bonp. and Kunth*. From *lonche*, a lance, and *karpos*, a fruit; in reference to the lance shape of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Ornamental shrubs, growing well in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dalbergia domingensis*; 2, *Americum latifolium*, *Pterocarpus latifolius*; 3, *A. pubescens*; 4, *Robinia hispida, rosca*; 5, *R. sepium*; 6, *R. sericeus*; 7, *R. violacea*.

domingensis 1 Red . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Domin. 1820
latifolius 2 . Purple . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1808
macrophyllus Purple . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1818
pubescens 3 . Purple . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Caracae . 1824
pyxidarius . Purple . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Cuba . . 1820
roseus 4 . . Red . . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1700
sepium 5 . . Purple . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. 1821
sericeus 6 . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 W. Ind. . 1826
violaceus 7 . . Violet . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Carthage 1750

LONDËSIA, *Fischer*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceae*. A plant of no ornament, growing in any common soil—*eriantha*.

LONDON-PRIDE. See *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

LONDON-ROCKET. See *Sisymbrium Irio*.

LONGAN. See *Euphoria Longana*.

LONGHAMPsia, *Willdenow*. In honour of J. L. A. Loiseleur des Longchamps, M.D., a famous French botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. The seed of this pretty little annual merely requires sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pectis discordea*, *Leysera discordea*, *Gnaphalium leyseroides*.

capillifolia 1. Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1822

LONG-GLAND. See *Macradenia*.

LONGICORNU, long-spurred.

LONGITUDO, in the direction of length.

LONGICERA, *Linn.* Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist, who died in 1586. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceae*. This is a genus of very ornamental shrubs, closely allied to the genus *Caprifolium*. The species grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn, and planted in a sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. sibirica*; 2, *L. campaniflora*; 3, *Symphoricarpos puniceus*, *Xylosteum campaniflorum*; 4, *Pallasii*. See *Caprifolium* and *Symphoricarpos*.

alpigena . . . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 6 S. Eur. . 1596
sibirica 1 . . . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 5 Siberia . 1810
angustifolia . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 5 N. India . 1840
brachypoda . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 6
reticulata . Yel. . 6, G. De. S. 4 Japan .
canadensis . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 4 Canada . 1812
canescens . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 8 Europe .
ciliata . . . Wt. red 4, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1824
alba . . . Wt. red 4, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1824

cartilea . . . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 4 Switzerl. 1629
discolor . . . Y. crim. 6, H. De. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1844
diversifolia . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 6 Himalaya 1843
flexuosa . . . Orange 7, F. Ev. S. 12 Japan . 1806
fragrantissima . . . White . 4, H. Ev. S. 6 China . 1848
hispida . . . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 5 Siberia . 1820
iberica . . . Orange 4, H. De. S. 6 Iberia . 1824
involucrata . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 4 Hud. Bay. 1824
Ledebourii 4 . Y. red . 6, H. De. S. 3 California 1824
microphylla . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 4 Siberia . 1818
nigra . . . Pa. yel. 4, H. De. S. 4 Switzerl. 1597
campaniflora 2 . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
oblongifolia . White . 4, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1823
orientalis . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 12 Iberia . 1825
Pallasii . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 3 California 1824
puniceus 3 . Crim. . 5, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1822
pyrenalea . White . 4, H. De. S. 4 Pyrenees 1739
tartarica . Pink . 4, H. De. S. 10 Russia . 1752
albiflora . White . 5, H. De. S. 10 Pyrenees 1739
latifolia . Pink . 5, H. De. S. 10 . 1849
lutea . Yel. . 5, H. De. S. 10 Russia .
punicea . Crim. . 5, H. De. S. 10 Siberia . 1848
rubriflora . Red . 4, H. De. S. 10 Russia . 1752
villosa . . Yel. . 4, H. De. S. 4 Canada . 1820
xanthocarpa . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 3 Brit., gard.
xylosteum . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 8 Eng., woods.
leucocarpum . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 8 Brit., gard.
melanocarpum . Yel. . 6, H. De. S. 8 Brit., gard.

LOOKING-GLASS PLANT. See *Heritiera*.

LOOSE-STRIPE. See *Lysimachia*.

LOPEZIA, *Cavanilles*. Named in honour of J. Lopez, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. This is a genus of very elegant plants. The annual species should be raised on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted out into a warm border. The biennial kinds require to be kept in the greenhouse. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. grandiflora*, *Ichlia fuchsoides*.

cordata . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1821
coronata . . . Red . . 8, H. A. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1805
frutescens . Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1826
hirsuta . . . Red . . 8, G. B. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1796
hispida . . . Red . . 8, H. A. 1 Mexico . 1826
lineata . . . Rose . 2, F. A. 2 Mexico . 1839
macrophylla 1 Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .
pumila . . . Red . . 8, H. A. 1/2 Mexico . 1824
racemosa . . . Red . . 8, G. B. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1792

LOPHÁNDRA. See *Erica*.

LOPHÁNTHUS, *Benth.* From *lophos*, a crest, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the crested middle lobe of the lower lip of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. Very pretty plants, growing in common garden soil, and increased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings planted under a glass, and by seeds, when these are produced. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hyssopus anisatus*; 2, *H. Lophanthus*; 3, *Nepeta multifida*; 4, *H. nepetoides*; 5, *H. scrophularioides*.

anisatus 1 . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1826
multifidus 3 . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1796
nepetoides 4 . Y. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1692
scrophularioides . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1800
urticifolius 2 . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1826

LOPHOLA, *Ker*. A diminutive of *lophia*, a crest; in reference to the crest of the sepals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This is a rare little herbaceous plant, growing in peat soil in a damp situation. It will also grow and flower well in pots placed in pans of water;

it is increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymie*: 1, *Constylis americana*. aurea l. . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1811

LOPHIRA, Banks. One of the sepals is extended out into a ligulate wing or crest; whence the name, from *lophos*, a crest. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipteraceæ*. This is a very fine low-growing tree. It has tap-roots, and therefore requires to be planted in a very deep pot, in order to allow the roots to descend. It should be grown in sandy loam and peat, and kept rather dry; cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Sierra Leone, it is called *Scurby* or *Scrubby Oak*. africana . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 S. Leone . 1822

LOPHIUM, Fries. From *lophion*, a little hillock. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. These extremely minute plants are very similar to the valves of a bivalved shell—*elatum*, *mytilinum*.

LOPHOLEPIS, J. Smith. From *lophos*, a crest, and *lepis*, a scale, in allusion to the spore-cases. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymie*: 1, *Goniophlebium tectum*. ciliata . . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind . tecta l. . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind .

LOPHOSCIADIUM, De Candolle. See *Ferula*.

LOPHOSPÉRUM, D. Don. From *lophos*, a crest, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are furnished with a crest-like wing. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This genus is composed of very elegant plants, with large purple, or rose-coloured flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Maurandya*. *Synonymie*: 1, *Rhodochiton volubile*, L. *Rhodochiton*.

astrosanguineum l.	} Dk. pur. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Mexico 1833
erubescens .	
maculatum .	Pur. wt. 6, F. Ev. Cl. 20 Talapa 1830
magnificum .	Crim. . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Gard. Hyb.
scandens .	Pur. vio. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Mexico 1834
spectabile .	Pk. wht. 8, F. Ev. Cl. 20 Hybrid 1839

LOPÍMIA, Martius. From *lopinus*, signifying easy of decortication. *Linn.* 14, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. This plant grows well in any rich soil, and is readily increased by young cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymie*: 1, *Sida malacophylla*.

malacophylla l. Red . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Bahia . 1823

LOQUAT. See *Eriobótuya japonica*.

LORANTHACEÆ, LORANTHUS or MISTLETOES. A singular order of shrubby plants, in almost all cases growing into the tissue of other vegetables as parasites.

LORÁNTHUS, Linn. From *loron*, a thong, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the long linear form of the petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loranthaceæ*. A genus of parasitical plants, with the habit of the well-known Mistletoe. *Synonymie*: 1, *terrestris*.

europæus .	Greenish 6, G. Parasite 1½ Europe 1824
floribundus l.	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1830

LORÁNTHUS. See *Nyctisia*.

LORATE, thong or strap-shaped.

LORD ANSON'S PEA. See *Lathyrus magelanicus*.

LORD-WOOD. See *Liquidambar orientale*.

LORÉNTÉA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of easy culture, in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat.

canescens .	Yellow . 8, H.	A. 1½ Mexico 1827
humifusa .	Yellow . 7, S.	A. 1½ W. Ind. 1822
saturejoides .	Yellow . 8, S. Her. P. 1	Vera C. 1733

LÔREUS, leathery.

LÔREYA, De Candolle. Dedicated to M. Lorey, author of a Flora of Burgundy. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Melastoma*. *Synonymie*: 1, *Melastoma arboræscens*.

arboræscens . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana . 1822

LOTE-TREE. See *Diospyrus Lôtus*.

LOTE. See *Zizyphus Lôtus*.

LÔTUS. From *lotos* of Theophrastus; the true *Lôtus* is *Zizyphus Lôtus*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An ornamental genus of plants. The greenhouse and frame species grow freely in any light soil, and are increased by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, or they may be increased by seeds. The hardy kinds are well suited for ornamenting rock-work, or dry banks. The seeds of the hardy annual species need only be sown in the open ground in spring. *L. corniculatus* and *L. major* are sometimes sown with white clover and cow-grass, in laying down permanent pastures. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. diffusus*; 2, *Cytisus argenteus*; 3, *L. decumbens*; 4, *Trigonella indica*. See *Carmichaelia*, *Doronicum*, *Hosackia*, and *Tetragonolobus*.

angustissimus l.	Yel. . 5, H. Tr. A. 1	Brit., sea co.
anthyllioides .	Dk. pu. 6, G. Ev. S.	C. G. H. 1812
arabicus .	Pink . 7, H. Tr. A.	Arabia . 1773
arenarius .	Yel. . 4, H. Tr. A.	Teneriffe 1831
argenteus 2.	Yel. . 6, F. Her. P.	1827
angustifolius .	Yel. . 7, F. Her. P.	1827
atropurpureus	Dk. bn. 7, G. Ev. S.	1 Teneriffe 1820
australis .	Pink . 7, G. Her. P.	N. Holl. 1800
ciliatus .	Yel. . 7, H. Tr. A.	Sicily . 1812
coimbricensis	W. red 6, H. A.	Portugal 1800
corniculatus .	Yel. . 6, H. De. Tr.	1½ Brit., past.
alpinus .	Yel. . 6, H. De. Tr.	Switzer. 1819
flore-pleno .	Yel. . 7, H. De. Tr.	Brit., gard.
crassifolius .	Yel. . 8, H. Her. P.	S. Eur. . 1812
creticus .	Yel. . 6, G. Ev. Tr.	1½ Levant . 1680
cytisoides .	Yel. . 6, H. Tr. A.	1 S. Eur. 1752
decumbens .	Yel. . 7, H. Tr. A.	Europe 1816
depressus .	Yel. . 7, H. De. Tr.	Hungry. 1819
Dioscoridis .	Yel. . 6, H. A.	1 Nice . 1658
edulis .	Yel. . 7, H. Tr. A.	Italy . 1759
flexuosus .	Yel. . 7, H. De. Tr.	Europe . 1816
Forsteri 3.	Yel. . 7, H. De. Tr.	Brit., heaths.
Gebélia .	Yel. . 5, F. Ev. Tr.	1 Aleppo . 1816
glaberrimus .	White . 7, H. Tr. A.	1½ S. Eur. 1816
glauus .	Yel. . 7, F. Her. P.	1 Madeira 1777
gracilis .	Yel. . 7, H. A.	1 Hungary 1812
hispidus .	Yel. . 7, H. Tr. A.	France . 1817
indicus 4.	Yel. . 7, S. Tr. A.	1 E. Ind. 1793
jacobæus .	Dk. bn. 7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. Verd. 1714
luteus .	Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S.	12
major .	Yel. . 6, H. Her. P.	1½ Brit., shad. pl.
villosus .	Yel. . 6, H. Her. P.	Switzer. 1817
microphyllus .	Yel. . 6, G. Tr. A.	1 C. G. H. 1827
odoratus .	Yel. . 6, F. A.	1 Barbary 1804
ornithopodioides .	Yel. . 6, H. A.	1½ Sicily 1683
palustris .	Yel. . 6, H. Her. P.	1½ Crete . 1821
pedunculatus .	Yel. . 7, H. Her. P.	1 Spain . 1814
peregrinus .	Yel. . 7, H. A.	1 S. Eur. 1713
pilosissimus .	Yel. . 7, H. A.	1 France . 1818
portosancitanus	Yel. . 7, H. Ev. S.	1 Port. Sa. 1829
pusillus .	Yel. . 7, H. A.	1 S. Eur. 1816

- sessilifolius . Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Teneriff. 1820
 spectabilis . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Teneriff.
 suaveolens . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. ½ S. France 1816
 tenuis . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1816
- LÔTUS.** See *Zizyphus Lôtus*, *Nymphæa Lôtus*, and *Diospyrus Lôtus*.
- LOUDONIA**, *Lindley*. Named in honour of J. C. Loudon, a distinguished horticultural writer. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Haloragacææ*. Curious plants from New Holland, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased readily by cuttings in sand, under a glass. See *Adesmia*.
 alba . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. .
 cordigera . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. .
 scoparia . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Swan R. .
- LOUFF.** See *Laffa fetida*.
- LOUREA**, *Necker*. Unquestionably the name of some person. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. These plants are worth cultivating; and require the same treatment as most other biennials. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hedysarum vesper-tilionis*.
 reniformis . . Violet 6, S. B. 2 China . . 1818
 vesperilionis 1. White 7, S. B. 2 Co. China . 1780
- LOUREIRA**, *Cavanilles*. In honour of John de Loureiro, a Portuguese botanical author. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacææ*. These plants grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.
 cuneifolia . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . . 1824
 glandulosa . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . . 1799
- LOUSEWORT.** See *Pediculâris*.
- LOVAGE.** See *Ligusticum*; *Achillæa Ligastica*.
- LOVE-APPLE.** See *Lycopersicum esculentum*.
- LOVE-GRASS.** See *Megastachya Eragrostis*.
- LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.** See *Amaranthus caudatus*.
- LÔWEA**, *Lindley*. In compliment to the Rev. Mr. Lowe, Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosacææ*. This ornamental plant is found in its native country growing in saltish fields. Although it is an old inhabitant of our gardens, it is yet scarce, being very difficult of cultivation. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand appears to suit it best, and it may be increased by seeds or layers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rosa berberifolia*.
 berberifolia . Yel. pur. 6, F. De. S. 1½ Persia . 1790
- LOXOGRAMMA**, *J. Smith.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiacææ*. Stove fern.
 lanceolata . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies .
- LÛBIA**, *Forsk.* See *Dolichos Lûbia*.
- LUBINIA**, *Ventenat*. In honour of M. de St. Lubin, a French officer and botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulacææ*. This species grows freely in loam and peat, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings. See *Lysimachia*.
 atropurpurea . Purp. 6, F. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1820
- LUBRICATE**, slippery.
- LUCERN.** See *Medicago sativa*.
- LÛCIDUS**, shining, glittering.
- LUCOMBE OAK.** See *Quercus Lucombeana*.
- LUCÛLLIA**, *Sweet.* *Luculi swa* is the name given to the tree by the Nepalese. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacææ*. *L. gratissima* is worthy of a place in every collection, as there cannot be a more beautiful object than this tree is when covered with its numerous cymes of pink-coloured, very fragrant, flowers. It grows well in an equal mixture of light turfy loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cinchona gratissima*, *Mussenda Luculia*.
 gratissima . Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 8 Nepal . 1823
 Pinceana . . Wt. bish. 4, G. Ev. S. 8 Nepal . 1837
- LUCÛMA**, *Jussieu*. *Lucuma* is the name of the tree in Peru. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotacææ*. Fruit-bearing trees, cultivated in a mixture of rich loam, with a little light soil to keep it open; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Achras mammosa*; 2, *A. Lucuma*.
 Bonplandia . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Cuba . . 1822
 mammosa 1 . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 S. Amer. 1739
 obovata 2 . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Peru . . 1822
 salicifolia . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 40 Mexico . 1823
- LÛDIA**, *Lamarck*. From *ludo*, to sport; the leaves of *L. heterophylla* assume various forms. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiacææ*. Rich loam, and a little peat, suit these plants; and cuttings soon root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *tuberculata*. See *Prœckia*.
 heterophylla . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Maurit. . 1823
 sessiliflora 1 . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Maurit. . 1820
- LUDÔLFIA.** See *Arundinaria*.
- LUDÛVIA.** See *Carludivia*.
- LUDWIGIA**, *Linn.* In honour of Christian Gottlieb Ludwig, professor of medicine at Leipsic and botanical author, in 1737. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Onagræacææ*. Uninteresting plants, not worth cultivating except in general collections—*parviflora*, *prostrata*.
- LÛFFA**, *Cavanilles*. Derived from *louff*, the Arabic name of *L. ægyptiaca*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitacææ*. A remarkable kind of gourd, possessed of a very disagreeable odour; for culture and propagation, see *Cucumis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cucumis acutangulus*; 2, *Momordica lûffa*.
 acutangula 1 . Purp. 7, F. Tr. A. 10 N. Amer. . 1692
 ægyptiaca 2 . Purp. 7, F. Tr. A. 10 E. Ind. . 1739
 fetida . . Purp. 7, H. Tr. A. 10 India . . 1812
- LUGDA**, *De Candolle.* See *Anthemis*.
- LÛHEA**, *Willdenow.* In honour of Charles Vander Luhe, a famous German botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tiliacææ*. This is a very pretty plant, which thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings of the nearly ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Brazil, they use the bark of *L. paniculata* for tanning leather.
 paniculata . . Rosy . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Brazil . 1823
- LÛSIA**, *Gaudich.* The meaning of the name not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. This is a very pretty species, very scarce in collections. The sepals and petals are light green, and the labellum is

strongly streaked internally with deep purple. The leaves of the plant bear a strong resemblance to those of an *Aërides*, and the plant requires precisely the same treatment as that genus.

alpina . . Grn. pur. . 4, S. Epi. 2 Silhet . . 1837

LUKSHMEE FRUIT. See *Mangifera sylvatica*.

LUMNITZERA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Stephen Lumnitzer, a botanical author. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. A pretty little genus, of common culture. See *Acrocephalus* and *Mochlosma*.

moschata . White . 3, G. . A. 1½ N. Hol. . 1823
tenuiflora . Pa. pur. 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1703

LUNA. See *Narcissus Luna*.

LUNARIA, *Linn.* From *luna*, the moon; in allusion to the appearance of the broad silvery silicles. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A genus of large, rather pretty plants, with cordate leaves, and purple or white flowers. Any common border soil suits them, and they are increased by seeds. *L. rediviva* may also be increased by dividing. *Synonyme*: 1, *annua*. See *Parselia* and *Ricotia*.

biennis 1. Li. pur. . 5, H. . B. 4 S. Eur. . 1570
albiflora . White . 5, H. . B. 4 S. Eur. . 1570
rediviva . Li. pur. . 5, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1596

LUNARIA. See *Rumex Lunaria*.

LUNATE, shaped like a half-moon.

LUNGS OF THE OAK. See *Sticta pulmonaria*.

LUNGWORT. See *Pulmonaria*.

LUNGWORT. See *Hieracium pulmonaria*.

LUPINASTER. See *Trifolium*.

LUPINE. See *Lupinus*.

LUPINELLA. See *Psoralea Lupinella*.

LUPINUS, *Linn.* From *lupus*, a wolf; in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of this genus are among the most beautiful of our annual and herbaceous border-flowers. They will flourish in almost any soil, but a rich loam suits them best. They perfect their seeds very freely, from which young plants are easily obtained. *Synonyme*: *L. bilineatus*. See *Cyamopsis*.

affinis . . . Bl. wht. 6, H. . A. 1 Californ. 1840
albifrons . . . Blue . 9, F. Ev. . S. 3 Californ. 1833
albus . . . White . 7, H. . A. 3 Levant. 1596
angustifolius . Blue . 7, H. . A. 1 Spain. 1686
arborescens . . Yellow. 7, F. Ev. . S. 6 . 1793
arbuscatus . . Pa. pur. 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Californ. 1826
argenteus . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
aridus . . . Pur. bl. 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1827
arvensis . . . Lilac . 4, F. . B. 1
Barkeri . . . Bl. pink 7, H. . A. 2 Mexico . 1839
bicolor . . . Pa. blue 7, H. . A. 3 N. Amer. 1826
bimaculatus . Blue . F. Her. P. 3 Texas . 1835
bracteolatus . Blue . 7, H. . A. 1 M. Video 1826
canaliculatus . Blue . 7, F. Ev. . S. 4 B. Ayres 1828
Cruckshankii . Variega. 7, F. Ev. . S. 5 Peru . 1829
densiflorus . . Wht. pk. 7, H. . A. 3 Californ. 1833
Ehrenbergii . Blue y. l. 6, H. . B. 2 Mexico . 1846
elegans . . . Vio. rose 6, H. . A. 2 Mexico . 1831
exaltatus . . . H. . A. 3 . 1832
grandifolius . Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. .
Hartwegii . . Bl. pink 7, H. . A. 3 Mexico . 1833
hirsutissimus . Red . 7, H. . A. 3 Californ. 1833
hirsutus . . . Blue . 7, H. . A. 2 S. Eur. . 1629
incanus . . . Pa. lilac 7, G. Ev. . S. 3 B. Ayres 1830
latifolius . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Californ. 1834
laxiflorus . . . Bl. pink . H. Her. P. 1 Columb. 1826
lepidus . . . Bl. pink 8, H. Her. P. 1 Columb. 1826
leptocarpus . Purp. . 6, H. . B. 1 Mexico . 1839

leptophyllus . Bl. lilac 7, H. . A. 1 Californ. 1833
leucophyllus . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1826
linifolius . . . Blue . 7, H. . A. 1 M. Video 1799
littoralis . . . Bl. pink 7, H. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1826
lucidus . . . Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. .
luteus . . . Yellow. 7, H. . A. 1 Sicily . 1596
macrophyllus . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Californ. 1834
magnificus . Wht. pk. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hybrid. gard.
Marshallianus . Blue . 7, H. De. S. 4 Hybrid. 1830
Menziesii . . Yel. or. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1856
mexicanus . . Blue . 2, G. . B. 2 Mexico. 1819
micranthus . . Pur. bl. 5, H. . A. 1½ N. Amer. 1826
microcarpus . Blue . 4, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1821
monogyna . . Purp. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hybrid. gard.
multiflorus . Blue . 7, F. Ev. . S. 4 M. Video 1810
mutabilis . . Bl. yel. . 7, F. Ev. . S. 4 Bogota . 1819
nanus . . . Blue . 7, H. . A. 1 Californ. 1833
nootkatensis . Purp. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Nootk. S. 1794
ornatus . . . Bl. pink 5, H. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1826
perennis . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1658
pidus . . . Flesh . 7, H. . A. 3 S. Eur. 1710
plumosus . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1820
polyphyllus . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 4 Columb. 1826
albiflorus . White . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Columb. 1826
palidus . . . Pa. blue 7, H. Her. P. 4 Eng. hyb.
pubescens . . Vio. blue 6, H. . B. 3 Quito . 1844
pulchellus . . Bl. pur. 7, F. Ev. . S. 3 Mexico. 1823
pusillus . . . Pa. blue 7, H. . A. 4 N. Amer. 1817
ramosissimus . Crim. bl. 6, H. . A. 3 Chimborazo
rivularis . . . Wht. pr. 4, H. Her. P. 3 Californ. 1831
Sabinianus . . Yel. . 4, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1827
sericeus . . . Purp. . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
subcarnosus . Bl. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Texas . 1835
texensis . . . Blue . 6, H. . A. 1½ Santa Fe
Thérmsi . . . White . 6, H. . A. 3 Egypt . 1802
tomentosus . Pink wt. 7, F. Ev. . S. 2 Peru . 1825
tristis . . . Pa. brn. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. .
variatus . . . Bl. wht. 7, H. . A. 3 S. Eur. . 1596
versicolor . . Pink bl. 7, F. Ev. . S. 3 Mexico. 1825
villosus . . . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Carolina 1787

Garden varieties.—These are now very numerous—their colours and names are given in the nurserymen's catalogues.

LUPULUS. See *Humulus Lupulus*.

LURID, between a purple, yellow, and grey colour.

LUTEOLA. See *Réseda Luteola*.

LUVÚNGA, *Hamilton*. From *Luvunga-luta*, its Sanscrit name. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceæ*. The species of this genus grow in any light rich soil, and are increased by cuttings planted either in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Limnonia scandens*.
scandens 1. . White . 6, S. Cl. S. 10 Silhet . 1843

LUXEMBURGIA, *Hilaire*. In honour of the Duke of Luxemburg, under whose patronage M. A. de St. Hilaire commenced his botanical researches in Brazil. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sauvagesiacæ*. Beautiful shrubs, bearing racemes of bright yellow flowers; they require a moderate stove heat, and blossom during the summer months. They may be propagated by cuttings of the half-ripened wood in sand, under a hand-glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Plectanthera ciliosa*.

ciliosa 1. . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1841
corymbosa . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1840

LŪZULA, *De Candolle*. From the *Gramen Luzule* of Bauhin, the Glowworm-grass. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Juncaceæ*. These plants are nearly related to *Juncus*, from which they are at once distinguished by their flat leaves. They possess but little beauty, and are of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Juncus arcuatus*; 2, *J. spadicæus*.

Berthelotii . Apetal 6, F. Grass. 1 Teneriffe . 1820

albida, *arcuata* 1, *campéstris*, *capensis*, *congesta*, *flavescens*, *Fostèri*, *glabrata*, *lutea*, *maxima*, *multiflora*, *nivea*, *pediformis*, *pilosa*, *spadicea* 2, *spicata*, *sudetica*, *vernalis*.

LUZURIAGA. In honour of D. Ign. M. R. de Luzuriago, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat Or. *Smilacæe*. See *Geitonopodium*.

LYCASTE, *Lindl.* *Lycaste* was a beautiful woman of Sicily. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæe*. This very elegant genus has been separated from *Maxillaria*; they require similar treatment to *Stanhopeas*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maxillaria aromatica*, *Cölac aromatics*; 2, *M. Barringtonia*; 3, *M. costata*; 4, *M. cruenta balsamea*; 5, *M. Déppeii*; 6, *M. macrophylla*; 7, *M. Skinneri*; 8, *M. tetragona*; 9, *M. macrobulla*.

aromatica 1. Yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1828
retusa Yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . .
Barringtonia 2 Yl. brn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . 1790
brevispatha . . . Yl. grn. 6, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala.
chrysoptera . . . Yl. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1850
ciliata Yl. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1838
cochleata Orange 8, S. Epi. 1
costata 3 Yl. brn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Peru . 1842
crinita Yl. brn. 3, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1840
cruenta 4 Yl. crm. 3, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1841
Déppei 5 Yl. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1 Xalapa . 1828
fulvescens Brn. or. 6, S. Epi. 2 Columbia.
gigantea Grn. sh. 8, S. Epi. 2 Guayaquil. 1848
Harrisonia . . . Yel. red. 6, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1838
alba White. 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1840
knipies Pur. gn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Guayaquil. 1848
leucantha Wt. crm. 8, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. 1850
macrobulla 9. Yel. 10, S. Epi. 1 San. Martha 1840
macrophylla 6. Gn. pr. 10, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1837
misochlæna . . . Yl. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1
parvula Wt. pr. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1835
plana Rd. cr. 10, S. Epi. 1 Bolivia . 1841
Skinneri 7 White. 10, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1842
alba White. 10, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1841
tetragona 8 Grn. sh. 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1842
tricolor Pink 6, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1851

LYCHNIDEA. See *Erinus Lychnidea* and *Phlox*.

LYCHNIS, *De Candolle*. From *lychnos*, a lamp; on account of the brilliancy of the flowers of most of the species. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Or. Nat. *Caryophyllacæe*. An extremely beautiful genus of plants, well meriting extensive cultivation for the brilliancy of their flowers. Among the most showy and esteemed of the border flowers, is *L. Chalcedonica*, the double varieties of which require some care to prevent them from returning to a single state. *L. fulgens* and *grandiflora* are truly beautiful; the latter will grow and flower well if planted out in the open border in spring, but it must be taken up in autumn, or the frost will kill it. They all grow freely in light rich loamy soil; but they must be frequently divided, or they will dwindle away, and the best time to do this is early in spring. The seed of the annual species has only to be sown in the open border in spring. *L. Cali Rôsa* is very handsome. *Synonymes*: 1, *Viscaria alpina*; 2, *L. brachypetala*; 3, *Agrostemma coronaria*; 4, *A. cœrsica*; 5, *A. sylvestris*; 6, *A. Flœs-cuculi*; 7, *Githago segetum*; 8, *Viscaria helvetica*; 9, *V. neglecta*; 10, *Githago nicæensis*; 11, *Agrostemma pyrenaica*; 12, *A. sibirica*; 13, *A. dioica*; 14, *Viscaria vulgaris*. See *Viscaria* and *Agrostemma*.

alpina 1 Pink 4, H. Her. P. 1 Scot., rocks.
apetala Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Lapland . 1810
pauciflora 2 H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1817
Chalcedonica Scar. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia . 1590
alba Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia . .
alba-plena Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens .
flœre-pleno Scar. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia . .
Cœli-Rôsa Flsh. 7, H. A 1 Levant . 1713
coronaria 3 Red. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . 1596
alba Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens .
plena Red. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens .
rubra Red. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Gardens .
cœrsica 4 Red. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Corsica . 1818
diurna 5 Pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., hedges.
plena Pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
Flœs-cuculi 6 Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., hedges.
albiflora Wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gard.
plena Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gard.
Flœs-jovis Red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Germany . 1726
fulgens Scar. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1822
Githago 7 Pur. 6, H. A 3 Brit., corn fie.
grandiflora Red. 7, G. Her. P. 1 China . 1774
Haageana Red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Garden hybrid.
helvetica 8 Red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1814
læta Flsh. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal. 1778
leino Red. 6, G. Her. P. 2 China . .
mutabilis Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Andes . 1844
neglecta 9 Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
nicæensis 10 W. rd. 6, H. A 3 Nice . 1794
pyrenaica 11 Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees . 1810
sibirica 12 Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1817
Sibboldii Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
vespertina 13 Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., fields.
multitplex Wht. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
rosea W. rd. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
Viscaria 14 Pink 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
plena Red. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gard.

brachypetala.

LYCHNITIS. See *Verbascum Lychnitis*, *Phlomis Lychnitis*, and *Amellus Lychnitis*.

LYCIOPLESIUM, *Miers*. See *Lycium*.

LYCIOSÉRISSA, *Rœmer* and *Schultes*. From *lycium*, and *serissa*, serissa-like lycium. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanacæe*. A Cape shrub, which grows in peat and loam, and is increased by cuttings—*capensis*.

LYCIUM, *Linn.* From *lycion*, a name given by Dioscorides to a thorny shrub, and applied to this genus because of its containing some thorny shrubs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanacæe*. The stove and greenhouse kinds require the same treatment as other similar plants. *L. æfrum*, and some others of the Cape species, thrive and flower well against a south or west wall, and are very handsome when in flower. The hardy species are admirably suited for training against trellis-work, or walls, or for covering arbours. They are all readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. carnosum*; 2, *Lycioplegium pubiflorum*, *Lâtna venenata*. See *Grabowska*, *Berberis*, and *Chaenestes*.

æfrum Violet 6, H. De. T. 10 C. G. H. . 1712
barbarum Violet 6, H. De. Cl. 10 Barbary. 1696
carolinianum Blue. 7, H. Ev. S. 4 Carolina. 1806
chinense Purp. 7, H. De. Cl. 6 China . .
cinereum Violet 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1818
europæum Pink. 6, H. De. Cl. 10 S. Eur. . 1736
chrysocarpum Pink. 5, H. De. Cl. 10 S. Eur. .
sphaerocarpum Pink. 5, H. De. Cl. 10 S. Eur. .
fuchsoides Sc. yl. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Azozques. 1843
horridum White 7, F. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
lanceolatum Pink. 6, H. De. Cl. 10 S. Eur. .
microphyllum Violet 6, H. De. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1795
pubiflorum 2 Red. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Chili . .
rigidum 1 Violet 4, H. De. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1795
ruthenicum Wht. . 6, H. De. Cl. 10 Siberia . 1804
caspicum Wht. . 7, H. De. Cl. 10 Casp. Sea

Shawii . . .	Pink.	7, G. Ev. Cl.	8 C. G. H.	1700
ténue . . .	Violet 6, F. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.		1819
tetrandrum . . .	Violet 6, H. De. Cl.	4 C. G. H.		1810
Trewianum . . .	Purp. 6, H. De. Cl.	10 China		1818
turbidatum . . .	Violet 6, H. De. Cl.	10 China		1709

LYCÓGALA, Michaux. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *gala*, milk. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodaceæ*. In the early stage of this plant's existence, it appears like a mass of thick cream. It is found upon rotten or decayed wood and leaves—*miniata*.

LYCOPÉRDON, Michaux. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *perdo*, to explode backwards. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodaceæ*. This is a genus of roundish, tuber-like plants, which, when ripe, explode, and emit their spores like smoke, and are known among country people by the name of Puff-balls. They grow in pastures and on the stumps of trees—*Bovista*, *excipuli-forme*, *perlátum*, *pratense*, *pyriforme*. See *Géstrum*, *Institale*, *Leocarpus*, and *Rhizopogon*.

LYCOPÉRSICON, Tournefort. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *persicon*, a peach; in allusion to its aphrodisiacal qualities. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The *Lycopérsicon*, or Love-apple, consists chiefly of annual plants, several of which are trained against walls for the sake of their fruit, which is used for soups. They are generally raised in frames, or in a stove, and when of sufficient size, they are transplanted into the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Solanum Pseudo-Lycopérsicum*; 2, *S. Lycopérsicum*; 3, *S. pimpinellifolium*.

corasiforme 1 . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 2 Peru	. . .	1800
litum . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 2 S. Amer.	. . .	1596
commutatum . . .	Yel. 7, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1818
esulentum 2 . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1596
chrysocarpum . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1596
erythrocarpum . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1596
leucocarpum . . .	Green 7, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1596
Humboldtii . . .	Yel. 8, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1822
peruvianum . . .	Yel. 5, S. Her. P.	3 Peru	. . .	1823
pimpinellifolium 3 . . .	Green 6, H.	A. 3 Peru	. . .	
prodombens . . .	Crem. 7, H. Tr.	A. 1 S. Amer.	. . .	1700
pyriforme . . .	Yel. 8, H.	A. 3 S. Amer.	. . .	1823
regulare . . .	Green 6, H.	A. 2 S. Amer.	. . .	1830

LYCOPÉRSICUM. See *Lycopérsicon*.

LYCOTODIACEÆ, or CLUB-MOSSES. A small order of moss-like, flowerless plants, chiefly with creeping stems.

LYCOPÓDIUM, Linn. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot; because of the resemblance of the roots. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. The hardy species of Club-moss require to be cultivated in peat soil, in a moist situation; some of them succeed in pots of water. They are readily increased by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. apothecium*; 2, *Selaginella cordata*.

alopocurroides . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 N. Amer.	1821
alpinum . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Brit., bogs.	
annotinum . . .	Brown 7, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Brit., heaths.	
apodum . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 N. Amer.	1819
braziliense 1 . . .	Brwn. 11, S. Ev. Cr.	3 Brazil	1831
casiun . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Cr.	3 China	1846
carolinianum . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Carolina.	1812
circinatum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P.	3 E. Ind.	1831
clavatum . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Brit., heaths.	
complanatum . . .	Brown 8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1770
cordatum 2 . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P.	3 Brazil	1838
dendroideum . . .	Brown 7, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1770

dénsum . . .	Brown 8, G. Ev. Tr.	3 N. Hol.	1820
denticulatum . . .	Brown 7, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Switzerl.	1779
depressum . . .	Brown 8, G. Ev. Tr.	3 C. G. H.	1818
helveticum . . .	Brown 8, H. Aq. P.	3 Switzerl.	1779
inundatum . . .	Brown 6, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Brit., bogs	
lucidulum . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 N. Amer.	1823
ornithopodioides . . .	Brown 7, H. Ev. Tr.	3	1812
rupéstre . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 N. Amer.	
selaginoides . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Brit., heaths.	
Sslago . . .	Brown 8, H. Ev. Tr.	3 Britain	
stoloniferum . . .	Brown 7, S. Her. P.	3 Brazil	1831

cuspidatum, *formosum*, *Galeottii*, *inequalifolium*, *Martensii*, *serpens*, *Schöttii*, *umbrösium*, *uncinatum*, *Willdenovii*.

LYCÓPSIS, Linn. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *opsis*, the face; some resemblance in the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nönea arvensis*; 2, *Anchusa echioides*, *N. echioides*, *Arnebba echioides*; 3, *N. obtusifolia*; 4, *Anchusa ovata*; 5, *A. variegata*—*arvensis* 1, *calycina echioides* 2, *obtusifolia* 3, *orientalis* 4, *variegata* 5. See *Nönea* and *Arnebba*.

LYCÓPUS, Linn. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the resemblance of the leaves to the foot of that animal. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. They succeed in the open ground, in any light rich soil, preferring a moist situation, and are readily increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *L. Virginicus quercifolius*.

australis . . .	White 5, G. Her. P.	3 N. Hol.	1823
europæus . . .	White 7, H. Her. P.	3 Brit., riv. sides.	
exaltatus . . .	White 7, H. Her. P.	3 Italy	1799
intermedius . . .	White 7, H. Her. P.	3 Europe	1820
macrophyllus 1 . . .	White 8, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	1700
virginicus . . .	White 8, H. Her. P.	3 Virginia	1760

LYCÓRIS, Herbert. A mythological name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A genus closely related to *Amaryllis*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amaryllis aurea*, *Nerine aurea*; 2, *N. radiata*. See *Amaryllis*.

aurea 1 . . .	Yellow 6, F. Bl. P.	1 China	1777
radiata 2 . . .	Pink 6, G. Bl. P.	1 China	1758
straminea . . .	Yellow 8, H. Bl. P.	1 China	1845

LYCÓRUS. See *Nerine*.

LYCÓSERIS, De Candolle. From *lykos*, a wolf, and *seris*, succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of no beauty, and of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Atractylis mexicana*—*mexicana* 1.

LYCOTROPAL. An orthotropical ovule curved like a horse-shoe.

LYGEUM, Linn. From *lygeo*, to bend; on account of its flexibility. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A species of grass with rushy leaves. It is much used in Spain, Provence, &c., for making ropes, baskets, nets, for filling mattresses, &c. It grows in light loamy soil, and is increased by dividing the roots.

Spartum . . . Apetal . 5, H. Grass. 1½ Spain. 1776

LYGODESMIA, D. Don. From *lygodes*, flexible, and *desme*, a bundle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Prenánthes punicea*—*punicea* 1.

LYGODIUM, Swartz. From *lygodes*, flexible; in allusion to the twining habit of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. The Snake's-tongue is a climbing genus of ferns, which grows freely in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and is readily increased by dividing of the roots, or by seeds sown in the usual way. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lygodium dichotomum*; 2, *Hydroglossum hirsutum*; 3, *Osmunda scandens*.

articulatum	. Brn. yl. 5, S. Her. Cl. 6	N. Zeal. 1844
circinatum	. Brown 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6	E. Ind. 1823
flexuosum 1.	. Brn. yl. 5, S. Her. Cl. 4	E. Ind. 1834
hastatum	. Brown 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6	Maranh. 1820
japonicum	. Brn. yl. 5, G. Her. Cl. 4	Japan 1830
mexicanum	. Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1½	Mexico 1831
palmatum	. Brown 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6	N. Amer.
polypodium 2	. Brown 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6	S. Amer. 1820
scandens	. Brown 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6	E. Ind. 1793
venustum	. Brn. yl. 5, S. Her. Cl. 3	S. Amer. 1845
vulubile 3	. Brown 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6	W. Ind 1810

LYGODYSODIA. See *Paderia*.

LYME-GRASS. See *Elymus*.

LYMPHATIC, belonging to lymph or sap.

LÝNGBYA, Agardh. In honour of the famous Danish botanist, H. C. Lyngbye. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceae*. Curious plants, resembling some species of the genus *Conferva*. They are found on damp earth at all seasons of the year—*Carmichaelia, crispa, ferruginea, muralis, prolifera, speciosa*.

LYONIA, Nuttall. In memory of John Lyon, an American collector of plants, who fell a victim to a dangerous epidemic among those savage and romantic mountains which had so often been the theatre of his labours. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. Very ornamental shrubs, well worth a place in every garden. They grow best when planted in a peat soil, and may be increased by layers, or seeds; if by seeds, they must be sown in pots filled with sandy peat soil, and covered slightly over. *Synonymes*: 1, *L. nitida, lucida, Andromeda coriacea*; 2, *Andromeda ferruginea*; 3, *A. frondosa, A. paniculata*; 4, *A. mariana, A. racemosa paniculata*; 5, *A. ferruginea*; 6, *A. jamaicensis*.

arborea	. . . White 7, H. Ev. T. 40	N. Amer. 1752
capreaefolia	. . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer. 1812
coriacea 1	. . . Pink 6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1765
rubra	. . . Red 6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1765
ferruginea 2	. . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer. 1784
frondosa 3	. . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 3	Virginia 1806
jamaicensis 6	. . . White 7, F. Ev. S. 10	Jamaica 1847
mariana 4	. . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1736
oblonga	. . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1736
ovalis	. . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1736
multiflora	. . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer.
paniculata 4	. . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer. 1748
racemosa 5	. . . White 5, H. Ev. S. 3	N. Amer. 1736
rigida 5	. . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 12	N. Amer. 1774
salicifolia	. . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 4	N. Amer.

LYONNETIA, De Candolle. See *Anaclytus*.

LYÓNIA, R. Brown. In memory of Israel Lyons, author of a botanical work, and from whom Sir Joseph Banks received his earliest instructions in botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. A pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Echites*.

straminea . Striped 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 N. Hol. 1820

LYPERÁNTHUS, R. Brown. From *lype*, sadness,

and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the sombre appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of curious, tuberous-rooted plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots.

ellipticus	. . Drk. brn. 6, G. Ter. 1	N. Hol. 1824
nigricans	. . Drk. brn. 5, G. Ter. 1	N. Hol. 1824
suaveolens	. . Drk. brn. 5, G. Ter. 1	N. Hol. 1822

LYPERIA, Benth. From *lyperos*, sad or sorrowful; in allusion to the dull colour of the flowers, and also from their expanding and becoming sweet-scented during the night, but closed and scentless during the day. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Interesting greenhouse perennial and annual plants, easily grown and propagated. *Synonymes*: 1, *Erinus fragrans*; 2, *Manulea pedunculata*; 3, *Erinus tristis*; 4, *Manulea violacea*.

argentea	. . White 3, G. A. ½	C. G. H. 1801
fragrans 1	. . Wh. pr. 6, G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H. 1776
pedunculata 2	. . White 3, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1790
pinnatifida	. . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1840
tristis 3	. . Wh. pr. 5, G. Ev. S. ½	C. G. H. 1825
violacea 4	. . Violet 7, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1816

LYRATE, lyre-shaped.

LYSIMACHIA, Linn. From *lysis*, dissolution, and *mache*, strife. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. A very pretty genus of plants, with mostly yellow flowers. *L. Nummularia* is a handsome free-flowering plant, and from its trailing habit is well fitted for decorating rock-work. All the species are of the easiest culture, and may be propagated by divisions, except *L. dubia* and *L. Linum-stellatum*, which must be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *atropurpurea*; 2, *Asterolinum stellata*; 3, *quadrifolia*; 4, *Lubnia atropurpurea*.

affinis		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2	
angustifolia		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1803
atropurpurea		Dk. pr. 8, G. Her. P. 1	Levant 1820
azorica		Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Azores 1831
candida		White 6, G. Her. P. 1	China 1846
capitata		Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1813
ciliata		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1732
dubia 1		Yel. 8, H. B. 1½	Levant 1739
Ephemerum		White 8, H. Her. P. 2	Spain 1730
hybrida		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1806
Leschenaultii		Rose 6, F. Ev. Tr. 1	Neighbers 1836
linearifolia		White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Loochoo I.
Linum-stellatum 2		Green 6, H. A. ½	Italy 1658
lobelioides		Wt. pk. 6, H. Her. P. 1	India 1839
longifolia 3		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1798
maculata		Yel. 6, G. Ev. Tr. 1	N. Hol. 1822
memorum		Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. moi. mea.
variegata		Yel. 6, H. Ev. Tr. 2	Gardens
Nummularia		Yel. 6, H. Ev. Tr. 2	Brit. moi. mea. 1
nutans 4		Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	C. G. H. 1823
punctata		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Hol. 1658
quadrifolia		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1794
spuria		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1	
stricta		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer. 1781
thyrsoiflora		Yel. 6, H. Ag. P. 1½	Ag. rivers.
verticillata		Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Crimea 1820
vulgaris		Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., watr. pl.

LYSINEMA, R. Brown. From *lysis*, a separation, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the stamens being free from the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants, which thrive best in a very rough sandy peat soil, and are increased by cuttings of the nearly ripened wood, planted

in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme* : 1, *Epacris rosea*.

attenuatum . . .	White 2, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. .	1812
conspicuum . . .	Pink. 3, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. .	1824
lasianthum . . .	Pink. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. .	1870
pentapetalum . .	Pink. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. .	1823
pungens . . .	White 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. .	1804
rubrum 1 . . .	Red. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. .	1804

LYSIONOTUS. See *Achimenes*.

LYTHRÆÆ, or LOOSE-STRFES, constitute a considerable order of showy plants, principally herbs, but some grow to large-sized shrubs, and are very ornamental.

LYTHRUM, *Linn.* From *lythron*, black-blood; in allusion to the purple colour of most of the flowers. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythrææ*. The hardy perennial species of this genus are

very handsome. They thrive in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes* : 1, *L. Kennedyanum* ; 2, *L. diffusum*, *virgatum*. See *Helmia*.

alatum 1 . . .	Purp. 7, G. Her. P. 3	America. 1812
Graefferi . . .	Purp. 7, H. A. 1	Italy. . . 1800
hyssopifolium .	Purp. 8, H. A. 1	Eng. moi pl.
lanceolatum 2 .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina. 1800
lineare . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
myrtifolium . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1820
Salicaria . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit. riv. bks.
thesioides . . .	Lilac 8, H. A. 1	S. Eur. . 1816
thymifolium . .	Purp. 7, H. A. 1	N. Amer. 1700
tomentosum . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus. 1828
virgatum . . .	Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Austria. 1776

M.

MABA, *Forster*. The name applied to it in Tonga-Tabu. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ebenacææ*. These plants are well worthy of cultivation; a mixture of loam and peat suits them, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme* : 1, *Ferreola buxifolia*.

buxifolia . . .	Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Ind. .	1810
laurina . . .	Yel. 7, G. Ev. Tr. 2 N. Hol. .	1824

MÁBOLA FRUIT, *Rox.* See *Diospyros Mábola*.

MABURNIA. See *Burmánia*.

MACACO-WOOD. See *Tocda guianensis*.

MACAW-TREE. See *Acrodonia fusiformis*.

MACBRIDEA, *Elliott*. In honour of James Macbride, M.D., of South Carolina. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. For culture and propagation, see *Physostegia*. *Synonyme* : 1, *Thymra caroliniana*.

pulchra 1 . . .	Red. 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Carolina .	1804
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MACDONÁLDIA, *Gunn.* *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. For culture, see *Blétia*.

antennifera . . .	Purp. 8, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .
cóncolor . . .	Yel. 5, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .
cyanea . . .	Blue. 5, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .
Smithiana . . .	Yel. 5, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .
spiralis . . .	Purp. 6, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .
variegata . . .	Purp. 5, G. Ter. 1	Swan R. .

MACE is the envelope around nutmegs (*Myristica moschata*).

MACERATE, to decompose by steeping in water or other liquid.

MÁCHA. See *Valerianella*.

MACHÆRANTHERA. From *machairos*, a sickle, and *anthera*, an anther; alluding to their peculiar form. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. The species of this genus are pretty, not unlike some species of *Aster*. Increase is by seeds and cuttings. *Synonyme* : 1, *Aster tanacetifolia*, *chrysanthemoides*.

tanacetifolia 1 .	Purple 6, H. B. 1 N. Mexico .	1835
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MACHUCÓNHA. See *Pentápetes*.

MACLEANIA, *Graham*. In compliment to John McLean, Esq., of Lima, an English merchant, and great patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericacææ*. Very handsome shrubs,

well deserving cultivation. They thrive in peat, loam, and sand, and may be propagated by cuttings, under a hand-glass, in heat.

angulata . . .	Red. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Peru . . 1842
longiflora . . .	Red. . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4	Peru . . 1844
punctata . . .	Ro. wt. 11, G. Ev. S. 3	Andes . 1846

MACLEAYIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Alexander McLeay, F.R.S., L.S., a famous entomologist and colonial secretary in New South Wales. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveracææ*. A very beautiful herbaceous plant, succeeding in any rich mould, and increased by dividing the roots in spring; it may also be propagated by seeds. *Synonyme* : 1, *Boccœnia cordata*.

cordata 1 . . .	Red yel. 6, H. Her. P. 6	China . 1795
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MACLURA, *Nuttall*. In honour of William MacLure, a North American geologist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Moracææ*. A genus of very ornamental trees, attaining the height of thirty feet. They require to be grown in turfy loam and peat, and are increased from cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass. *M. aurantiaca* should be slightly protected in severe weather. *Synonymes* : 1, *Morus Plumieri*, *Broussonetia Plumieri* ; 2, *M. tinctoria*, *B. tinctoria*.

aurantiaca .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. . 1818
Plumieri 1 .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind. . 1804
tinctoria 2 .	Apetal 6, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind. . 1739

MACOUCOÛA. See *Ilex Macoucoua*.

MÁCQUI. See *Aristotelia Macqui*.

MACRADËNTIA, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the long caudicle of the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. This is rather a pretty genus, requiring a strong moist heat to keep the species healthy. They should be potted in turfy peat broken into small squares, and raised a little above the pot, which must have a good drainage. See *Epidéndron*.

Intescens .	Olive . . 11, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad . 1821
multica . .	Dingy wt. 8, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad . 1821
triandra . .	Wht. grn. . 5, S. Epi. 1	Surinam . 1823

MACRÆA. See *Viviania*.

- MACRÁNTHUS**, *De Candolle*. From *makros*, long, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the long flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. This plant is a native of Cochin China, where it is cultivated for table, the seeds being cooked like French beans. It grows in a mixture of loam and peat, and is increased by seeds, which should be sown in a hotbed.
cochinchinensis White 6, H. Cl. A. 4 Coch. China 1826
- MACROCHILUS**, *K. and W.* From *makros*, long, and *cheilos*, a lip; the lip of flower is long. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæceæ*. Nearly related to *Milönia*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *Milönia spectabilis*. See *Milönia*.
Fryanus 1 . Red green 9, S. Epl. 1 Brazil . . 1835
- MACROCHLÄMYS**, *Ducaine*. From *makros*, long, and *chlāmys*, a covering. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneræceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Alloplēctus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Alloplēctus Patrisii*.
Patrisii 1 . Scarlet 7, S. Cl. P. 2 St. Martha .
- MACROCHLÖA**, *Kunth*. From *makros*, long, and *chloa*, grass; length of herbage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminæceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Slipa tenacissima*—*arenaria*, *tenacissima* 1.
- MACROCNEMUM**, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *cneme*, a leg; in allusion to the long flower-stalk. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Mussända*.
jamaicensæ . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 Jamaica . 1806
strictum . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1804
thictorium . Red . 9, S. Ev. T. 25 Trinidad . 1820
- MACROCYSTIS FYRIFERA** is a sea-weed growing to the enormous length of 1500 feet, found in the North seas, and occasionally washed upon our shores.
- MACROGYNE**, *L. and O.* See *Aspidēstra*.
- MACROLÖBIUM**. See *Oütca*.
- MACROMËRIA**, *D. Don*. From *makros*, long, and *meris*, a part; in allusion to the stamens of this genus being larger than those of any other of the family. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginæceæ*. *M. exsérta*, the only species to our knowledge yet introduced, Dr. Lindley has recently described as a half-hardy perennial, growing from two to three feet high. It should be potted in a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and fibrous peat, and is propagated by seeds and division.
exsérta . . Yellow 9, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . 1846
- MACROPÖDIUM**, *R. Brown*. From *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæceæ*. A light rich soil suits these plants well, and cuttings of the herbaceous species root readily in sand. *M. laciniatum* is readily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cardamine nivälis*.
laciniatum . White 7, H. . A. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
niväle 1 . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1796
- MACRORHIZA**, long, or large-rooted.
- MACRORHYNCHUS**, *De Candolle*. From *makros*, long, and *rhynchos*, a snout. *Linn.* 19, Or.
- 1, Nat. Or. *Asteræceæ*. Annuals of easy culture in the open borders.
aurantiacus . Orange . 6, H. . A. 1 Chili . 1838
levigatus . . Yellow . 6, H. . A. 1 Chili . 1836
ptercarpus . Yellow . 6, H. . A. 1 Chili . 1836
- MACROSPÖRIUM**, *Fries*. From *makros*, long, and *sporos*, a seed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytæceæ*. The first of the undermentioned is found on decaying leaves of cabbage, and the latter on those of *Cheiranthus*.—*Brassicæ*, *Cheiranthi*.
- MACRÖSTYLIS**, *Barltling*. From *makros*, long, and *stylis*, a style; referring to the length of the style. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutæceæ*. This is an interesting genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Dibsmä*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agathösmä barbäta*; 2, *A. obtusa*, *Dibsmä ciliäta*.
barbäta 1 . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1810
cordäta . . Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1823
obtusa 2 . . Purp. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
lanceoläta . Purp. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
oblongä . . Purp. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
oväta . . Purp. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
squarrösa . . Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1821
- MACROTROPIS**, *De Candolle*. From *makros*, long, and *tropis*, a keel; alluding to the long keel of the flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabæceæ*. An ornamental genus; for culture and propagation, see *Anagryris*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anagryris fetida*, *sinënsis*, *chinënsis*.
fetida 1 . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1820
inodöra . . White . 4, F. Ev. S. 6 China . . 1824
- MACROTYS**, *Rafinesque*. From *makros*, long, and *ous*, an ear; resemblance in the long capsules. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculæceæ*. A pretty plant, growing freely in any good soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Actöa racemösa*.
racemösa 1 . White 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. .
- MACROZÄMIA**. See *Zämia*.
- MADAGASCAR NUTMEG**. See *Agathophyllum*.
- MADAGASCAR POTATO**. See *Solännum anguini*.
- MAD APPLE**. See *Solännum insännum*.
- MADÄRIA**. See *Mädia*.
- MADDER**. See *Rubia tinctoria*.
- MADDER OF BENGAL**. See *Rubia cordifolia*.
- MADDER OF CHILLI**. See *Rubia angustissima*.
- MADEIRA MAHOGANY**. See *Laurus indica*.
- MADEIRA STOCK**. See *Matthiola maderënsis*.
- MADEIRA WOOD**. See *Sweetënia Mahögöni*.
- MADHUCA TREE** is the *Bässia butyræca*.
- MÄDIA**, *Molina*. *Madi* is the name of the original species in Chile. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræceæ*. The seeds of these rather handsome plants should be sown in May or June, in a shady situation, in any common garden soil. They grow about two feet high, flower in about two months after being sown, and continue in beauty about six weeks or two months. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. mellösa*, *M. viscösa*.
ëlegans . . Yel. . 8, H. . A. 1½ N.W. Amer. 1831
mellösa . . Yel. . 7, H. . A. 1½ Chile . . 1825
sativa 1 . . Yel. . 7, H. . A. 1½ Chile . . 1794
- MAD-SPICE**. See *Cäpsicum minimum*.
- MADWORT**. See *Algsum*.
- MÄSA**, *Forskal*. From *maas*, the Arabic name

of one of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. These are ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Ardisia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bæobotrys indica*; 2, *M. tomentosa*; 3, *B. pubescens*.

<i>argentea</i>	. . .	White	4, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1818
<i>indica</i> 1.	. . .	White	11, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1817
<i>macrophylla</i> 2.	. . .	White	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. Ind.	. 1818
<i>memoralis</i>	. . .	White	2, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1830
<i>pubescens</i> 3.	. . .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	. 1824

MAGIC-TREE. See *Cántua buxifolia*.

MAGNOLIA, *Linn.* After Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine at Montpellier, and author of several botanical works; he died in 1715. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant and showy plants when in flower, and all well worthy of extensive cultivation. The hardy kinds being remarkably handsome shrubs, should be planted in conspicuous situations, where they will flower profusely when they attain a good size.

M. glauca and some others grow best in a peat soil in a moist situation. They are generally increased by layers put down in spring or autumn, or by seeds; when the layers are first taken off, they should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat, and placed in a close frame till they have taken fresh root. None of the leaves should be taken off or shortened, nor any shoots be cut off, or their tops shortened, as they will not succeed so well; for the more branches and leaves are on, the sooner they will strike fresh root. The Chinese kinds are often inarched or budded on *M. obovata*, and take readily. The greenhouse kinds thrive best in a mixture of peat and loam, and are also increased by inarching or budding on *M. obovata*, one of the readiest growing kinds. *M. fuscata*, and any of the weak-growing species, increase with facility from cuttings taken off as soon as ripe, and planted in a pot of sand, under a glass. The seeds of the North American species are received annually from that country. They should be sown as soon as possible after their arrival in pots of light rich earth, covering them half an inch deep: these may be placed either in a hotbed or a warm sheltered situation, or they may be sown in the open ground, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they should be planted out singly into pots, and sheltered till they have taken fresh root, and they should be protected from the frost by a frame for two or three successive winters, giving them the benefit of the open air in mild weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. gracilis*, *M. Yulan*; 2, *M. Soulangeana*; 3, *M. tomentosa*; 4, *M. umbrellata*. See *Talauma*.

<i>acuminata</i>	. . .	Yl. grn.	6, H. De. T.	50 N. Amer.	. 1786
<i>Candollei</i>	. . .	Yelsh.	6, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.	. 1786
<i>maxima</i>	. . .	Yelsh.	6, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.	. 1786
<i>auriculata</i>	. . .	Wht.	4, H. De. T.	40 Carolina.	. 1786
<i>conspicua</i> 1.	. . .	Wht.	3, F. De. T.	30 China	. 1789
<i>Alexandrina</i>	. . .	Wht.	4, F. De. T.	3 China	. 1831
<i>Citriodora</i>	. . .	Wht.	4, F. De. T.	10 China	. 1831
<i>Soulangeana</i> 2.	. . .	Pr. wt.	4, H. De. S.	4 Hybrid.	. 1826
<i>speciosa</i>	. . .	Wht.	4, F. De. S.	4 France, hybrid.	
<i>cordata</i>	. . .	Yel. wt.	6, H. De. T.	4 N. Amer.	. 1801
<i>fuscata</i>	. . .	Brn.	4, G. Ev. S.	3 China	. 1789
<i>anonefolia</i>	. . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3 China	. 1789
<i>Campbelli</i>	. . .	Wht.	6, F. De. T.	20 China	

<i>glauca</i>	. . .	Wht.	7, H. De. T.	20 N. Amer.	. 1683
<i>Burchelliana</i>	. . .	Wht.	6, H. De. T.	20	
<i>Gordoniana</i>	. . .	Wht.	6, H. De. T.	20	. 1759
<i>longifolia</i>	. . .	Wht.	7, H. De. T.	20 Hybrid.	
<i>Thomsoniana</i>	. . .	Wht.	7, H. De. T.	20 Hybrid.	. 1817
<i>gracilis</i>	. . .	Pur.	4, H. De. S.	20 Japan	. 1804
<i>grandiflora</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 Carolina	. 1734
<i>angustifolia</i>	. . .	Wht.	7, H. Ev. T.	20 Paris	. 1825
<i>crispa</i>	. . .	Wht.	6, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	
<i>elliptica</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 Carolina	. 1734
<i>exoniensis</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	
<i>ferruginea</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	
<i>lanceolata</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 Carolina	. 1734
<i>obovata</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 Carolina	. 1734
<i>præcox</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	
<i>rotundifolia</i>	. . .	Wht.	8, H. Ev. T.	20 N. Amer.	
<i>Kobus</i> 3.	. . .	Pr. wt.	7, H. Ev. S.	20 Japan	. 1804
<i>macrophylla</i>	. . .	Wht.	7, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	. 1800
<i>obovata</i>	. . .	Pur.	7, F. De. S.	10 China	. 1709
<i>discolor</i>	. . .	Pr. wt.	5, F. De. S.	10	. 1790
<i>pumila</i>	. . .	Wht.	6, G. Ev. S.	3 China	. 1786
<i>purpurea</i>	. . .	Pur.	4, H. De. S.	20 Japan	. 1790
<i>pyramidata</i>	. . .	Wht.	5, H. De. T.	30 Carolina	. 1811
<i>tripetala</i>	. . .	Wht.	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	. 1752

MAGNOLIACEÆ, or MAGNOLIADS. An order of noble trees and shrubs bearing large showy flowers, and fine glossy leaves. The species possess considerable medicinal properties, for which and their beauty they are highly esteemed.

MAHÀLEB. See *Cérusus Mahaleb*.

MAHÉRNIA, *Linn.* An anagram of *Hernannia*, signifying affinity. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. These are extremely pretty plants. The soil best adapted to them is an equal mixture of loam and sandy peat; and young cuttings taken off at a joint, will soon root, if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. pinnata*; 2, *M. odorata*; 3, *M. Burchellii*.

<i>bipinnata</i> 1.	. . .	Brown	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1752
<i>diffusa</i>	. . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1774
<i>glabrata</i> 2.	. . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1789
<i>grandiflora</i> 3.	. . .	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1812
<i>heterophylla</i>	. . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1781
<i>incisa</i>	. . .	Yel. wht.	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1792
<i>oxalidifolia</i>	. . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1817
<i>pulchella</i>	. . .	Reddish	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1792
<i>resedæfolia</i>	. . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1816
<i>sessilifolia</i>	. . .	Yel. wht.	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1818
<i>vernicata</i>	. . .	Vermil.	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1816
<i>verticillata</i>	. . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1820
<i>vesicaria</i>	. . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1818

MAHÒA. See *Madhuca*.

MAHÒA-TREE. See *Madhuca*.

MAHAGONI. See *Swietenia Mahagoni*.

MAHOGANY. See *Swietenia Mahagoni*.

MAHÓNIA, *Nuttall*. In honour of Bernard M'Mahon, of North America, a lover of botanical science. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. A mixture of sand, peat, and loam, is the soil best adapted to the growth of these beautiful shrubs. They may be increased by layers, or by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, in autumn, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Berberis Aquifolium*; 2, *B. pinnata*; *M. diversifolia*; 3, *B. japonica*; 4, *B. nervosa*, *M. glumacea*; 5, *B. repens*. See *Berberis*.

<i>Aquifolium</i> 1.	. . .	Yel.	4, F. Ev. S.	6 N. Amer.	. 1824
<i>diversifolia</i>	. . .	Yel.	4, H. Ev. S.	6 Mt. Video	
<i>fascicularis</i> 2.	. . .	Yel.	4, F. Ev. S.	6 California	. 1819
<i>japonica</i> 3.	. . .	Yel.	4, H. Ev. S.	4 Japan	
<i>nepalensis</i>	. . .	Yel.	4, H. Ev. S.	4 Nepal	
<i>nervosa</i> 4.	. . .	Yel.	4, H. De. S.	6 N. Amer.	. 1820
<i>repens</i> 5.	. . .	Yel.	4, H. Ev. S.	2 N. Amer.	. 1824



MAHÜREA, Aublet. The name of the tree in Guiana. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. For culture, see *Laplacæa*.

palustris . . . Purp. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Trinidad . 1820

MAL. See *Dacrydium Mài*.

MAIDENHAIR. See *Adiantum*.

MAIDENHAIR. See *Passiflora Adiantum*.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE. See *Salisburya adiantifolia*.

MAIDEN-LIP. See *Echinospérmeum láppula*.

MAIDEN-PLUM. See *Comocladia*.

MAIËTA, Aublet. Meaning not explained. *Linn.*

10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*.

guianensis . . . Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1824

MATRÂNIA. See *Arctostaphylos*.

MAÏRIA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of easy culture in light sandy loam and peat, and propagated by division.

crenata . . . Lilac . 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1820

taxifolia . . . Yellow. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

MAIZE. See *Zea Mays*.

MAJANTHEMUM. See *Smilacina*.

MAJORÂNÀ, Moench. See *Origanum*.

MAJORÂNÀ, Moench. An alteration of the Arabic

name, *Maryamych*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Lamiaceæ. These plants succeed well in sandy

soil and a dry situation. The species are all

shrubby if protected during winter, and they

are easily increased by slips or cuttings. *Syn-*

onymes: 1, *Origanum Mâru*; 2, *O. Ma-*

ajorânà; 3, *O. syriacum*; 4, *O. Onites*, *O.*

smyrnæum.

crassifolia 1 . . . Purplish. 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Levant .

hortensis 2 . . . Purplish. 6, H. A. 1 N. Africa 1573

nervosa 3 . . . Pink . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Egypt . 1823

Onites 4 . . . Whitish. 3, F. Ev. S. 1 Mediter. . 1759

MALABÀILA. See *Pastinaca*.

MALABAR-BARK. See *Ochna*.

MALABAR LEAF. See *Cinnamomum Malabà-*

trum.

MALABAR NIGHTSHADE. See *Basella*.

MALABAR NUT. See *Justicia Adhatòda*.

MALABAR ROSE. See *Hibiscus Ròsa malabàrica*.

MALABÀTRUM. See *Cinnamomum Malabàtrum*.

MALACH, an intoxicating liquor made from the

hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

MALACHADËNTA, Lindley. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This very singular plant was

given to Mr. Bateman by Mr. William Hooper

of Lambeth, who received it from Rio in 1836.

It is a remarkable genus, resembling *Megac-*

linium in some respects, but belonging in reality

to *Vandeeæ*, among which it is marked by the

nearly total absence of the petals, the cirrhat

column, and the soft fleshy cinnamon-coloured

gland, to which a pair of reniform pollen

masses are slightly attached. In this division

of *Orchidaceæ*, it is uncertain where it must

stand; probably other genera still undiscovered

will connect it with the system better than

can at present be done.

clavata . Grn. pur. . 4, S. Epi. 2 Rio Janeiro . 1836

MALACHODËNDRON, *Linn.* From *malachos*,

soft, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8,

Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. This fine orna-

mental plant is highly deserving a place in

every garden, on account of its large cream-coloured blossoms. The plant should be kept in the greenhouse, for though sufficiently hardy to stand our winters in the open air, the young shoots often get injured by frost, the summer not being long enough to ripen the wood, or even to flower it in perfection. The best soil for it is peat, mixed with a little loam; and it is readily increased by layers, or cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, under a glass. See *Stuàrtia*.

ovatum . . . White 7, H. De. T. 8 N. Amer. . 1785

MALÀCHRA, *Linn.* A name under which Pliny

speaks of a Persian tree, which produces a

gum. The name is preserved to designate

plants analogous to mallow, from the simi-

larity of the word *malachra* with that of *ma-*

lache, a mallow. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or.

Malvaceæ. Annuals of no interest; they re-

quire to be raised in a hothouse, and, when of

sufficient size, to be planted singly into small

pots, and placed among the stove plants. *Syn-*

onymes: 1, *M. fasciata*—*alceæfolia*, bracteata,

capitata, fasciata, heptaphýlla 1, radiata, ro-

tundifolia, trilobba.

MALACOPHYLLUM. See *Cotyledon Malacophyl-*

lum.

MALÁXIS, Swartz. *Maláxis*, delicate; in allu-

sion to the texture of the species. *Linn.* 20,

Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A pretty little

genus, growing freely in sandy peat. See *Li-*

poris, *Microstylis*, *Oberonia*.

paludosa . . . Yel. grn. 7, H. Ter. 4 Eng., bogs.

Parthoni . . . Green . 6, S. Ter. 4 Brazil . . 1838

MALAY APPLE. See *Jambosa malaccensis*.

MALCÔMIA, R. Brown. Named after William

Malcolm, F.L.S., a celebrated nurseryman and

cultivator. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*.

These plants are not possessed of much beauty.

They should be sown in the open border in

spring; or by sowing at various times, they

may be got to flower all the year, except in

severe frosty weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hes-*

peris africana; 2, *H. arenaria*; 3, *Cheirán-*

thus lyratus; 4, *C. maritimus*.

africana 1 . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 2 Africa . 1747

arenaria 2 . . . Violet . 6, H. A. 1 Algiers . 1804

chla . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Chio . 1732

eròsa . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Portugal 1818

incrassata . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Tenedos. 1820

intermedia . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Caracacs 1837

lácera . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1718

laxa . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1820

littorea . . . Wht. yl. 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1683

lyrata 3 . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 4 Cyprus . 1820

maritima 4 . . . Violet . 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1718

parvisiflora . . . Lilac . 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1823

runcinata . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Caracacs 1837

taraxacifolia . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 2 Siberia . 1795

MAL-DE-OZOS. See *Poinciana Gillièsii*.

MALE FERN. See *Aspidium Filix Mâs*.

MALESHÉRBIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of

Lamoignon de Malesherbes, an illustrious

French patriot and agriculturist. *Linn.* 5, Or.

3, Nat. Or. *Malesherbiaceæ*. This is a very

interesting genus, requiring the treatment

common to most greenhouse annuals. *Syn-*

onymes: 1, *M. coronata*, *paniculata*.

humilis . . . White . 8, G. A. 2 Chile . 1832

- linearifolia l . Purp. bl 8, G. A. 1½ Chile . 1831
 fasciculata . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1832
 thyrsoïdora . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1833

MALESHERBACEÆ, or CROWN-WORTS. A small order of herbaceous and half-shrubby plants, with not very conspicuous flowers; all are natives of Chile and Peru.

MALIC ACID is the acid of apples, &c.

MALLOCCOCA. See *Grævia*.

MALLOW. See *Málva*.

MALLOW ROSE. See *Hibiscus moschatus*.

MÁLOPE, Linn. From *malos*, tender; in allusion to the soft leaves. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. These are very beautiful plants. The seed should be sown in the open border about the beginning or middle of April.

- malacoides . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1710
 sinuata . . Pur. viol. 7, H. A. 1 Mauritania . 1710
 trifida . . Purple . 7, H. A. 2 Barbary . 1808

MALORTIÆ. See *Chamærops*.

MALPÍGHIA, Linn. In honour of Marcello Malpighi, once professor of medicine at Pisa, and author of many valuable works on natural history. He died in 1694. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants, some of which, as *M. aquifolia*, *coccifera*, and one or two others, are especially worth the cultivator's care. They thrive well in any light soil, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *M. glabra* is known by the name of Barbadoes Cherry in the British West Indies. It is cultivated in all the West Indian Islands, and in many parts of South America, for its fruit, which is esteemed there, but is much inferior to our cherries. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. puniceifolia*. See *Bunchosia* and *Brysonima*.

- angustifolia . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1737
 Aquifolia . . Pink . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . 1759
 biflora l . . Pa. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . 1810
 coccifera . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1733
 cubensis . . Pa. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Havannah 1824
 dubia . . Yellow. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1820
 faginea . . Yellow. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . 1820
 fucata . . Pa. pink 6, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . 1814
 glabra . . Rose . 5, S. Ev. T. 12 W. Ind. . 1757
 incana . . Rose . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Campeac. 1742
 macrophylla . Red pk. 7, S. Ev. T. 8 Brazil . 1820
 nitida . . Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1733
 puniceifolia . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1690
 rens . . Pink . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1737

MALPÍGHIAÆ, or MALPIGHIADS. Trees and shrubs, some having a climbing habit; many bear very pretty flowers and eatable fruit.

MALTESE MUSHROOM is the *Cynomorium coccineum*.

MÁLUM PÚNICUM is the *Punica Granatum*.

MÁLUS. See *Pyrus Málus*.

MÁLVA, Linn. Altered from the Greek, *malache*, soft, which comes from *malacho*, to soften; in allusion to the emollient qualities of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. This is an extensive genus of plants. The stove and greenhouse kinds grow well in any rich soil, and are very ornamental, especially some of the greenhouse species; they are readily increased by cuttings planted in any light soil, under a glass. Among the most interesting of the hardy herbaceous

species, are *M. moschata*, *Munroana*, and *purpurata*. They should be planted in the flower-border, and increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The annual species should be sown in the open ground, but few of them are worth cultivating. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. alceoides*; 2, *coromandeliana*; 3, *M. scoparia*; 4, *striata*; *M. reflexa*; 5, *Nuttallia malvæflora*; 6, *M. glomerata*, *N. involocrata*. See *Cristaria* and *Sphærolea*.

- álcea . . Pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Germany. 1597
 americana. Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 St. Domin. 1756
 amœna . . Light . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1796
 angulata . Pur. . 7, G. Her. P. 1 . 1830
 asperima. Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1796
 balsámica. Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1800
 borbonica. Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Maurit. . 1816
 bryoniifolia Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1731
 calycina . Pa. red. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1812
 campanuloides } Blush . 10, F. De. Tr. ½ N. Amer. 1825
 capensis . Rd. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 8 C. G. H. . 1713
 capitata . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Peru . . 1798
 chinensis . Redish. 7, H. A. 3 China . .
 campanulata . } Pink lil. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Chile . . 1839
 concinna . Light . 5, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer. . 1835
 coccinea . Lilac . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1835
 creœna . Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid . 1835
 creœna . } White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile . . 1843
 alba .
 crispa . . White . 6, H. A. 5 Syria . . 1573
 divaricata . Wt. vein. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1792
 dominicensis . Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 2 St. Domin. 1824
 fragrans . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1759
 grossularisefolia } Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1732
 Hennigii . Wt. red . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Russia . 1820
 involocrata } Cream . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Texas . . 1850
 italica . . Pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . . 1829
 lactea . . White . 1, G. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1780
 lateritia . Red . 9, H. Her. P. 3 B. Ayres . 1840
 lucida . . Pink . 6, H. A. 2
 limensis . Red . 7, H. A. 4 Peru . . 1768
 mareotica . Pink . 8, H. A. 2 Egypt . 1822
 mauritiana . Pink . 7, H. A. 4 S. Eur. . 1768
 miniata . . Veiny . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1798
 Munroana . Scarlet . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Columbia 1828
 major . . Orange . 8, F. Her. P. 3 Hybrid . 1835
 Morénii l . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Italy . . 1820
 moschata . Flesh . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., road si.
 undulata . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., fields.
 Mullerii . White . 7, H. B. 3 Sardinia. 1832
 ovata 2 . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1820
 oxyacanthoides } White . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1818
 Paxtoni 5 . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Texas . . 1844
 polystachya . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1798
 purpurata . Pa. red . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Chile . 1825
 retusa . . Pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1803
 scaberrima. Pink . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . . 1827
 scabra 3 . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Peru . . 1798
 scoparia . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 5 Peru . . 1782
 spicata . . Orange . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica. 1726
 stricta . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1805
 sylvestris . Pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Brit., wastes.
 albiflora . White . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Europe .
 tomentosa . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1820
 tricuspidata 4 . } Yellow . 7, S. B. 1 W. Ind. . 1726
 tridactylites 5 . } Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
 vitifolia . . White . 9, F. B. 3 Mexico . 1828
 virgata . . Pur. . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1727
 waltheriaefolia . } Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Java . . 1824

agÿptia, *althacoides*, *bonariensis*, *brasilienis*, *crœtica*, *fastigiata*, *flexuosa*, *gangetica*, *hispànica*, *leprosa*, *microcarpa*, *nicaensis*, *parviflora*, *peruviana*, *rotundifolia*, *R. pusilla*, *Sherar-*

diána, stipulacea, Tournefortiana, trachelifolia, trifida, verticillata 6.

MALVACEÆ, or MALLOW-WORTS, constitute a large order of well-known plants. The uniform character of them is to abound in mucilage, on which account they are valuable for poultices and other medicinal and domestic uses.

MALVAVISCUS, De Candolle. From *malva*, a mallow, and *viscus*, glue. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. This is a genus of very desirable plants, on account of their rich scarlet flowers. The soil best adapted to them is a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass; these should be taken off as near the stem of the plant as possible, not being so apt to rot as when taken off by the middle of the shoot. None of the leaves should be taken off or shortened above the sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Achania Malvariscus*; 2, *A. mollis*; 3, *A. pilosa*.

arborescens 1. Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 12 W. Ind. . 1714
mollis 2. . Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 12 Mexico . 1780
pilosus 3. . Red . 10, S. Ev. S. 12 Jamaica . 1780

MAMMÆFORM, nipple-formed.

MAMMÆA, Linn. *Mamey* is the aboriginal name of the species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. *M. americana* is a tall tree with a thick, spreading, elegant head, somewhat resembling *Magnolia grandiflora*. In the West Indies it is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is much esteemed, and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in sugar. It grows freely in sandy loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

africana . White 7, S. Ev. T. 40 Africa . 1823
americana . White 7, S. Ev. T. 60 S. Amer. . 1730

MAMMEE-TREE. See *Mammæa*.

MAMMILLARIA, Haworth. From *mamma*, the nipple; in allusion to the small tubercles. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. This genus contains some very beautiful plants, and all highly-deserving of a place in every collection of plants, on account of their very curious and interesting habit. To grow them well, they require the following treatment:—About the middle of April they should be fresh potted in peat and a little sand mixed, and then plunged in heat, in a pit or frame, where the temperature must be kept from eighty-five to ninety-five degrees, not giving them much water until they have started afresh, and then may be added gentle waterings over head, occasionally in the afternoon; they should be closed early, and air given early in the mornings, and shade during sunshine; by treating them in this manner, they will make an amazing growth in the three following months, when they may be gradually hardened before removing them back to the succulent house; they are increased by offsets, and some of the kinds occasionally produce seeds if fertilised. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus ambigua*; 2, *M. densa*; 3, *caudata*; 4, *C. coccinea*; 5, *C. coronata*;

6, *C. depressa*; 7, *M. straminea*; 8, *C. glomerata*; 9, *C. mammillaris*; 10, *C. pusilla*; 11, *C. quadrata*; 12, *C. mammillaris*; 13, *C. solitaria*; 14, *C. spinosa*; 15, *C. stellata*.

acanthophlegma . } Wt. pink 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
ambigua 1. . Pk. white 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
Andraea . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
angularis . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
atrata . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
aurita . . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1833
bicolor . . Wht. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
caespitosa 2 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1827
canescens . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1827
carnea . . Flesh . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
caudata 3 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
chrysacantha . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1827
chrysanthia . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1827
cirriferia . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
spinis fuscis . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
clava . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1847
coccinea 4 . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
columnaris . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
cónica . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1808
corioides . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
coronaria . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1817
coronata 5 . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1817
crinita . . Wht. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1
ancistroides . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
rubra . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
cuneiflora . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1
cylindrica . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Peru . 1799
densa . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1830
depressa . Red grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1800
dichotoma . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1800
discolor 6 . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1800
divaricata . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
echinaria . Pale . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1830
elongata . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1830
ericantha . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
flavescens 7 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1
floribunda . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1811
fulvispina . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1829
fuscata . . Brown . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1827
geminispina . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1823
glochidaria . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1838
grandis . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
glomerata . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 St. Domin. 1825
Helicteris . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1827
hystrix . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1838
intertexta . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1836
Karwinskii . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1836
lanifera 8 . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1823
Lehmanni . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1836
longimamma . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
loricata . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
lutescens . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
macrothale . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
magnimamma . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1823
missouriensis 9 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Missouri . 1818
neglecta . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
nivea . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1834
nivosa . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1
parvimamma . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1817
polyedra . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1836
polythale . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
prolifera . Whittish . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1800
pulcherrima . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1
pulchra . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1826
pusilla 10 . Fa. red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1820
pycnantha . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1835
pyramidalis . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1835
quadrata 11 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
quadrifida . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
rhodantha . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1836
Scheerii . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1835
Seitziana . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835
simplex 12 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1688
solitaria 13 . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
speciosa . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
sphaacelata . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1836
spinosa 14 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile . 1827
stellata 15 . Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1815
stella-aurata . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1835

suberôcea . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ev. S.	Mexico . . .	1836
subpolyedra . .	Li. scr. gn. . .	7, S. Ev. S.		1836
superôtta . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S.		1836
straminea . . .	Red . . .	6, S. Ev. S.	S. Amer. . .	1811
subangulâris . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Ev. S.	Mexico . . .	1833
tetracantha . . .	Pink . . .	5, S. Ev. S.	Mexico . . .	1844
turbinata . . .	Yel. red . . .	6, S. Ev. S.	Mexico . . .	1843
tentaculata . . .	Scarlet . . .	6, S. Ev. S.		1836
ténuis . . .	Pa. yel. . .	5, S. Ev. S.		1830
vétula . . .	Lt. scar. . .	6, S. Ev. S.	Mexico . . .	1835
vivipara . . .	Red . . .	6, S. Ev. S.	Louisiana. . .	1811
Wildiâna . . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. S.		
Zuccariniâna . .	Red . . .	7, S. Ev. S.		1835

MANACA. See *Franciscia uniflora*.

MANAWA. See *Avicennia tomentosa*.

MANCHINEEL. See *Hippomane Mancinella*.

MANCHINEEL. See *Sapium Hippomane*.

MANCINELLA. See *Hippomane Mancinella*.

MANDARIN ORANGE. See *Citrus nobilis*.

MANDAVILLA, *Lindley*. Named after Henry John Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M. Minister at Buenos Ayres, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of this and many interesting plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This very fine climber is remarkable for its deliciously sweet and very beautiful snowy-white flowers. It also blooms most abundantly; but if raised from seeds, like all seedling shrubs, its first stage of growth is more productive of foliage than blossoms. In order to grow the plant to perfection it should be placed out in the border of the conservatory. If cultivated during summer in the open air, or in pots in the greenhouse, it grows freely, but does not flower. After the flowering season is over, the plants should be pruned similarly to vines or other plants which bear their flowers and fruit upon the wood of the same year. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, sown in a pit, with a little heat.

suavolens . . . White 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Buenos A. .

MANDIÂNÀ. See *Pyræthrum Mandiâna*.

MANDIÔC. See *Jatropha Manihot* (*Manihot utilissima*).

MANDRÁGORA, *Tournefort*. The English name mandrake is derived from *mandra*, an ox-stall, something relating to cattle, and *agaurus*, cruel; on account of its poisonous effects on cattle when accidentally gathered with their fodder in the countries where the plants abound. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. These plants thrive well in a light soil, in a shaded situation. They can only be increased by seeds. The roots are very apt to rot during winter. *Synonymes*: 1, *Atropa Mandrágora*; 2, *M. officinâlis*; 3, *A. Mandrágora*.

autumnâlis 1. Blue wt. 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Eur. . 1849
neglecta . . . Yel. . . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$
præcox 2 . . . Fuscous 3, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Switzerl. 1819
vernâlis 3 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Levant. 1548

MANDRAKE. See *Mandrágora*.

MAN-DRAM, a drink made in the West Indies from Madeira wine, sliced cucumbers, shallots, onions, and capsicums. It is used to provoke languid appetites.

MANETTIA, *Mutis*. In honour of Xavier Manetti, prefect of the botanic garden at Florence, and author of *Regnum Vegetabile*, 1756. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. These plants are well worth cultivating for the beauty

and elegance of their flowers. The best soil for them is a mixture of loam and peat. They are easily increased by cuttings of the young wood in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in a moderate heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. cordifolia*.

bleolor . . . Scar. yl. 3, G. Ev. Tw. 10 R. Janeiro 1843
coccinea . . . Scar. . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 20 Guiana . . 1806
glabra 1 . . . Scar. . . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 B. Ayres. 1831
Lygistum . . . Pink . . . 3, S. Ev. Tw. 20 Cuba . . 1822
uniflora . . . Rose . . . 11, S. Ev. Tw. 10 St. Martha 1844

MANGÍFERA, *Linn.* Derived from *mango*, the name of the tree, and *fero*, to bear. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. This is a genus of much esteemed tropical fruit trees, thriving well in sandy loam, or a mixture of loam and peat. The species are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. Fresh seeds imported from the places of their natural growth, will vegetate freely. Within the tropics, they hardly eat any other fruit besides the Common Mango (*M. indica*) during the hot months; but if wine be not drunk with it, the Mango is apt to throw out boils, which are, however, conducive to health. The fruit of the finest Mangos have a rich sweet-perfumed flavour, accompanied by a grateful acidity. The Mango tree has been cultivated successfully for some years in the garden of his grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and by the direction of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, it was planted in a prepared border in the old aquatic house, where it grew vigorously, and annually produced fruit. It has now become fully established in this situation, and during the two last years, 1865 and 1866, under the careful management of his grace's gardener, Mr. Taplin, it has borne most abundant crops of well-formed and good-flavoured fruit. *Synonyme*: 1, *Manga doméstica*. See *Buchanania*, *Elæodendron*, and *Spodiâs*.

fétida . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
indica 1 . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1690
oppositifolia . . . Yel. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1823

MANGIUM. See *Acácia Mangium*.

MÂNGLE. See *Rhizophora Mangle*.

MANGLESIA, *Endl.* In honour of Capt. James Mangles, R.N., and his brother, patrons of botany. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This genus of plants originally found its way into our gardens in 1839, the *M. glabrata* having been raised from Swan River seeds by Robert Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill. They are proteaceous plants, allied to *Grevillea*, with neat-toothed, long-stalked leaves, and very small flowers of no beauty. It is for their foliage alone that they will be cultivated.

glabrata . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1839
purpurea . . . Pur. . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1839
vestita . . . Pur. . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1839

MANGLÍLLA. See *Myrsine*.

MANGO GINGER. See *Curcuma Amada*.

MANGOLD WURZLE. See *Beta*.

MANGOSTAN, or MANGOSTEEN. See *Garcinia Mangostana*.

MANGOSTAN. See *Amaranthus Mangostana*.

MANGO-TREE. See *Mangifera*.

MANGROVE. See *Rhizophora Mangle*.

MANGROVE, WHITE, OF BRAZIL. See *Avicennia*.

MANTICARIA, Gaertner. From *manica*, a glove; in allusion to the spathe. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a fine palm, which must be grown in a rich loam, and can only be increased by seeds.

sacchifera . Striped . 6, S. Palm. 30 E. Ind. . 1823

MÁNICOT. See *Ardea Mánicot*.

MÁNIHOT, Plumier. The name of the plant in Brazil. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Jatropha*. See *Janipha*.

anómala . . . Brown 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1822

caricifolia . . . Bl. bn. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1822

dalechampiæformis . . . Brown 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . 1818

digitiformis . . . Bl. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1826

digitata . . . Bl. gn. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1820

diversifolia . . . Bl. gn. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1822

gracilis . . . Bn. gn. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1822

pruinosa . . . Bl. bn. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1824

sinuata . . . Brown 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1824

tenuifolia . . . Bl. bn. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1822

MÁNIHOT. See *Hibiscus Mánihot*.

MANISÛRIS, Swartz. From *manis*, a scaly lizard, and *oura*, a tail; referring to the appearance of the spikes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious plant, of simple culture.

granularis . . . Apetal. 7, G. Grass. 2 E. Ind. . 1821

MANITA, or HAND PLANT. See *Cheirostemon platanoides*.

MANNA ASH. See *Örnus rotundifolia*.

MANNA OF JEWS. See *Alhagi maurorum*.

MANNA-SEEDS. See *Glycèria fuitans*.

MANNA TRUNGE-BEEN. See *Alhagi Maurdrum*.

MAN-ORCHIS. See *Aceras anthropophora*.

MANTISIA, Sims. Name taken from the insect *mantis*; because of the resemblance of the flowers. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberaceæ*. These singular plants thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by dividing the roots.

salutatoria . . . Purple 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1803

spatulata . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1823

MANÛLEA, Linn. From *manus*, the hand; in allusion to the five divisions of the corolla.

Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Handsomen plants, rarely to be met with in collections; they grow well in a mixture of peat and sand, or vegetable mould, and are propagated with ease either by cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Buchnera fetida*; 2, *B. capensis*; 3, *B. viscosa*; 4, *Chenostoma fasciculata*. See *Chenostoma*.

argentea . . . Yellow 7, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1801

Cheiranthus . . . Orange 8, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795

cordata . . . Red . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 2 C. G. H. 1816

fetida 1 . . . White. 7, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1794

pedunculata . . . White. 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1790

rhynchantha . . . Yellow 9, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823

rubra . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1790

tomentosa . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774

villosa 2 . . . White. 6, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1783

violacea . . . Violet. 9, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824

viscosa 3 . . . Pink . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774

æthiopica, alternifolia, capitata, crystallina,

unifolia 4, oppositifolia.

MAPLE. See *Acer*.

MÁPPA, Sprengel. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or.

Euphorbiaceæ. For culture and propagation, see *Jatropha*.

moluccana . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Moluccas . 1823

MARÁNTA, Linn. After B. Maranti, a Venetian physician and botanist, who died in 1554. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants, which grow well in any light rich soil; they are readily increased by dividing at the roots. *M. arundinacea*, known as Arrow-root, is esteemed for the fecula which abounds in the root, and on that account it is collected as a delicate article of food. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phragnium sanguineum*. See *Phragnium*.

albo-lineata . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1849

angustifolia . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1820

argyrea . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1

arundinacea . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1732

bicolor . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1823

minor . . . White . 4, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. 1828

cuspidata . . . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Leone 1822

divaricata . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1818

purpurascens White . 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1823

fasciata . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1

gibba . . . White . 8, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. . 1818

gracilis . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Guiana. 1823

indica . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1800

lutea . . . Gn. wt. 6, S. Her. P. 2 Caraccas 1809

malaccensis . Gn. wt. 12, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1820

metallica . . . Pk. wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2

obliqua . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Guiana. 1803

ornata . . . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1849

pardina . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2

petiolata . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Guiana. 1818

rosea-lineata . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1849

sanguinea 1 . . . Wt. crm. 6, S. Her. P. 4 . 1850

sylvatica . . . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1800

Tonchat . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind. . 1819

variegata . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1825

Warszewiczii . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 2 C. Amer.

MARANTACEÆ, or MARANTS. These plants greatly resemble Ginger-worts (*Zingiberaceæ*) in their habits, but are all destitute of aroma.

To this order belongs arrow-root (*Maranta arundinacea*), the Indian shot (*Canna*), and

other well-known stove herbaceous plants.

MARÁTTIA, Swartz. In honour of J. F. Maratti, of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer upon ferns. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.

These ornamental ferns grow well in loam and peat, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

alata . . . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica. 1798

elegans . . . Bn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 Norfolk I.

lævis . . . Bn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica. 1793

ciuteifolia . Bn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1842

MARATTIACEÆ. See *Danaceæ*.

MARCESCENT, permanent; when withered not falling off.

MARCEÏA, De Candolle. Named after Dr. Marcet of Geneva, a chemist, who was the author of a curious paper concerning the effect of poisons on plants. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Curious little plants, requiring warm greenhouse treatment, and increased by cuttings. A soil composed of one half leaf-mould, one fourth peat, and one fourth sand, seems to suit them best, but they are considered difficult to manage. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhexia decussata*.

andicola . . . Rose . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Venezuela

decussata 1 . . . Pink . . 9, S. De. S. 2 Brazil . 1840

excoriata . . . Pksh. wt. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1843

MARCGRÀVIA, *Linn.* In honour of George Marcgrave, a German, who published a Natural History of Brazil in 1718. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraviaceæ*. This is a genus of curious shrubby, creeping plants; they are found adhering by their fibres to the trunks of trees, though they are not strictly parasitical. They are well suited for covering the walls or rafters of stoves. They grow in turfy loam and peat; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

coriacea . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Guiana . . . 1820
picta . . . Green 6, S. Cr. S. 20 Guiana . . . 1827
umbellata . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 20 W. Ind. . . 1792

MARCGRAVIACEÆ, or **MARGRAVIADS**. These are all handsome and very curious shrubs and small trees; they bear curious little pitchers, the purpose of which is not understood.

MARCHÀNTIA, *Corda*. In honour of Nicholas Marchant, a French botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Marchantiaceæ*. Creeping plants, with green, cellular, fleshy fronds, spreading over the surface of the ground in moist places — *androgyna*, *cónica*, *hemisphærica*, *irrigua*, *polymôrpha*.

MARCHANTIACEÆ, or **LIVER-WORTS**. These are plants of a leathery construction, growing on the ground or on trees in damp shady places in all climates.

MARE'S-TAIL. See *Hippuris*.

MARGARITACEOUS, pearl-bearing.

MARGIN, edge or border.

MARGINATED, having a border.

MARGOSA-TREE. See *Melia Azedarachta*.

MARGYRICARPUS, *Ruiz and Pavon*. From *margin*, a pearl, and *karpos*, a fruit; resemblance to the fruit. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbaceæ*. This is rather a pretty plant, growing well in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

setosus . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . . . 1829

MARIÁLVA, *De Candolle*. Named after a Portuguese botanist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This fine tree thrives in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings will grow in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymy*: 1, *Tournefortia guianensis*.

guianensis 1 . . . Green . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana . . . 1827

MARLÁNTHUS, *Link*. Derivation of the word unknown, but Dr. Graham suggests that it may have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on account of the pure whiteness of the flowers of the first-discovered species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceæ*. Elegant little plants, with long slender branches, bearing a profusion of pleasing blue flowers in dense clusters. They should be trained to wire balloons, or circular-shaped trellis, in preference to rafters; they seem to thrive best in a mixture of loam, heath-mould, and sand, and cuttings of the young wood strike freely in sand. *Synonymy*: 1, *Campylanthura elegans*.

coriacea . . . Blue . . . 4, G. De. Cl. 6 Swan R. 1840
punctatus . . . Whit. bl. 4, G. De. Cl. 6 Swan R. 1840
fruticosus 1 . . . Blue . . . 4, G. De. Cl. 6 Swan R. 1841

MÁRICA, *Schreber*. From *maraino*, to become

flaccid; in allusion to the flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Very beautiful and curious plants, delighting in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by dividing the roots, or by seed, which ripens in abundance. *Synonymy*: 1, *Cipura Northiana cælestis*. See *Bobartia*, *Sisyrinchium*, and *Eleutherine*.

coriacea . . . Blue . . . 5, G. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . . 1818
coelestis 1 . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . . 1829
gracilis . . . Yl. blue 3, G. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . . . 1830
humilis . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . . . 1823
lutea . . . Yellow 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . . . 1840
longifolia . . . Striped 8, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . . 1830
martiniensis Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 2 Martinico 1782
Northiana . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 3 Brazil . . . 1789
paludosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Guiana . . . 1792
Sabini . . . Yellow 8, G. Her. P. 2 St. Thms. 1822
semi-aperta . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . . . 1820

MARIGOLD. See *Caléndula*.

MARÍFLA, *Persoon*. From *marile*, live embers or sparks. Yellow fringe round the seeds, and transparent dots and lines on the leaves. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. It will thrive in a mixture of loam, sand, and heath-mould, and is propagated by half-ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat.

racemosa . . . Yel. grn. 3, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies . . . 1827

MARÍSCUS, *Vahl*. From the Celtic word *mar*, signifying a marsh; in allusion to the plants growing in marshes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Curious stove plants, growing in a loamy soil well supplied with water, and increased by dividing the roots.

aggregatus . . . Apetal 6, S. Grass. . . 1 S. Amer. 1822
confexus . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . . 1½ Brazil . . . 1819
capillaris . . . Yl. bn. 7, S. Her. Aq. 1 Trinidad 1824
elatus . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . . 2½ E. Ind. . . 1805
retrofractus . . . Yl. pr. 6, H. Her. Aq. 1 N. Amer. 1827
umbellatus . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. . . 1½ E. Ind. . . 1789
lævis, *ovularis*, *panicus*.

MARJORAM. See *Origanum*.

MARJORUM. See *Majorana*.

MARLEA, *Roxburgh*. From *Marliya*, the Bengalese name of the plant. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Alangiaceæ*. A pretty plant, succeeding in peat and loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

begoniaefolia . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 China . . .

MARMALADE BOX. See *Genipa esculenta*.

MARMELOS. See *Ægle Marmelos*.

MARQUIN, or **MOROCCO LEATHER**, used formerly to be prepared with materials principally obtained from *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*.

MARRUBIÁSTRUM. See *Leonurus Marrubiástrum* and *Moluccella Marrubiástrum*.

MARRUBIUM. From *marrob*, a Hebrew word, signifying a bitter juice; in allusion to the extreme bitterness of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Any common garden soil will suit these plants, and they are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1, *M. affine*; 2, *M. creticum*; 3, *M. apulum*. See *Beringeria*.

Alyssum Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Spain . . . 1597
astracanicum . . . Pa. pr. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant . . . 1816
candidissimum . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . . . 1732

- catariæfolium . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant. 1819
 leonuroides 1 . . . Purp. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucas. 1819
 mollissimum . . . White 6, F. Her. P. 2 Nepal. 1820
 peregrinum 2 . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 3 Sicily. 1640
 propinquum . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1½ . . . 1836
 supinum . . . Purp. 9, H. Her. P. ½ S. Eur. 1714
 vulgare . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., rubbish
 lanatum 3 . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., rubbish

MÁRRUM. See *Psamma arenarium*.

MARSDÉNIA, R. Brown. In honour of William Marsden, F.R.S., late secretary to the Admiralty, and author of a History of Sumatra. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus of very interesting plants. *M. flavescens* is well suited for covering rafters, pillars, or trellis-work in stoves or conservatories. They grow in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

- erecta . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Syria . 1597
 flavescens . . . Yellowsh. 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 N. Hol. 1830
 lucida . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Himalays
 maculata . . . Gn. pur. 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 N. Greena. 1834
 suaveolens . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 24 N. Hol. 1816
 tenacissima . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. 1806

MARSHÁLLIA, Schreber. In honour of Humphrey Marshall, a botanical author. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of very handsome plants. They grow very well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by cuttings.

- angustifolia . . . Purple . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Carolina 1800
 cæspitosa . . . Pur. wt. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Texas . 1837
 lanceolata . . . Purple . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1812
 latifolia . . . Pa. pur. 6, F. Her. P. 1½ Carolina 1806

MARSH-CINQUEFOIL. See *Cómarum palustre*.

MARSH-MALLOW. See *Althæa*.

MARSH-MARIGOLD. See *Calitha*.

MARSH-PENNYWORT. See *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

MARSH-POLEMONIUM OF HIPPOCRATES is probably a species of *Gratiola*.

MARSH SAMPHIRE. See *Salicornia herbacea*.

MARSÍLEA. Linnæus dedicated this genus to the Count L. F. Marsigli, founder of the Academy of Sciences, Bologna. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Marsileaceæ*. A curious aquatic plant, readily increased by divisions.

- quadrifolia . . . Brown 7, H. Aq. P. 1½ Europe . 1820

MARSILEACEÆ, or PEPPER-WORTS, appear to be a link between ferns and club-mosses. They are all inhabitants of ditches and very swampy places, either floating or creeping over the ground.

MARSIPIÁNTHUS, Martius. From *marsupos*, a purse, and *anthos*, a flower; because of the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This is not a plant of much beauty. The seed may be reared on a hotbed, and treated as other tender annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hýptis inflata*.

- hyptoides 1 . . . Blue 7, S. A. 1 Brazil . . 1823

MÁRTAGON. See *Lilium Martagon*.

MARTINEZIA, H. B. and K. Named after B. Martines, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A tall-growing palm, requiring the same treatment as other tropical palms, and increased by seeds.

- caryotefolia . . . Straw . 5, S. Palm. 30 S. Main 1824

MARTÍNIA, Linn. In honour of John Martyn, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceæ*. Handsome annuals. The seed should be raised on a hotbed, and when transplanted singly into pots of light rich soil, they should be kept in the stove or greenhouse. *Synonymes*: 1, *Craniolária annua*; 2, *M. annua*. See *Craniolária* and *Chirita*.

- Craniolária 1 . . . Wht. spot 7, S. A. 1½ S. Amer. 1730
 fragrans . . . Crimson . 6, G. A. 1½ Mexico. 1840
 diandra . . . Red . . 7, S. A. 1½ N. Spain 1731
 longiflora . . . Pa. pur. . 7, G. A. 1½ C. G. H. 1781
 Rutea . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. 1½ Brazil . 1825
 proboscidea 2 . . . Lgt. blue. 7, G. A. ½ America 1738

MARU. See *Origanum Maru*.

MÁRUM. See *Teucrium Márum*.

MÁRUM, signifying a herb with a strong smell.

MARÛTA, De Candolle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. See *Cóbula*.

MARVEL-OF-PERU. See *Mirabilis*.

MARYLAND WORM GRASS. See *Spigelia marilandica*.

MASCH-ALLAH OF TURKEY is the juice of *Papá-ver somniferum*.

MASDEVÁLLIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Joseph Masdevall, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

- affinis . . . Yellow . 1, S. Epi. 4 Tolima . 1846
 caudata . . . Yel. red . 2, S. Epi. 4 Cauca. . 1846
 coccoinea . . . Scarlet . 4, S. Ter. 1 Pamplona 1846
 coriacea . . . Yellow . 12, S. Epi. 4 Bogota . 1843
 cucullata . . . Purple . 12, S. Epi. 4 Bogota . 1845
 cluspa . . . Copper . 5, S. Epi. 4 Cayenne . 1843
 fenestrata . . . Brnsh. rd. 5, S. Epi. 4 Brazil . 1838
 floribunda . . . Brnsh. yl. 11, S. Epi. 4 Mexico . 1843
 infracta . . . Whtsh. yl. 4, S. Epi. 4 Brazil . 1835
 polyantha . . . Red yel. 7, S. Epi. 4 Merida . 1846
 Schlimii . . . Deep pur. 8, S. Epi. 1 Merida . 1846
 triangularis . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. 4 Merida . 1846
 tubulosa . . . White . 7, S. Epi. 4 Merida . 1845
 Wageneriana . . . Red . . 5, S. Epi. 4 C. Amer. 1843

MASSÓNIA, Linn. In honour of Mr. F. Masson, author of *Stapelie Novæ*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of very singular plants, flourishing in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and requiring no water when in a dormant state. They may be increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. They will grow very well in a frame. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. pustulata*. See *Daubénia*.

- angustifolia . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1775
 candida . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. .
 cordata . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826
 echinata . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 ensifolia . . . Livid . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 grandiflora . . . Wt. gn. 10, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
 latifolia . . . White . 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1775
 longifolia . . . White . 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. .
 muricata . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 pauciflora . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 scabra 1 . . . White . 2, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
 undulata . . . White . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1791
 violacea . . . White . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1800

MASTACÁNTHUS, Endlicher. It is supposed the derivation of the name of this genus is from *mystax*, a moustache; in reference to the beard or fringe, which terminates one of the lobes of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A greenhouse herbaceous plant, of little merit, which will succeed in the open border in summer, and is easily pro-

pagated by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bàrbula sinénsis*.
 sinénsis 1 . Blue pur. 8, G. Her. P. 2 China . 1844

MASTERWORT. See *Imperatòria*.
MASTERWORT. See *Astràntia*.
MASTIC. See *Majoràna crassifolia*.
MASTICATION, grinding or chewing with the teeth.
MASTICH. See *Thymus Mastichina*.
MASTICHINA. See *Thymus Mastichina*.
MASTICH-TREE. See *Pistàcia Lentiscus*.
MATÁYBA, Aublet. From *Matabaiba*, the name of *M. guianénsis* in French Guiana. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindacée*. These trees attain the height of sixty feet. They grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ephedra fraxinea*.
 guianénsis 1 . White 6, S. Ev. S. 60 Guiana . 1803
 Patrisiana . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 45 Guiana . 1825

MATÉ. See *Ilex paraguayensis*.
MAT-GRASS. See *Nardus*.
MAT-GRASS. See *Psánmea*.
MATH, an old term for crop.
MATHIOLA, R. Brown. In honour of Peter Andrew Mathioli, a famous Italian physician, and author of a commentary on the works of Dioscorides; he died in 1757. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicacée*. This is a genus of old and well-known inhabitants of the garden. In order to obtain good double *Stock-gilliflowers*, *Brompton* and *Queen-stocks*, choice should be made of such single-flowering plants as grow near many double ones. The seed should be sown in May, and after they have reached two or three inches high, they should be thinned at least nine inches asunder, and the plants taken out may be planted at about the same distance apart in the flower-border; if the following winter be severe, they must be protected by mats, and in the following May and June they will flower beautifully. Desirable double varieties may be propagated by cuttings, which root readily by being planted under a hand-glass, and shaded. To have a succession of the *Annual*, or *Ten-week-stock*, the seed should be sown in February, March, April, and May, and the plants from the May sowing will continue to flower till Christmas. In preserving plants of the *Stock-gilliflower*, and *Ten-week-stock*, for seed, select only such single-flowering plants as have fine-coloured flowers. The biennial and hardy shrubby kinds should be treated in the same manner as the *Stock-gilliflower*, and all the annual kinds in the same way as the *Ten-week-stock*. The greenhouse shrubby species grow best in a mixture of light soil and sand, and cuttings root readily under a glass. Fine double stocks may be planted in pots, and kept in a frame during winter. See *Guettàrda*.
 acubilis . . Red . . 6, H. A. 1/2 Egypt . 1823
 annua . . Various . 8, H. A. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1781
 alba . . White . 7, H. A. 1/2 S. Eur. .
 flore-pleno . Red . 7, H. A. 1/2
 coronopifolia . Purple . 6, H. B. 1 Sicily . 1819
 fenestralis . Purple . 7, H. B. 1 Crete . 1759

glabrata . . White . 8, F. Ev. S. 2
 flore-pleno . Wht. pur. 8, F. Ev. S. 2
 purpurea . Purple . 8, F. Ev. S. 2
 græca . . White . 8, H. A. 2 S. Eur.
 incana . . Purple . 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Eng., old wls.
 alba . . Purple . 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Eng., gards.
 coccinea . . Scarlet . 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Eng., gards.
 multiplex . Varieg. . 8, F. Ev. S. 1 Eng., gards.
 livida . . Liv. pur. 7, H. A. 1 Egypt . 1820
 longipetala . Red yel. 6, H. A. 1 Bagdad . 1818
 maderensis . Violet . 5, G. Ev. S. 2
 odoratissima . Livid . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Persia . 1795
 fragrans . . Livid . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Crimea . 1823
 oxyceras . . Livid . 7, H. A. 1/2 Damas . 1820
 parviflora . . Purple . 7, H. A. 1/2 Morocco 1799
 sicula . . Lilac . 7, H. B. 1/2 Sicily . 1835
 simplicicaulis . Purple . 7, H. B. 2
 alba . . White . 7, H. B. 2
 sinuata . . Ding. red 7, H. B. 1 Eng., sea coa.
 tatàrica . . Red yel. 7, H. B. 1 Tartary . 1820
 tendra . . Grn. brn. 7, H. A. 1 Cyprus . 1820
 torulosa . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
 tricuspidata . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 Barbary 1739
 tristis . . Livid . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. . 1768
 varia . . Livid . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. . 1820

MATONIA, Brown. After the late Dr. William Maton. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.
 pectinata . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 2 Mt. Ophir . 1839

MATOUREA, Don. Meaning of the word not explained. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Herpestis*.
 dubia . . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1/2 Buenos A. 1830
 pratensis . . Blue . 7, S. A. 1/2 Trinidad . 1824

MATRICARIA, Linn. From *matrix*, the womb. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracée*. Hardy annuals, of no interest—*capensis*, *Chamomilla*, *C. flore-pleno*, *puilla*, *suavolens*.
MATRIX, a place where anything is generated or formed.
MATTIA, Schultes. Supposed to be after some botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginacée*. Ornamental plants, growing well in any common garden soil, and increased by divisions.
 cristata . . Purple . 5, H. B. 1 Armenia 1829
 lanata . . Reddish . 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Levant . 1800
 umbellata . Red . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1822

MAURÁNDYA, Jacquin. In honour of Dr. Maurandy, professor of botany at Carthage. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species of this genus are very elegant, climbing, evergreen, or herbaceous plants, and are therefore well worthy of a place in every garden. During summer, they will grow and flower abundantly planted against a wall in the open air, or at the bottom of trellis-work; but they require the protection of a greenhouse in winter. A light rich soil suits them, and they are easily increased by young cuttings planted under a glass, or by seeds.
 antirrhiniflora Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Mexico 1814
 Barclayana . . Bl. wht. 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Mexico 1825
 semperflorens. Purple . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Mexico 1796

MAURIA, Kunth. In honour of Antonio Mauri, an Italian botanist, author of *Flora Romanæ Prodrômus*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. For culture, see *Rhus*.
 heterophylla . Blush . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . 1822
 simplicifolia . Blush . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . 1822

MAURITIA, Linn. In honour of the Prince Maurice of Nassau, the patron of the celebrated

Piso. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a genus of splendid plants, growing well in a rich sandy loam, in a good strong heat, with a copious supply of water when growing vigorously.

armata . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Palma. 20 Brazil. 1824

flexuosa . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Palma. 30 Surinam. 1816

vinifera . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Palma. 40 Maranh. 1823

MAUROCENIA. See *Cassine Maurocénia*.

MÁX. See *Phascolus Máx.*

MAXILLARIA, Ruiz and Pavon. So named in consequence of the resemblance between the column and labellum and the jaws or maxillæ of some animal. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Orchidaceæ. This is an extensive and very elegant genus of plants, all of which are highly deserving of cultivation, either for the beauty or delicious fragrance of the flowers. *M. Steelii* is not only a very remarkable, but a very beautiful plant; the flowers are large, of a fine yellow colour, irregularly spotted with dark purple. This, and several other species, as

M. acicularis, *imbricata*, *racemosa*, and *M. rufescens*, should be grown on wood, on which a little moss should be placed, then the roots of the plant put on that, with a sufficient quantity of moss, and the whole fastened to the wood with some metallic wire. For the culture of the other species, see *Stanhopea*.

Synonymes: 1, *Maxillaria foveata*, *hyacinthina*, *latifolia*, *maculata*; 2, *M. revoluta*; 3, *M. fuscata*; 4, *M. fuscata*. See *Govenia*, *Bifrenaria*, *Côlax*, *Cymbidium*, *Houlletia*, *Lycaste*, *Paphinia*, *Prominea*, *Scuticaria*, *Stanhopea*, and *Warrea*.

acicularis . . . Purplish . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

acutifolia . . . Brownish . 3, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara. 1837

acutipetala . . . Orange red 3, S. Epi. 1/2 America. 1837

alba . . . White . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 W. Ind. 1846

albata . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida. 1846

atrovirens . . . Dk. red . 7, S. Epi. 1/2

adreo-fulva . . . Yel. brn. . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 S. Amer. 1836

barbata . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1839

Boothii . . . Grnsh. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Guatamal. 1835

bractescens . . . Yellow . 11, S. Epi. 1/2 Losa . 1842

candida . . . White . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1837

chlorantha . . . Yelsh. grn. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Demera. 1837

ciliata . . . White . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Peru . 1826

citrina . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1840

Colleyi . . . Dingy brn. 9, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1834

conceva . . . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Guatamal. 1844

corrugata . . . Brnsh. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1844

crassifolia . . . Yellow . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

cristata . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Trinidad 1834

croccea . . . Suffron . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Rio Jan. 1833

cucullata . . . Yellow . 9, S. Epi. 1/2 America 1837

cuneata . . . Wht. pink. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 1844

corta . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1837

decolor . . . Yel. wht. 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Jamaica 1830

deodora . . . White . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1837

densa . . . Wht. pink 11, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1834

diphyptoides . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1/2

elongata . . . Yel. brn. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 C. Amer. 1847

foveata . . . Straw . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Demera. 1839

galactea . . . Orange . 9, S. Epi. 1/2 Xalapa 1828

glauca . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Guiana 1836

graminea . . . Yel. red . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Demera. 1834

grandiflora . . . Wht. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida 1846

Henschmanni . . . Purple . 3, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1835

hirtifolia . . . Yel. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 N. Grena.

imbricata . . . Yel. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1/2

jugosa . . . Crims. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1842

leptoscapula . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 N. Grena. 1846

longifolia . . . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 N. Grena. 1822

longissima . . . Deep red . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida 1846

luteo-alba . . . Yel. wht. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida 1847

Lyonii . . . Pur. brn. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1845

Macklei . . . Wht. spot. 3, S. Epi. 1/2 Guatema. 1839

madida . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1838

marginata . . . Drk. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida . 1847

Meleagris . . . Yel. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 S. Amer. .

melina . . . Dull yel. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida . 1846

meridensis . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida 1847

nervosa . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1841

nigrescens . . . Red . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida 1847

oculoleuca . . . Yelsh. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Rio Jan. .

aurantia . . . Orange . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1840

ornithoglossa . . . Wht. yel. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1842

pellens . . . Pale . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara 1836

pallidiflora . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 St. Vin. 1826

palmifolia . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Jamaica .

Parkeri . . . Buff wht. 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara 1826

parvula . . . Brn. pink 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1824

pentura . . . Red . 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Merida . 1846

pieta . . . Yel. wht. 12, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

major . . . Yel. wht. 12, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1837

pallida . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

porrecta . . . Pa. buff. 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Rio Jan. 1838

psittacina . . . Red yel. 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1835

pamila . . . Purple . 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara 1835

punctata . . . Wt. spot. 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1828

alba . . . Wt. spot. 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1838

purpurea . . . Pur. spot. 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1839

punctulata 2 . Grn. yel. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1851

purpurascens . . . Yel. pur. 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1837

rhombica . . . Yel. yel. 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1836

Rollisonii . . . Yellow . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

rufescens 3 . Yel. spot. 12, S. Epi. 1/2 Trinidad 1833

purpurea 4 . Gsh. pur. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Trinidad 1833

rugosa . . . Purple . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1843

scabringuis . . . Pur. yel. 3, S. Epi. 1/2 Loxa . 1844

scitigera . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 La Guayra

sinuosa . . . Striped . 10, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara 1834

squalens . . . Whitish . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1822

streptopetalata . . . Wht. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1/2

subulata . . . Brn. yel. 9, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1836

tenuifolia . . . Red yel. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Vera Cruz 1837

tetragona . . . Pur. g. w. 7, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1827

triangularis . . . Crim. br. 12, S. Epi. 1/2 Guatema. 1843

tridanthema . . . Grn. wht. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1837

uncata . . . Wht. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Demerara 1836

undulata . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 1/2

variabilis . . . Purple . 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico .

lutea . . . Yellow . 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Oaxaca . 1836

media . . . Yel. pur. 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Oaxaca . 1836

purpurea . . . Purple . 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Oaxaca . 1836

unipunctata . . . Yellow . 1, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico 1836

venusta . . . Yl. crim. 5, S. Epi. 1/2 N. Gren. 1860

vittellina . . . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1838

Warreana . . . Wht. pur. 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . 1829

MAXIMILIANA, Martius. In honour of Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This is a very beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the genus *Mauritia*.

regia . . . Straw . 6, S. Palm. 20 Brazil . 1825

MAYACEÆ, or MAYACS. Moss-like plants, inhabiting the damp marshes of America, where they creep over the ground and produce their little simple flowers in abundance.

MAY-APPLE. See *Podophyllum peltatum* and *Passiflora incarnata*.

MAYS. See *Zea Mays*.

MAYTÉNUS, Feuille. *Maitén* is the Chilean name of one of the species. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. The species of this ornamental genus thrive well in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. **Synonymes:** 1, *Celastrus octagonus*; 2, *C. verticillatus*.

boaria . . . White . 6, F. Ev. T. 12 Chilo . 1822

chilensis . . . Grn. yel. 5, F. Ev. S. 8 Chilo . 1829

octagonus 1 . White . 10, G. Ev. S. 8 Peru . 1786

verticillatus 2 . White . 10, G. Ev. S. 8 Peru . 1825

MAY-WEED. See *Anthemis Cbulla*.

MĀZUS, Loureiro. From *mazos*, a teat; in allusion to the mouth of the corolla being closed by tubercles. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This is a genus of interesting annuals. They require to be raised on a gentle hotbed, and about the end of May to be planted out into a warm sheltered situation in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1. *Lindernia japonica*.
pumilio . . . Pa. pur. 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ V. D. L. 1823
rugosus 1 . . . Yel. pur. 7, F. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ China 1780

MEADIA. See *Dodæcathron Meadia*.

MEADOW-GRASS. See *Poa*.

MEADOW-RUE. See *Thalictrum*.

MEADOW-SAFFRON. See *Colchicum*.

MEADOW-SAXIFRAGE. See *Saxif.*

MEADOW-SWEET. See *Spiræa Ulmaria*.

MECONÓPSIS, De Candolle. From *mekon*, a poppy, and *opsis*, resemblance; the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Papaver câmbrica*.

câmbrica 1 . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., rocks.
crassifolia . . . Or. red 6, H. Her. P. 2 Calif. 1893
heterophylla . . . Or. red 6, H. Her. P. 2 Calif. 1893
Wallichii . . . Blue 6, F. Her. P. 3 Sik. Himal 1852

MEDËOLA, Linn. From *Medea*, the sorceress; supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. This is a curious plant, succeeding well in light sandy soil, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gyrtonia virginica*. See *Myrsiphyllum*.
virginica 1 . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Virginia 1759

MÉDICA. See *Citrus Médica*.

MEDICAGO, Linn. From *medike*, a name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The perennial herbaceous species of this genus will grow in any common garden soil, and are increased by dividing the plants in spring at the roots. The shrubby kinds grow in the same kind of soil, and are readily increased by cuttings. The seeds of the annual species require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Medicago littoralis*; 2, *Melilotus brachylloba*; 3, *Medicago pubescens*; 4, *M. Helix*; 5, *M. lupulina unguiculata*; 6, *M. elegans*; 7, *Melilotus sibirica*; 8, *Medicago tricycla*. See *Hyemenocarpus*.

aculeata . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 1802
ægagrophila . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1820
agrestis . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy 1820
apiculata . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1800
applanata . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1810
arbores . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 6 Italy 1596
arenaria 1 . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Naples 1820
brachycarpa 2 Pa. vel. 6, H. A. 1 Tiflis 1823
cancellata . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Caucasus 1818
carstiensis . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carinthia 1789
caspica . . . Yellow 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caspia 1816
catalonica . . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Catalonia 1820
ciliaris . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1686
clypeata . . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1 India 1837
coronata . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1660
cretacea . . . Yellow 7, H. De. Tr. 3 Tauria 1805
cylindracea . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1822
denticulata . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 France 1800
disciformis . . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1822
distans . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1810
echinus . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1818
falcata . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., hedge ba.
flexuosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy 1819

Gerardi . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1816
glomerata . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy 1817
glutinosa . . . Yellow 6, H. De. Tr. 1 Caucasus 1817
græca . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Greece 1804
granadensis . . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain 1816
Hornemanniana } Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Morocco 1818
hystrix . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Naples 1820
intermedia . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Naples 1817
intertexta . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1629
lacinia . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1683
lævis 4 . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1816
lappacea . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. Montpelier 1810
littoralis . . . Yellow 7, H. A. Europe 1822
lupulina . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 Brit. pastures.
polystachya Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 Switzerland 1816
Wildenowii Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe 1816
maculata . . . Yellow 5, H. Tr. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., pastures.
marginata . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1816
marina . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1596
media . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 2 Europe 1817
minima . . . Yellow 5, H. Tr. A. 1 Eng., cha. soi.
mniocharpa 5 . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Switzerland 1816
mollissima . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain 1818
mutex . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 1802
muricata . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 Eng., sea co.
muriculæptis . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Europe 1820
nigra . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1739
obscura . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. France 1734
orbicularis . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1688
ovata . . . Yellow 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1820
pentacycla . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1820
præcox . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Provence 1820
procumbens . . . Yellow 6, H. De. Tr. 1 S. Eur. 1818
prostrata . . . Yellow 6, H. De. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary 1798
pubescens . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Montpel. 1819
recta . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Barbary 1810
rigidula . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. France 1730
rugosa 6 . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1680
rupèstris . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Tauria 1820
sativa . . . Violet 6, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., mead.
versicolor . . . Yl. blue 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gardens.
scutellata . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1502
sibirica 7 . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 Siberia 1817
sphaerocarpa . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy 1818
spinulosa . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1820
striata 8 . . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. France 1820
strumaria . . . Yellow 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1820
suffruticosa . . . Vio. yl. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1820
Tenoreana . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Italy 1820
tentaculata . . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1800
terebellum . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. 1798
torната . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1658
tribuloides . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1730
tuberculata . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1658
turbinata . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1680
uncinata . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1800

MEDICK. See *Medicago*.

MEDINILLA, Gauchaud. The meaning is not explained. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. This very elegant shrub may be referred to *Melastoma* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *bracteata*; 2, *Melastoma javanensis*; 3, *Melastoma speciosa*; 4, *eximia*.
erythrophylla Rose 8, S. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Khoosee 1837
javanensis 2 . . . Pa. ro. 10, S. Ev. S. 2 Java 1849
magnifica 1 . . . Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 3 St. Phillip. 1848
Sieboldiana 4 . . . Wt. ro. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Moulmein. 1845
speciosa 3 . . . Pa. ro. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Java 1846

MEDIUM. See *Campânula Medium*.

MEDLAR. See *Mespilus*.

MEDLAR-WOOD. See *Myrtus orbiculata*.

MEDŪLLA, the pith of a plant.

MEDUSA'S HEAD. See *Euphōrbia Caput Medusæ* and *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*.

MEGACARPÆA, De Candolle. From *megas*, great, and *karpas*, a fruit; in allusion to the large pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This plant grows best in light sandy soil, and may

- readily be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Biscutiella megacarpa*.
lacinia 1. . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1818
- MEGACLIINIUM**, *Lindley*. From *megas*, large, and *kline*, a bed; in allusion to the broad, sword-shaped bed, or rachis of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a most singular genus of plants, the flowers being produced on a rachis, which is upwards of nine inches long. The lip of *M. falcatum* moves up and down with great rapidity, much in the same way as the head of the Chinese images of mandarins. For culture and propagation, see *Stanhopea*.
Bifo . . Grn. pur. 3, S. Epi. 1 S. Leone . . 1839
falcatum . Yel. red 3, S. Epi. 1 S. Leone . . 1824
majus . Yel. red 3, S. Epi. 1 S. Leone . . 1833
maximum . Yel. grn. 7, S. Epi. 1 S. Leone . . 1836
oxypterum } Green . 3, S. Epi. 1 S. Leone . . 1839
velutinum . Dp. pr. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 Ca. Co. Castle. 1845
- MEGASEA**. See *Saxifraga*.
- MEGASTACHYA**, *Beauvois*. From *megas*, large, and *stachys*, a spike; in allusion to the flower-spike. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Rather pretty plants, chiefly annuals. They grow in any kind of soil, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Poa spectabilis*. See *Sclerchloa*.
ambilis . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1802
Boryana . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 Mauritius . 1822
brizoides . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
ciliaris . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 Jamaica . 1776
elongata . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 2 E. Ind. . . 1812
Eragrostis . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 Italy . . 1699
mucronata . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 Africa . . 1822
nigricans . Apetal 6, S. Grass. 1 S. Amer. . 1818
polymorpha . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 Tropics . 1826
pulchella . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 1 Taupia . 1819
riparia . . . Apetal 7, S. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1824
rusteiris . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 1 E. Ind. . . 1820
spectabilis 1. Apetal 6, H. Grass. 1 N. Amer. . 1820
- MELAGONIUM**. See *Conferva Melagodium*.
- MELALEUCA**, *Linn.* From *melas*, black, and *leukos*, white; because the trunk is black and the branches white. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. This is a very desirable genus of greenhouse or conservatory plants, on account of the neatness of their foliage, and their splendid flowers. They thrive best in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root readily planted in sand, under a glass. *M. Leucadendron* and *Cajuputi* yield the volatile oil of *Cajuputi*, well known as a powerful sudorific, and a useful external application in chronic rheumatism. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. parviflora*; 2, *M. florida*; 3, *M. imbricata*; 4, *M. canescens*, *M. tomentosa*; 5, *piniperoides*; 6, *M. Cajuputi*; 7, *M. piniperoides*; 8, *M. eparcida*; 9, *M. discolor*. See *Astartea*.
acerosa . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . .
armillaris . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1788
callistemonea } Pur. rose 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. .
calycina . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. . 1803
cuticularis . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. .
decussata 1. Lilac . 8, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1803
densa . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1803
diosmeifolia . Reddish 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1794
dumosa . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. .
ericifolia . Green . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1788
ericephala . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824
- erubescens* . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. .
euphorbioides } Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
fascicularis . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. .
fimbriata . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1817
florida 2. . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. .
Fraseri . . Pa. rose . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. S. W. . 1829
fulgens . . Scarlet . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1803
gemistifolia . Reddish 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1793
gibbosa 3 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1820
globifera . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1803
grandis . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. .
Huglii . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1832
hypericifolia } Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1792
imbricata . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1808
incana 4. . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1817
juniperoides 5 } Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1830
lanceolata . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1817
Leucadendron } White 7, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1796
linariifolia . Cream 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1793
minor 6 . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1800
nodosa . . Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1790
paludosa . . Red . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1803
parvicaeps . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1842
parviflora . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1816
pendulina . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1820
pentagyna . White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1820
piniperoides 7 } Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1830
pulchella . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1803
Radiata . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. .
rotundifolia . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1816
scabra . . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1803
seriata . . . Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. .
spinosa . . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. .
squamea . . Lilac . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. . 1805
squarrosa . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1794
striata . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1803
stypeloides 8 } White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1793
taxifolia . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. .
tenuifolia . Rose 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
tetragyna . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1820
theeformis . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
thymifolia 9 Purple 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1792
thymoides . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1803
trichophylla . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. .
trinervia . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1816
uncinata . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1803
viminea . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1839
virgata . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1818
viridiflora . Green . 6, G. Ev. T. 10 N. S. W. . 1777
- MELAMPEDIUM**, *Linn.* From *melas*, black, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting plants; they require to be sown and treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. ovalifolium*, *Wedelia minor*, *Aleina ovalifolia*, *Dyssodium divaricatum*—*americanum*, hispidum, humile, longifolium, paludosum 1.
- MELAMPYRUM**, *Linn.* From *melas*, black, and *pyros*, wheat. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Annual weeds, which require to be sown in the open ground—*arvense*, *cristatum*, *memorosum*, *pratense*, *sylvaticum*.
- MELANANTHERA**, *Richard*. From *melas*, black, and *anthera*, an anther; alluding to the colour of the anthers. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Calea aspera*; 2, *Bidens nivea*—*deltoida* 1, *hastata* 2, *h. pandurata*.
- MELANANTHON**, dark-flowered.
- MELANCHOLY-THISTLE**. See *Cnicus helenioides*.
- MELANCONIUM**, *Link*. From *melas*, black, and

konis, dust; in allusion to the black dusty appearance of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. These are very minute plants, found on dead branches of trees—*conglomeratum*, *ovatum*.

MELANOCAULON, black-stemmed.

MELANOPSIDIUM, *Cels.* From *melanos*, black, and *psidium*, guava. See *Thileodoxa*.

MELANORRHÆA, *Wallich.* From *melas*, black, and *rheo*, to flow; when wounded it yields a black juice. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. This splendid tree attains the height of a hundred feet; it grows in peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The varnish of Martaban is obtained from this tree; it is known in that country by the name of *Theet-see*, or *Kheu*, and is extremely dangerous, as the skin, if rubbed with it, inflames, and becomes covered with pimples, which are difficult to heal.

usitatissima. Red . 6, S. Ev. T. 100 E. Ind. . 1829

MELANOSEL. See *Melanoseelinum*.

MELANOSELINUM, *Hoffmannsegg.* From *melas*, black, and *selinum*, parsley. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This plant grows in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Selinum decipiens*.

decipiens. . . White 6, H. Her. P. 2 Madeira . 1785

MELANOSTICTA, *De Candolle.* From *melas*, black, and *stictos*, marked; leaves and calyxes marked with black glands. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A greenhouse shrub, growing about six feet high. A mixture of heath-mould and light loam is the best soil, and increase is effected by division at the roots.

Burchellii. . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1816

MELANOXYLON, black-wooded.

MELANTHACEÆ, or **MELANTHS**, are bulbous, tuberous, or fibrous-rooted plants, possessing considerable medicinal properties, and in some cases bearing pretty flowers.

MELANTHERA. See *Melananthera*.

MELANTHIUM, *Linn.* From *melas*, black, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the dusky colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. The plants of this genus deserve a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see *Massonia*. *Synonyme*: *Tulipa Breyiniana*. See *Androcymbium*, *Chamelirium*, *Leimanthium*, *Ornithoglossum*, and *Wurmbea*.

capense. . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1768

ciliatum. . . Pa. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1810

gramineum. . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Madagore . 1823

juncum. . . Pink . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1788

phalangiolides. . . White 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Carolina . 1810

seotidum. . . White 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1812

sibiricum. . . Wt. pur. 9, G. Bl. P. 1 Siberia . 1823

triquetrum. . . Wt. pu. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1823

uniflorum 1. . . Wt. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

MELASPHÆRULA, *Ker.* From *melas*, black, and *sphæira*, a globule; dark colour of the bulbs. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. These handsome plants require to be treated similar to the *Ixias*. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. graminea*.

graminea. . . Green . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

intermedia 1. . . Yel. grn. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

iridifolia. . . Grn. yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

parviflora. . . Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

MELASTOMA, *Burmamn.* From *melas*, black, and *stoma*, the mouth; the black berries of some of the species are commonly eaten by children, whose mouths they stain black. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. These plants are very showy when in flower, especially *M. elongata*; indeed, this plant can hardly be excelled for beauty; in its native habitat its flowers are large, and vary from blue to purple and white. Loam, peat, and sand, mixed, suit all the species best; and cuttings of the young wood root readily planted in pots filled with peat, and placed under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Osbéckia grandiflora*; 2, *M. malabathrica*. See *Aciditis*, *Charianthus*, *Chidonia*, *Clidemia*, *Medinilla*, *Micnina*, *Osbéckia*, *Oxygysora*, *Pleroma*, *Tocda*, and *Tetrazggia*.

affinis. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1810

Azeliana. . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Leone . 1824

aspera. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1815

Banksii. . . White 9, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

candida. . . Purple 8, S. Ev. S. 3 China . 1822

corymbosa. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1792

cymosa. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1792

denticulata. . . Wt. ro. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Caledon. 1855

ecostata. . . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1793

elongata 1. . . Purple 5, S. Tu. P. 1 S. Leone . 1823

grassa. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. . 1823

leonensis. . . Purple 5, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1826

macrocarpa 2. . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 6 China . 1793

malabathrica. . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1793

nepalensis. . . Purple 8, F. Ev. S. 3 Nepal . 1820

octandra. . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Ceylon . 1815

pulveru- . . . Red . 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Sumatra . 1822

lenta . . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2

rugosa. . . Purple 9, S. Ev. S. 6 China . 1818

sanguinea . . . Purple 5, S. Ev. S. 1½

villosa. . . Purple 5, S. Ev. S. 1½

MELASTOMA. See *Pleroma*.

MELASTOMACEÆ, or **MELASTOMADS**. An order of very beautiful shrubs, trees, or herbaceous plants; many bear sweet eatable berries; most of the species deserve cultivation.

MELEAGRIS, freckled, speckled.

MELÆANIA, *Forskahl.* From Mount Melhan, in Arabia Felix, where the original species was first found. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Ornamental trees, growing about twenty feet high. They thrive best in a mixture of sandy loam, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat.

Burchellii. . . White 7, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. . 1818

Erythroxylon . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 St. Helena. 1772

Melanoxylon . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 20 St. Helena. 1800

MELIA, *Linn.* The Greek name of the manna ash; resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. Fine trees, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and large cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species in heat. The root of *M. Azedarach* is bitter, and is used as an anthelmintic in North America. The fruit of *M. Azadirachta* is oily, acrid, and bitter, as is also the bark.

australis. . . Lilac . 7, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. . 1810

Azadirachta. . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Ind. . 1759

Azedarach. . . Blue . 7, G. De. T. 40 Syria . 1656

composita. . . Wht. red 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1810

- exclsa . . . White . 7, G. Ev. T. 40 E. Ind. . 1819
 guineensis . . . Wht. red 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guinea. . 1824
 robusta . . . Wht. red 7, G. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1820
 sempervirens Brown . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica. . 1666
 superba . . . Wht. red 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1810

MELIACEÆ, or MELIADS. Small trees and shrubs, not without beauty, and many species are employed in medicine.

MELIANTHUS, Linn. From *mel*, honey, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are full of honey. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllacææ*. Ornamental shrubs, thriving in any light rich soil; and cuttings root freely under a glass.

- comæsus . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1820
 major . . . Brown . 6, H. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. . 1638
 minor . . . Brown . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1696

MELICA, Linn. From *mel*, honey; the Italian name of the great millet. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacææ*. Some species of this genus are worth growing; they are all of the simplest culture. See *Molinia*.

- altissima . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass. 4 Siberia. . 1770
 ciliata . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass. 3 Europe. . 1771
 nitans . . . Apetal. 6, H. Grass. 1½ Britain, mts.
 uniflora . . . Apetal. 5, H. Grass. ½ Britain, groves.

Bauhinii, digitata, glabra, latifolia, pyramidalis, speciosa, sylvatica.

MELIC-GRASS. See *Melica*.

MELICHRUS, R. Brown. From *melichros*, honey-coloured; alluding to the colour of the glands of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridacææ*. These are very pretty shrubs; for culture and propagation, see *Epacris*.

- medius . . . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. S. W. . 1824
 rotatus . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. . 1824

MELICOCOA, Jussieu. From *mel*, honey, and *coccus*, a berry; the fruit is very sweet. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindacææ*. These plants are cultivated to a great extent in the West Indies for their eatable fruits. They grow well in a light loamy soil; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Scytalia trijuga*.

- bijuga . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 Antilles . 1778
 oliveformis Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 N. Granada 1824
 paniculata . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 St. Domin. 1820
 trijuga 1 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Ceylon . . 1820

MELICÔPE, Forster. From *mel*, honey, and *kope*, a division; in allusion to the honey glands at the base of the ovaries. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutacææ*. An ornamental shrub, growing freely in loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass.

- ternata . . . White . 6 G. Ev. S. 3 N. Zealand 1822

MELICYTUS, Forst. From *mel*, honey, and *cytos*, a cavity; filaments with a meliferous cavity. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiacææ*. A greenhouse shrub, growing freely in a mixture of loam and heath-mould; and ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, will strike root readily.

- ramiflorus . . . Rose . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Zealand, 1822

MELILOT. See *Melilotus*.

MELILOTUS, Tournefort. From *mel*, honey, and *lotus*; honey lotus. The plants are similar to the *Lotus*, and are the favourite haunts of bees. *Linn.* 14, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Very few of these plants are worth cultivating except in general collections. *M. arborea* is

readily increased by cuttings. The seeds of the other kinds only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. alba*; 2, *M. plicata*; 3, *Trifolium Kochianum*; 4, *M. vulgaris*; 5, *Trifolium Melilotus officinalis*; 6, *M. rugulosa*; 7, *M. mauritica*; 8, *M. diffusa*, *officinalis*, *petitpierreana*. See *Medicago*, *Pocockia*, and *Trigonella*.

- altissima 1 . . . White 7, H. B. 6 France . 1816
 arborea . . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 10 Turkey . 1826
 officinalis 5 . . . Yellow 8, H. A. 2 Brit., bushy pl.
 pallida . . . Pa. yel. 8, H. B. 3 Volhinia . 1816
 segetalis . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Spain . 1820
 suaveolens . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 Dahuria . 1824

arvensis 8, *Baumétti*, *Besseriána* 2, *dentata*, *gracilis*, *indica*, *italica*, *Kochiana* 3, *leucantha* 4, *linearis*, *macrorrhiza*, *melanosperma*, *messanensis*, *neapolitana*, *palustris*, *parviflora* 6, *petitpierreana*, *polonica*, *rotundifolia*, *ruthénica*, *sulcata* 7, *taurica*.

MELINIS. See *Tristegis*.

MELISSA, Benth. From *melissa*, a bee; the bees obtain a great quantity of honey from the Balm. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. These plants will grow in common garden soil, and are readily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thymus corsica*, *Acyos corsica*; 2, *M. altissima*, *M. cordifolia*; 3, *Horminum pyrenaicum*. See *Calamintha* and *Nepeta*.

- altissima . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 3 Greece . 1818
 cretica . . . Wt. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Candia . 1596
 microphylla Purple 5, F. Her. P. 3 Corsica . 1829
 officinalis . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1575
 romana . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1575
 variegata . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 Gardens .
 villôsa 2 . . . White 8, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1573
 polyantha . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 . . 1820
 pyrenaica 3 . . . Wt. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees. 1800

MELISSOPHYLLUM. See *Melitta Melissophyllum*.

MELITTA, Linn. From *melitta*, a bee; a name synonymous with *Melissa*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. These are showy plants when in flower, and are, on that account, well fitted for ornamenting flower-borders and shrubberies. They are increased by dividing the roots in spring or autumn. *Synonyme*: 1, *N. grandiflora*.

- Melissophyllum* Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., woods.
 alpina . . . Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerl.
 grandiflora 1 . . . Wt. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., woods.

MELITTIS. See *Melitta*.

MELLIFEROUS, honey-bearing.

MELLOCA. See *Ullucus*.

MELLOCO. See *Ullucus*.

MÊLO. See *Cucumis Mêlo*.

MELOCÆTUS, C. Bauhin. From *melos*, a melon, and *cactus*; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactacææ*. This is a genus of grotesque-looking plants. They are well worthy of a place in every collection of plants, and require precisely the same treatment as *Mammillaria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus Melocætus*; 2, *C. macracantha*; 3, *M. Beslèri*; 4, *Echinocactus polyacantha*; 5, *E. Sellowii*.

- amidens . . . Li. scar. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 . . 1835
 communis 1 . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. . . 1638
 viridis . . . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. . . 1836
 depressus . . . Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Pernambuco 1798
 excavatus . . . S. Ev. S. . . 1834
 Grengéii . . . S. Ev. S. 1 St. Thos. Is. 1836

- macracantha 2 Wt. red 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{2}{3}$ S. Amer. . 1820
 macrantha . Wt. red 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ S. Amer. . 1820
 meonacantha . } White 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Jamaica . 1835
 thus . }
 octagonus . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Mexico . 1834
 placentifor- } Red . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Brazil . .
 mis 3 . }
 polyacantha 4 Red . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Brazil . .
 pyramidalis . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Caraccas . 1824
 spinis- } Red . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Caraccas . .
 rubris . }
 Salmianus . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Curaçoa . 1835
 Sellowii 5 . Red . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ Brazil . .
- MELOCANNA**, *Kæmpfer*. From melon, an apple, and kannā, a reed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This species is nearly allied to *Bambusa*; it is readily increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bambusa baccifera*.
 bambusoides 1 Apetal. 7, S. Grass. 15 E. Ind. . 1818
- MELŌCHIA**, *Linn.* Altered from *Melochich*, the Arabic name of *Ōrchorus olitōrius*, which is used in the East as a salad-plant. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. Plants of little beauty. Any light rich soil suits them; and cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. See *Riedlèia*.
 parviflora . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Caraccas . 1820
 parvifolia . White 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Trinidad . 1819
 pyramidalis . Flesh 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1768
 tomentosa . Purple 5, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{3}$ W. Ind. . 1768
- MELODINUS**, *Forster*. From melon, an apple, and *dineo*, to turn round. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Ornamental plants, well worth cultivation for the sake of their showy flowers. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
 monogynus . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 E. Ind. . 1820
 parvifolius . White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1775
 scandens . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 12 N. Calcd. . 1775
 undulatus . White 7, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. .
- MELON**. See *Cucumis Melo*.
- MELON-PUMPKIN**. See *Cucurbita Melopèpe*.
- MELON-THISTLE**. See *Melocactus*.
- MELON-TURK'S-CAP**. See *Melocactus communis*.
- MELOSEIRA**, *Agardh*. From melon, a melon, and *seira*, a chain; shape of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. Very minute species, found in salt marshes, rivulets, &c.—*discigera*, *lineata*, *nummuloides*.
- MELŌTHRIA**, *Linn.* From *melothron*, of Theophrastus; supposed to be *Bryony*. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Mere weeds; growing in any rich soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichosanthès fetidissima*—*fœtida* 1, *péndula*.
- MELVILLA**. See *Cuphea Melvilla*.
- MEMBRANACEOUS**, or **MEMBRANOUS**, having the texture of a membrane.
- MEMECYLACEÆ**. See *Melastomaceæ*.
- MEMÉCYLON**, *Linn.* From *memecylon* of Dioscorides; the Greek name of the fruit of the *Arbutus*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. The soil best adapted to the growth of these plants is a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.
 angulatum . Purp. 5, S. Ev. S. 15 Mauritius . 1826
 capitollatum . Purp. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1796
 edule . . Purp. 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Ceylon . 1820
 grande . . Blue 5, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1824

MENIŌCUS, *Desfontaines*. From *mene*, the moon, and *okkos*, the eye; supposed to refer to the shape of the seeds. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A pretty little annual, well fitted for ornamenting rock-work. The seed may be sown where it is to remain. *Synonyme*: 1, *Alyssum linifolius*.

linifolius 1 . White 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{3}$ Caucasus . 1819

MENISCIUM, *Schreber*. From *meniskos*, a crescent; alluding to the shape of the fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. This is a very elegant genus of ferns. They thrive well in loam and peat, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hemionitis prolifera*; 2, *Polypodium reticulatum*; 3, *Asplenium sorbifolium*.
 cuspidatum . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon.
 palustre . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind.
 proliferum 1 . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1820
 reticulatum 2 Brown 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{2}{3}$ Martinique 1793
 sorbifolium 3 Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1823
 triphyllum . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1828

MENISPERMUM, *Linn.* From *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, a seed; the fruit is kidney or half-moon shaped; whence the English name, Moon-seed. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. This genus is chiefly composed of hardy plants, well adapted for covering arbours or trellis-work. They grow in any common soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots, or by cuttings planted early in spring in a sheltered situation, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. virginicum*; 2, *Cissampelos smilacina*. See *Cocculus*, *Coscinium*, and *Tiliacora*.

amarissimum Yellow 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. . 1804
 canadense . Gn. yel. 6, H. De. Tw. 10 N. Amer. 1691
 lobatum 1 . Gn. yel. 6, H. De. Tw. 15 N. Amer. 1732
 dahuricum . Wt. yel. 6, H. De. Tw. 10 Dauria . 1810
 Lyoni . . Purple 6, H. De. Tw. 10 N. Amer. 1823
 planifolium . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. . 1828
 smilacinum 2 Gn. yel. 6, H. Ev. Tw. 10 Carolina . 1776

MENISPERMACEÆ, or **MENISPERMADS**. Principally shrubs that trail and straggle in their growth; the flowers are small and inconspicuous; in a selection where show is desired they are not worth growing. They possess strong narcotic properties, and are found useful in medicine.

MENONVILLEA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Thierry de Menonville, an enterprising French naturalist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Rather pretty hardy plants, growing freely in light loamy soil, and increased by seeds.

filifolia . . Grsh. wht. 8, H. A. 1 Chile . 1836
 linearis . . White . . 8, H. A. 1 Chile . 1836

MÉNSTRUUM, a liquor used as a dissolvent.

MÉNTHA, *Linn.* The poets celebrate Minthe, a daughter of Coeytus, as being turned into mint by Proserpine in a fit of jealousy. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Mints form a well-known genus of useful herbs, with the culture and propagation of which every one is familiar. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. pyramidalis*; 2, *M. crispa*; 3, *M. hirsuta*, *M. nepetoides*; 4, *M. paludosa*, *M. palustris*; 5, *M. rivalis*; 6, *M. agræstis*; 7, *M. præcox*; 8, *M. gentilis*; 9, *M. Badensis*; 10, *M. rubra*; 11, *M. acutifolia*, *M. sativa*; 12, *M. austriaca*; 13, *M.*

boeoidis; 14, *M. odorata*; 15, *M. gracilis*; 16, *M. macrostachya*, *M. rugosa*; 17, *M. capensis*; 18, *M. hirta*; 19, *M. undulata*; 20, *M. canescens*; 21, *M. nemorosa*, *M. Niliaca*; 22, *M. gratissima*; 23, *M. brevispicata*, *M. laevigata*; 24, *M. crispata*; 25, *Thymus parviflorus*, *Audibertia pusilla*. See *Aphanochilus*, and *Dyssochylia*.

aquatica 1	Pur. red	8, H. Her. P. 2	Naples	1824
crispa 2	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Siberia	1640
hirsuta 3	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Brit., marshes.	
subspicata 4	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
arvensis 5	Purpsh.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., marshes.	
agrestis 6	Purp.	6, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., fields.	
glabra 7	Purp.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., fields.	
gracilis 8	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Brit., fields.	
nitida 9	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Lapland	1810
rubra 10	Purp.	9, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
sativa 11	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Eng., marshes.	
vulgaris 12	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Germany.	
auricularia 13	Purp.	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	1796
balsamea .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Italy	1804
blanda .	White	9, H. Her. P. 2	Nepal	1824
canadensis	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1800
glabrata 13	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1800
citrata 14 .	Rd. pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
coccinea .	Scar.	7, H. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	1823
dentata .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Germany.	1816
divaricata	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	1824
glabrata .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Egypt.	1802
incana .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Greece	1790
laevigata .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Brit., marshes.	
lavandulacea .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	1823
macrostachya .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Europe	
nepetoides	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Bilgio	1820
piperita .	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., marshes.	
pratensis 15	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Eng., marshes.	
pubescens	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½		
Pulegium	Pa. pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
Requeni 25	Lilac	8, H. Her. P. 1½	Corsica	1829
rotundifolia 16 .	Whitsh.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., marshes.	
variegata .	Red	7, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., marshes.	
salicina 17	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1816
suavis 18 .	Red	7, H. Her. P. 1½	S. France	
sylvestris .	Purpsh.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., marshes.	
crispa 19	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	1816
mollissima 20	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Spain	1800
nemorosa 21	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Egypt.	1796
vulgaris 22 .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½	Germany.	1790
tenuis .	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	
villosa .	Purp.	9, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
viridis 23 .	Purp.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., marshes.	
crispa 24	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 1½		1807

MENTZELIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loasaceae*. These curious plants grow freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

áspera .	Yel.	7, F.	A. 2 America	1733
hispidia .	Yel.	4, S. Her. P. 1½	Peru	1831
oligosperma	Yel.	5, G. Her. P. 2	Louisiana	1812
stipitata .	Yel.	10, H. Her. P. 2	Mexico	1835

MENYANTHES, *Linn.* From *men*, a month, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the duration of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceae*. Plants of the simplest culture. *M. trifoliata* is bitter, tonic, and febrifugal. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. americana*. See *Villarsia*.

trifoliata .	White	7, H. Aq. P. 1	Brit., marshes.	
americana 1	Pa. red	7, H. Aq. P. 1	N. Amer.	1818

MENZIESIA, *Smith.* In honour of Archibald Menzies, F.L.S., &c., surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver; he collected many specimens of plants on the north-west coast of America, New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, &c. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceae*. A very ornamental genus of plants, for culture and propagation, see *Azalea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Erica Dabecia*.

ferruginea .	Brown	5, H. De. S.	½ N. Amer.	1811
globularis .	Brown	5, H. De. S.	½ N. Amer.	1806
polifolia 1	Purple	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Ireland, heaths.	
atro-purpurea	Dk. pur.	H. Ev. S.	2 Ireland, heaths.	
flore albo-purea	White	6, H. Ev. S.	2 Ireland, heaths.	
latifolia .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S.	2 Ireland, heaths.	
longifolia .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S.	1½ Ireland, heaths.	
nana .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S.	½ Ireland, heaths.	
pallida .	Purple	7, H. Ev. S.	1½ Brit., heaths.	

MENZIESIA. See *Phylladocce*.

MEOSCHIUM, *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. A plant of no beauty.—*barbatum*.

MERCURIALIS, *Linn.* After Mercury, who is said to have first discovered the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. Weeds of the simplest culture. The juice of *M. perennis* is emetic, while the seed is purgative, and highly dangerous—*ambigua*, *annua*, *elliptica*, *perennis*, *tomentosa*.

MERCURY. See *Mercurialis*.

MERENDERA, *Ramond*. *A name given to *Colchicum* by the Spaniards, and applied to this genus because of its affinity. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. This species thrives well in a light loamy soil, and is readily increased by seeds, or offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bulbocodium trigynum*, *Colchicum caucasicum*. See *Colchicum*.

caucasicum 1	Purple	8, H. Bl. P.	½ Caucasus	1823
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MERIANA. In honour of Maria Sybylla Merian, authoress of a work on insects. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. This is a genus of very beautiful stove plants, which grow freely in sandy peat mixed with a little loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. macrantha*, *Schwannia superba*, *Chastenea longifolia*.

coccinea .	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1818
Karsténii 1	Crimson	6, S. Ev. S.	5 Caraccas	1842
leucantha .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1825
macrantha .	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. S.	5 Venezuela	
purpurea .	Purple	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1825
rosea .	Rose	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1825

MERIANA. See *Tocayena longiflora*.

MERIANDRA. See *Salvia*.

MERISMA, *Fries*. From *merismos*, a division; because of the branched habit. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceae*. These plants are found in woods and damp places—*cristata*, *fetida*, *f. anthocéphala*, *tuberosa*.

MÉRLE. See *Merulius*.

MÉRSIA. See *Gillisia*.

MERTENSIA, *Roth*. In honour of F. C. Mertens, professor of medicine at Bremen. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. All the species of this genus are highly esteemed by the lovers of border plants for the brilliant colour of their blossoms. *M. maritima* and *parviflora* require

to be grown in pots, in very sandy peat. The other species will grow in common garden soil, though they succeed much better when kept in a peat border; increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pulmonaria dahurica*; 2, *P. denticulata*; 3, *P. lanceolata*; 4, *P. maritima*; 5, *P. paniculata*; 6, *P. parviflora*; 7, *P. Virginica*; 8, *P. sibirica*.

dahurica 1.	Blue.	5, H. Her. P. 1	Dahuria 1812
denticulata 2.	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1800
marginata 3.	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Louisia. 1813
maritima 4.	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., sea co.
paniculata 5.	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1	Hud.'s B. 1778
parviflora 6.	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Canada. 1827
pulmonarioides 7.	Blue.	4, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1699
sibirica 8.	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia. 1801

MERTENSIA. See *Glechhonia flabellata*.

MERULUS, *Haller*. From *meta*, a pillar; because of the resemblance in the original fungus *metulus*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceae*. This is one of the most important of parasitical fungi, being what is called the dry rot, so well known as the pest of wooden constructions—*aurantiacus*, *lachrymans*, *obliquus*, *tremellosus*. See *Agaricus*, and *Cantherellus*.

MESEMBRYACEÆ, or FICOIDÆ: *Mesembryanthemum*, or Fig-marigold, as it is commonly called, gives a fair example of this order; they chiefly grow in hot sandy plains in the countries they inhabit. All are more or less succulent.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, *Linn.* From *mescmbria*, mid-day, and *anthemon*, a flower. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Mesembryaceae*. This beautiful and well-known genus of succulents is very easily cultivated. If they are intended to remain in pots, a light sandy loam will suit them best; but if they are planted out in a dry hot border, they will flower more profusely. Many of the kinds are very beautiful objects for the flower-garden; for this purpose, cuttings should be struck in the autumn, and allowed to remain in the store-pots all winter. A dry pit or frame, where frost is excluded, is sufficient for their protection in winter. Cuttings of the most succulent kinds should be allowed to dry a little after planting before water is given, after which they root readily. *M. edule* is the Hottentot-fig, the leaves of which are eaten. *M. nodiflorum* is used in making Maroquin leather. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. stellatum*; 2, *M. Candollei*; 3, *M. purpurco-croceum*; 4, *M. dimidiatum*; 5, *M. parviflorum*; 6, *M. magnipunctatum*; 7, *M. micranthum*; 8, *M. canescens*; 9, *M. hirsutum*; 10, *M. hispidum*. See *Hymenogyne*.

abreviatum	Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Holl 1825
acinaeforme	Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1714
longum	Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H.
acuminatum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1820
acutisagulum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1821
acutum	Red	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1793
adscendens	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1805
adnatum	Pink	2, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1795
aequilaterale	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Holl 1791
agninum	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1824
erectisculum	Yel.	5, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1824
minus	Yel.	5, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1824
Aitoni	Pink	8, G. B.	1 C. G. H. 1774

albicaule	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1824
albidum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1714
albinotum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1823
albipunctatum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1823
aloides	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
alsinifolium	Yel.	6, G. A.	1 N. Holl 1827
anatomicum	White	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1803
fragile	White	11, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1803
anceps	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1811
pallidum	Pa. pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
angustum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1790
heterophyllum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1790
pallidum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1790
apetalum	Apetal.	7, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1774
asperum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1818
corulascens	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
attenuatum	White	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1821
auratum	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1793
aureum	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1750
australe	Yel.	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Zeal 1773
barbatum	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1705
bellidiflorum	Red wt	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1717
subulatum	Red	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1717
viride	Red	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1717
bibracteatum	Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1803
bicolorum	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1732
minus	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
pædulum	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
bidentatum	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1818
majus	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1818
bifidum	Yel.	11, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1795
bigibberatum	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
blandum	White	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1810
brachiatum	Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
bracteatum	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
brevicaule	Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
brevifolium	Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1777
bulbosum	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
caducum	Pink	7, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1774
calamiforme	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1717
calendulaceum	Yel.	8, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1819
calycinum	White	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1819
canaliculatum	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1794
candens	White	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1820
viridius	White	9, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H.
caninum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1717
cænum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1795
capitatum	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1717
ramigerum	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1816
carinans	Pink	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1818
caulescens	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1731
ciliatum	White	7, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1774
clandestinum	White	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1822
clavellatum	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Holl 1803
aggregatum	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Holl 1803
minus	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 N. Holl 1810
coccineum	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1696
acutius	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
minus	Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
compactum	Yel.	11, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1780
compressum	Red	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1792
confertum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1805
conspicuum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1806
corallinum	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
cordifolium	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
corniculatum	Pa. yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
isophyllum	Pa. yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
coruscans	Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1812
crassicaule	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1815
crassifolium	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1727
crassuloides	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
cruciatum	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1792
crystallinum	White	7, H. Tr. A.	1 Greece 1775
cultratum	Yel.	9, H. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1820
curtum	White	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
majus	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
minus	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
politum	White	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
curviflorum	White	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1818
curvifolium	Pink	10, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1799
cylindricum	Red	5, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1792

cymbifolium	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1822
cymbiforme	Yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1793
débile	Yel.	9, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1824
decumbens	Pa. red	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1759
decipiens	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1820
deflexum	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
defoliatum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1820
deltoidaleum	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1731
dénsum	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1732
denticulatum	Yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1793
candidis-simum	Yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
glaucum	Yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
depressum	Yel.	10, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1795
lividum	Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
difforme	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1732
digitiforme	White	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1775
dilatatum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 1/2 C. G. H. 1820
diminutum	Red	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1789
caliculatum	Red	4, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1789
diversifolium	Pa. yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1726
atro-virens	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
brevifolium	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
glaucum	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1726
late-virens	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
dolabriforme	Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1705
dubium	Pa. yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1800
echinatum	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
album	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
edule	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1690
elongatum	Pa. yel.	5, G. Tu. P.	1 C. G. H. 1793
fusiforme	Pa. yel.	5, G. Tu. P.	1 C. G. H. 1793
minus	Pa. yel.	5, G. Tu. P.	1 C. G. H. 1793
emarginatum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1732
ernulum	Yel.	5, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1824
expansum	Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1705
falcatum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1727
falciforme	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1805
fastigiatum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1794
reflexum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1792
felnum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1730
fibuliforme	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1795
ficiforme	Pink	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
filamentosum	Pink	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1732
filiabile	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1800
fixum	Pink	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1776
flavum	Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
flexifolium	Pink	10, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1820
late-virens	Pink	10, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1818
flexile	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
flexuosum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1705
floribundum	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1704
foliosum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1820
forficatum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1758
forinosum	Crimson	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
fragrans	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
fulvum	Fulvous	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1820
furfureum	Blush	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1830
geminatum	Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1792
geniculiflorum	White	8, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1727
gibbosum	Red	2, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1730
glaciale	White	6, H. Tr. A.	1 Greece
gladiatum	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1792
glaucescens	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1804
glaucinum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
crassum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
glaucum	Orange	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1696
glomeratum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1732
gracile	Red	9, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1794
gracilis	Red	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
grandiflorum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1824
graniforme	Yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1727
granulicula	White	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
grossum	Pa. yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
Haworthii	Brown	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1793
helianthoides	Yel.	9, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1774
heteropetalum	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1794
heterophyllum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1795
hirtellum	Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1792
hispidum	Purple	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1704
platypetalum	Purple	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1820

hispifolium	White	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1821
roseum	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1818
horizontale	Straw	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1795
humifusum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
hybridum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
imbricans	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1818
imbricatum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1792
medium	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.
viride	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.
inaequale	Orange	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1716
inclaudens	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1805
incomptum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
inconspicuum	Red	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1823
incurvum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1802
densifolium	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1809
dilatans	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H.
pallidum	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H.
roseum	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H.
induxum	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
instistum	Purple	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1780
flavo-roseum	Yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1816
minus	Yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.
intonsum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1824
album	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1824
juncum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1800
lacerum	Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1811
lave	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
laevigatum	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1802
lanceolatum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1795
roseum	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1813
latum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1820
brève	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1802
laxum	Pink	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H. 1820
lepidum	White	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
leptaleon	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1819
limpidum	Red	7, G. A.	1 C. G. H. 1774
lineolatum	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
lave	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
minus	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
nitens	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
lingueforme	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
assurgens	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
prostratum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
rufescens	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
subcruciatum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1820
longispinuluni	Pa. yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
longum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1725
angustius	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
attollens	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
declive	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
depressum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
purpurascens	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
uncatum	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1819
loratum	White	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1819
lobum	Pa. yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
congestum	Pa. yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1805
hicium	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1732
lumatum	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1812
lupinum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
luteolum	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1820
luteoviride	Yel.	1, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1795
luteum	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1824
macrorhizum	White	5, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H. 1824
maculatum	Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1732
magnipunctatum	Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1822
unciale	Yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1822
marginatum	White	5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1793
maximum	Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1787
medium	Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.
micans	Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1704
micranthos	White	5, G. Her. P.	1 1/2 C. G. H. 1804
microphyllum	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1795
minimum	Pa. yel.	10, G. Her. P.	1 1/10 C. G. H. 1796
minutum	Pink	10, G. Her. P.	1 1/10 C. G. H. 1795
molle	Pink	10, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1774
moniliforme	White	5, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H. 1791
mucronatum	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1794
mucroniforme	Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H. 1821

multiflorum . White	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1792
minus . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.
nitens . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.
patens . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1820
rubrum . . . Red	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.
muricatum . Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1731
minus . . . Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.
marinum . . . Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
musculinum Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1824
mustelinum Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
mutabile . . . Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1792
nitidum . . . Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1790
nobile 6 . . . Yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
noctiflorum . White	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1714
clatum . . . Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1714
stramineum Straw	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1732
nodiflorum . White	9, G. Ev. S.	1	Egypt . 1739
nuciforme . White	7, G. Her. P.	1½	C. G. H. 1790
obconellum . White	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1786
obcordatum . White	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1776
obliquum . . . Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
obusulatum . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1796
olitum . . . Pa. red	3, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1792
octophyllum Yel.	11, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1819
longiuscu- lunum . . . Yel.	11, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1774
roseum . . . Red	11, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1774
pellens . . . Pa. yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1774
pallidescens . White	8, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1820
parviflorum 7 Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1800
parvifolium . White	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1820
patalum . . . Pink	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1811
perfoliatum . Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
monacanthum thum . . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
perpusillum . Pa. yel.	10, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1819
perviride . . . Red	2, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1792
pilosum . . . Yel.	7, G. A.	1	C. G. H. 1800
pinnatifidum Yel.	7, G. Tr. A.	1	C. G. H. 1774
pisiforme . . . White	7, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1796
polyanthum . Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1803
polyphyllum Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1819
pomeridianum um . . . Yel.	7, G. A.	1	C. G. H. 1774
Andrewsii . Yel.	7, G. A.	1	C. G. H.
praepingu . Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1792
procumbens . Pa. yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
productum . Rose	5, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1822
puberulum . White	7, G. Tr. B.	1	C. G. H. 1829
pubescens . Red	2, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1792
pugioniforme Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
bienne . . . Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
carneum . Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
purpureum Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
pulchellum 8 Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1793
revolutum . Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
pulverulentum um . . . Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1792
punctatum . Red	7, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
purpureo- album . . . White	8, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1824
pustulatum . Yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1818
pygmaeum . Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1805
quadrifidum . Yel.	11, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
radiatum . Red	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1732
ramulosum . Yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1791
rectum . . . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
relaxatum . Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1815
reptans . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1774
retroflexum . Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1794
rigidicaulis . Pink	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1819
rigidum . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1793
robustum . . . Yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
roseum . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
album . . . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
lineare . . . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
Rössli . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	2	V. D. L. 1820
rostellum . . . Wt. pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1820
rostratum . . . Yel.	4, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1732
rubricaulis . Pa. pur.	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1802
densus . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1818
subvirens . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1818
rubroinctum Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1811
compressum um . . . Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H.
tenerum . . . Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H.

Salmii . . . Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1813
angustifolium um . . . Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1823
semicruciatum um . . . Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1818
salmonium . White	9, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1819
sarmatensium Red	4, G. Ev. Tr.	1	N. Holl. 1805
scabrum . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1731
purpureum Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1731
scalpratum . Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1714
scapigerum . Yel.	8, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
Schöllii . . . Pink	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1810
semicylin- dricum . . . Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1732
semidentatum um . . . Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
serratum . . . Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1707
serrulatum . Pink	11, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1795
viridius . . . Pink	11, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H.
sessiliflorum Yel.	7, G. Tr. A.	1	C. G. H. 1774
album . . . White	7, G. Tr. A.	1	C. G. H.
smile . . . Pink	9, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1819
speciosum . Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1793
spectabile . Crimson	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1793
spiniforme . Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1793
subadnatum um . . . Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
spinosum . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1714
spinuliferum Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1794
spicidens . . . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1716
stellatum 9 . . . Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1716
stelligerum . Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1793
stenum . . . Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1829
stipulaceum . Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1723
striatum . . . Pink	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1727
pallens . . . White	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H.
strictum . . . Yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1795
strumosum . Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1820
subcom- pressum . . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1823
minus . . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1823
subglobosum Red	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1795
subhispidum 10 . . . Purple	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1704
subincanum . White	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1820
subulatum . . . Pink	9, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1768
sulcatum . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H. 1819
surrectum . . . Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
brevifolium Yel.	10, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
taurinum . . . Yel.	10, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
tenellum . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1792
tenu . . . White	9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
tenuifolium . Pink	9, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1820
tenuifolium . Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1700
erectum . . . Scarlet	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
teretifolium . Pink	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
teretiscu- lum . . . Pink	8, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
testaceum . . . Orange	8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1820
testiculare . White	10, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1774
tigrinum . . . Yel.	10, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1799
tricolor . . . Red	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1795
tricololum . Yel. red	10, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
Tripodium . Pa. yel.	8, G. B.	1	C. G. H. 1700
tortuosum . Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1705
torquatum . Pink	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1820
truncatellum Pa. yel.	7, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
tuberculatum um . . . Yel.	6, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1818
tuberosum . . . Orange	4, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1714
minus . . . Orange	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1714
tumidulum . Pink	3, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1802
minus . . . Pink	3, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1820
umbellatum . White	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H. 1727
anomalous . White	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.
umbelli- florum . . . White	8, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1820
uncinatum . Pa. pur.	8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1725
uncinellum . Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1819
undens . . . Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1824
uviforme . . . White	8, G. Her. P.	1½	C. G. H. 1820
vaginatum . White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H. 1802
parviflorum White	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.
validum . . . Pink	5, G. Ev. Tr.	1	C. G. H. 1824
variabile . . . Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1796
laevius . . . Yel.	7, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H. 1796

varians . . .	Pa. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1/2 C. G. H.	1706
verruculatum . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H.	1731
Candollei . . .	Yel.	5, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 C. G. H.	
versicolor . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1795
villosum . . .	Apetal.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1759
violaceum . . .	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1820
virens . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1/2 C. G. H.	1821
virescens . . .	Pink	6, G. Ev. Tr.	1/2 N. Holl.	1804
virgatum . . .	Pink	8, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1793
viride . . .	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1792
viridiflorum . . .	Green	9, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1774
vulpinum . . .	Yel.	9, G. Her. P.	1/2 C. G. H.	1795

MESHES, the openings in any tissue.

MESOCHLÆNA, *R. Brown*. From *mesos*, middle, and *chlaina*, a cloak. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

asplenoides . . .	Yellow	5, S. Her. P.	1 E. Ind.
javanica . . .	Yellow	5, S. Her. P.	1 E. Ind.
moluccana . . .	Yellow	6, S. Her. P.	1 Moluccas

MESOGLOIA. From *mesos*, middle, and *gloios*, viscid; the spines of the branches are in a solid mass. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. This genus is entirely composed of marine plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rivularia verticillata*; 2, *R. vermiculata*—*capillaris*, *coccinea* 1, *Griffithsiana*, *Hudsoni*, *multifida*, *purpurea*, *vermicularis*, *v. coriacea* 2, *virescens*.

MESPILUS, *Linn.* From *mesos*, a half, and *pilos*, a bullet; in allusion to the resemblance the fruit bears to half a bullet. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. The *Mespilus*, or *Medlar*, is a genus of low-growing trees; they are very ornamental, and are therefore worth a place in every shrubbery. Any common soil suits them, and they are readily increased by budding or grafting on the common Hawthorn, or they may be increased by seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year after sowing. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. grandiflora*, *M. Smithii*. See *Amelanchier*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus*, *Eriobotrya*, and *Photinia*.

germanica . . .	White	6, H. De. T.	10 Eng. hedges.
diffusa . . .	White	6, H. De. T.	10 Europe
stricta . . .	White	6, H. Ev. T.	10 Europe
sylvestris . . .	White	6, H. De. T.	10 Europe
lobata 1 . . .	White	5, H. De. T.	15 Europe 1800

MESSERSCHMIDTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Dr. Messerschmidt, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. These plants are of easy cultivation in loam and peat, and cuttings root readily planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tournefortia hirsutissima*; 2, *T. laurifolia*; 3, *T. scandens*; 4, *T. volubilis*. See *Tournefortia*.

hirsutissima 1	Grn. yel.	6, S. Ev. T.	10 W. Ind.	1818
laurifolia 2 . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1819
scandens 3 . .	Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Peru	1816
volubilis 4 . .	Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Tw.	10 Jamaica	1752

MESUA, *Linn.* In honour of Mesue, the father and son, two celebrated Arabian physicians and botanists; they resided at Damascus, and flourished in the eighth and ninth centuries. The works of the son were published at Venice in 1581. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This tree is well deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange and white sweet-scented flowers, which contrast finely with the dark-green foliage. It attains the

height of fifty feet, and grows best in a mixture of strong loam, peat, and sand. Young plants are commonly obtained from seeds; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, but not freely. The wood is used for a variety of purposes in the East Indies, being considered harder and more durable than most other Oriental timber. The dried blossoms may be found under the name of *Nagkesur* in every bazaar in India; they are used in medicine, and universally esteemed for their fragrance.

ferrea . . .	White	7, S. Ev. T.	15 E. Ind.	1837
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METAI. See *Dacrydium Mai*.

METABA. See *Maytoba*.

METALASIA, *R. Brown*. From *meta*, a change, and *lasios*, hairy; supposed to refer to the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are pretty plants, growing about three feet high, in a mixture of three parts sandy peat and one part loam; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gnaphalium divergens*; 2, *G. fastigiatum*.

adrea . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
divergens 1 . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
fastigiata 2 . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1812
muconata . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1824
muricata . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
phylicoides . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
pungens . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1815
serphioides . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1825

METASTELMA, *R. Brown*. From *meta*, instead of, and *stelma*, a crown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a very ornamental twiner, well suited for covering the rafters or pillars of a stove. It grows in peat and loam, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

parviflorum . .	Grn. wht.	6, S. Ev. Tw.	6 W. Ind.
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METEL. See *Datura Metel*.

METHONICA. See *Gliricidia*.

METL. See *Agave americana*.

METOPIMUM. See *Rhus Metopium*.

METRODORÆA, *St. Hil.* Named after Metrodora Sabino, a botanical artist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A pretty little shrub, requiring sandy loam and peat, and to be increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

nigra . . .	Purple	4, S. Ev. S.	6 Brazil	1848
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METROSIDEROS, *Gartner*. From *metra*, the heart of a tree, and *sideros*, iron; on account of the hardness of the wood and pith of the trees. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. These plants are well worth a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. They grow best in loam, peat, and sand, well incorporated, and young plants are readily obtained from cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Leptospermum ambiguum*; 2, *M. scandens*; 3, *L. scandens*. See *Acmena*, *Angophora*, *Callistemon*, *Leptospermum*, *Billötia*, *Eucalyptus*, and *Melaleuca*.

angustifolius	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1787
asperum . . .	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1824
buxifolius 2 . .	Wt. yel.	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. Zeal.	1845
capitatus . . .	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1824
ciliatus . . .	Crimson	5, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Caled.	1851

corifolius 1 . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. .
 flordius 3 . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Zeal. 1840
 glomiflor . Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. 12 N. S. W. 1805
 verus . . Yel. grn. 4, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1819
 robustus . . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Zeal. 1845
 tomentosus . White . 12, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Zeal. 1840

METROXYLON. See *Sagus*.

METTERNICHIA, *Mik*. In honour of Prince Metternich. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. See *Lisianthus*.

MEUM, *Tournefort*. From *meion*, small; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no beauty—*athamanticum*, *Bivius*, *Mutellina*, *sibiricum*. See *Anethum*, *Ptychotis* and *Sison*.

MEXICAN LILY. See *Amaryllis regina*.

MEXICAN-MUGWORT. See *Artemisia mexicana*.

MEXICAN-TEA. See *Psoralea glandulosa*.

MEXICAN-TIGER-FLOWER. See *Tigridia pavonia*.

MEYENIA. See *Thunbergia* and *Habrothamnus*.

MEYERA, *Schreber*. In honour of Gottlieb Andrew Meyer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A little inconspicuous plant, growing about a foot high, and of the easiest culture. See *Casulia*.
 sessilis . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.

MEZEREON. See *Daphne Mezereum*.

MICACEOUS, glittering or shining.

MICÆ, glittering particles.

MICHAELMAS-DAISY. See *Aster*.

MICHAÛXIA, *L'Heritier*. In honour of Andrew Michaux, botanist to Louis XVI.; he travelled in Syria, Persia, and North America. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. This is a genus of handsome plants; the seeds merely require sowing in the open ground, and the plants are treated like other biennials. They should be slightly protected in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. decandra*.

campanuloides Pa. red . 7, H. B. 4 Levant 1787
 levigata 1 . White . 7, H. B. 6 Persia. 1820

MICHELARIA. See *Libertia*.

MICHELIA, *Linn.* In honour of Pietro Antonio Micheli, a famous Florentine botanist, who died in 1757. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. This handsome tree attains the height of thirty feet, and produces fragrant flowers, and an edible, but not an agreeable fruit. It grows well in a light loam; and cuttings root freely planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Champaca . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1779

MICONIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of D. Micon, M.D., a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. The species of this genus are well deserving of a place in every stove. For culture and propagation, see *Meridana*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma acinodendron*; 2, *M. grandifolia*; 3, *M. levigata*; 4, *M. purpurea*; 5, *M. trinervia*.

Acinodendron 1 Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Jamaica. 1804
 angustata . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 5 Trinidad 1826
 decussata . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Guiana. 1818
 grandifolia 2 . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Trinidad 1820
 impatiolaris . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Ind. 1822
 levigata 3 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1815
 longifolia . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Guiana. 1817
 prasna 4 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1817

pulverulenta . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Peru . 1862
 purpurascens 5 Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana. 1817
 rubescens . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1818
 semicrenata . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guadalop. 1817
 tenuifolia . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. 1818
 tetrandra 6 . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica. 1815
 trinervia 7 . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica. 1795

MICRANTHEMUM, *Michaux*. From *mikros*, small, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. An ornamental plant, growing in sandy peat, and increased by divisions.

orbiculatum . White . 5, F. Ev. T. 3 Carolina. 1826

MICRANTHERA, *De Candolle*. From *mikros*, small, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. A fine stove yellow-flowering tree, thriving in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and increased by ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.
 clusiefolia . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Cayenne. 1823

MICRANTHIS. See *Saxifraga*.

MICROCALA, *Link*. From *mikros*, small, and *kalos*, pretty; in allusion to the small, pretty flowers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A pretty little genus, of easy cultivation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Écachium filiforme*.

filiforme 1 . Yellow . 6, H. A. 4 Brit., marshes
 pulchellum . Rose . 5, H. A. 4 N. Jersey 1826

MICRÓCHLOA, *R. Brown*. From *mikros*, small, and *chloa*, a grass; in allusion to the minute size of the plants. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A hardy annual. It grows in any common soil.

setacea . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass. 4 E. Ind. . 1816

MICRÓCOS. See *Græwia*.

MICRÓDERIS. See *Crèpis*.

MICRÓDON. See *Selago*.

MICROLÆNA, *R. Brown*. From *mikros*, small, and *lenos*, wool; in allusion to the small, woolly flower-stalk. *Linn.* 4, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A greenhouse perennial species, growing in loam and peat, and increased by seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ehrhærtia stipoides*.

stipoides 1 . Apetal . 7, G. Grass. 4 N. Holl. 1822

MICROLÆPIA, *Pres*. From *mikros*, small, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Davallia alata*; 2, *D. pinnata*, *D. flagellifera*; 3, *D. flaccida*.

alata 1 . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica .
 cristata . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luz.
 pinnata 2 . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luz.
 rhomboides 3 Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1836
 strigosa . . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 Japan .
 trichosticha . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 Samar .

MICROLICIA, *De Candolle*. From *mikros*, small, and *alikia*, stature; plants dwarf. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Pretty plants, requiring to be potted in a mixture of heath-mould and sand, and the pots should be set in a pan of water; increase is by seeds and division. *Synonymes*: *Rhæxia tridivlis*, *Melastoma tridivlis*.

bivdivlis . Purple . 6, S. A. 2 Trinidad . 1822
 brevifolia . Purple . 6, S. A. 2 Guiana . 1825
 rectifra . Purple . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Trinidad 1820

MICROLÔMA, *R. Brown*. From *mikros*, small, and *loma*, a fringe; the flowers are fringed.

Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Small climbing plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Periploca lineàris*; 2, *Ceropègia sagittàta*.

lineàre 1 . White . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 C. G. H. 1823
sagittàtum 2 Grn. pur. 7, G. Ev. Tw. 3 C. G. H. 1775

MICROMÈRIA, *Benth.* From *mikros*, small, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiàceæ*. These plants will grow well in common garden soil, and are easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Saturèia approxi-màta*; 2, *Méntha australis*; 3, *Saturèia græca*; 4, *S. tenuifolia*, *S. congesta*; 5, *S. juliàna*; 6, *S. hirsuta*; 7, *Népeta marifolia*; 8, *S. vimínea*; 9, *Thymus Teneriffæ*; 10, *T. erica-folius*.

approximàta 1. Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Mediter. 1822
austràlis 2 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1822
græca 3 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Greece . 1759
densiflora 4 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 S. Eur. 1822
juliàna 5 . Pa. red . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Mediter. 1596
hirsuta 6 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Sicily . 1822
marifolia 7 . Blue . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1800
obovata 8 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica . 1783
Teneriffæ 9 . Purple . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Teneriffe 1829
varia 10 . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Canaries 1806

MICROPÈRA, *Lindley*. From *mikros*, small, and *pera*, a pouch. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Micropèra pyri-folia*; 2, *Micròtis pallida*.

Banksii 1 . Yellow . 8, G. Ter. 1 N. Zeal.
pallida 2 . Pa. yel. . 9, S. Epi. 1 Sylhet
parviflora . Grn. wht. 9, S. Ter. 1 Ft. Jacks. 1824
media . Grn. wht. 9, S. Ter. 2 K. G. S. 1823

MICROPÉTALON. See *Spergularistrum*.

MICRÒPUS, *Linn.* From *mikros*, small, and *pous*, a foot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting annuals; the seeds need only be sown in the open ground—*erectus*, *supinus*.

MICRORHÝNCHUS. See *Sonchus*.

MICRÓSERIS, *De Candolle*. From *mikros*, small, and *seris*, succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: *Lepidonèma chilense*.
pygmæa . Yellow . 5, H. A. 4 Chili . 1830

MICROSPÉRMA, *Walp.* From *mikros*, small, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. An annual plant, requiring the same treatment as other tender annuals; it will thrive in the open border during the warm summer weather. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eucnàda bartonioides*.

bartonioides 1 . Yellow . 6, F. A. 2 America . 1849

MICROSPÉRUM, small-seeded.

MICROSTÁCHYS. See *Tràgia*.

MICROSTÉPHIUM. See *Osteospermum*.

MICRÓSTYLIS, *Nuttall*. From *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column; in allusion to the very small column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of plants possessing little to recommend them. The Mexican species should be kept in the greenhouse, and grown in sandy peat; they come up in spring when they flower, after which, the leaves die down, and the plants remain dormant till the following season; they are increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Liparis pa-*

rochilus; 2, *Malaxis Porthoni*. See *Pul-tencia*.

caulescens . Green . 6, S. Epi. 1 Peru . 1829
discolor . Yellow . 6, S. Ter. 3 Ceylon . 1862
excavata . Green . 6, S. Ter. 1 Mexico . 1830
histantha 2 . Brn. grn. 11, S. Epi. 3 Columbia . 1838
ophioglossoides . Yel. grn. 7, H. Ter. 4 N. Amer. 1824
mexicana . Green . 7, G. Ter. 3 Mexico . 1829
serrata . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 3 Brazil . 1835
versicolor 1 . Orange . 8, G. Ter. 1 China . 1830

MICRÓTEA, *Swartz*. From *microtes*, smallness; in allusion to the very minute parts of fructification. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Amaranthaceæ*. The seeds should be sown in loam and peat, and treated as other stave annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ancistrocarpus maypurensis*.

debilis . White . 6, S. A. 3 Jamaica . 1816
maypurensis 1 . White . 7, S. A. 3 Trinidad . 1817

MICRÒTIS, *R. Brown*. From *mikros*, small, and *ous*, *otos*, an ear; appearance of the anthers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious genus of tuberous-rooted plants, which require the same treatment as *Corýcium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Micropèra pallida*.

alba . White . 6, F. Ter. 1 N. Holl. . 1826
media . Green . 7, F. Ter. 3 N. S. W. . 1823
parviflora . Green . 9, F. Ter. 3 N. S. W. . 1824
pallida 1 . Yellow . 9, S. Epi. 1 Silhet .

MID-RIB, the middle vein of a leaf, which passes from the petiole to the apex.

MIGNONETTE. See *Réseda*.

MIKÀNIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Joseph Mikan, professor of botany at Prague. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants grow well in any light rich soil, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. In Spanish America, a valuable antidote against the bite of serpents is obtained from *M. Guàco*.

amara . White . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . 1813
Guàco . Pa. blue, 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 S. Amer. 1823
opifera . White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Brazil . 1823
scandens . White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 8 N. Amer. 1714
suavolens . White . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 S. Amer. 1823
chenopodiifolia, *hastata*, *Houstoni*, *nummularia*, *orinocensis*.

MILDEW. See *Ergsiphe*.

MILFOIL. See *Achillea*.

MILIARY, granulated, resembling many seeds.

MILIUM, *Linn.* | From *mille*, a thousand; in allusion to the immense number of seeds produced by it. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Hardy annuals and perennials, not worth growing, except in botanical collections. Any common soil will suit them—*confertum*, *effusum*, *frutescens*, *gallecicum*, *microspermum*, *velutinum*, *vernale*. See *Digitaria*, *Gastridium*, *Monàche*, *Piptatherum*.

MILK-PARSLEY. See *Selinum*.

MILK-TREE. See *Galactodendron utile*.

MILK-VETCH. See *Astrágalus*.

MILKWORT. See *Polygala*.

MILK-WOOD. See *Brósinum*.

MILLA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Julian Milla, head gardener in the royal garden of Madrid. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Two very pretty plants highly deserving of cultivation.

They grow in light loam, and are increased by seeds.

biflora. White . . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 Mexico. 1826
undiflora. White H. . . 2, F. Bl. P. 2 B. Ayres. 1832

MILLEFOLIUM. See *Achillea*.

MILLERIA, *Linn.* In honour of the celebrated Philip Miller, F.R.S., author of the Gardener's Dictionary. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Stove annuals of no beauty. Any common soil suits them—*biflora*, *quinqueflora*. See *Flavaria*.

MILLET. See *Panicum*.

MILLET-GRASS. See *Milium*.

MILLINA, *De Candolle*. Meaning not known. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. For culture, see *Milliera*.

leontopodioides. Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Naples. 1828

MILLINGTONIA, *Roseburgh*. In honour of Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. An ornamental-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see *Jacaranda*.

simplicifolia. Yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1828

MILLINGTONIACEAE. See *Sapindaceae*.

MILTONIA, *Lindley*. Thus named in compliment to Earl Fitzwilliam, one of the oldest and steadiest friends of Natural Science in this country, and a great lover of *Orchidaceae*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. The flowers of these plants are strikingly handsome; the sepals and petals of *M. spectabilis* are delicate cream-colour, and the labellum, which is very large, is elegantly marked with various shades of purple, deepest towards the base. In *M. candida*, the sepals and petals are yellow-brown, and the labellum pure white, finely marked with pink. In potting these plants, the peat should be raised, for a well-grown, good-sized plant, two or three inches, in the same way as recommended for *Stanhopeas*; and the creeping stems, from which the pseudo-bulbs grow, ought to be entirely on the surface, and if necessary, they may be fastened to the peat with hooked pegs. The best way of propagating the species of this genus is, first, to cut the stem half through, which will cause young plants to be sent out; and, finally, to cut them through a month before dividing. They require a hot part of the house. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cyrtorchilum flavescens*; 2, *Odontoglossum Clowesii*; 3, *Oncidium Russellianum*; 4, *Cyrtorchilum stellatum*; 5, *Macrochilus Fryanus*. See *Brassia*.

bicolor. Wht red. . 3, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1839
candida White. . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1831
flavescens 1 Wht. yel. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1830
grandiflora Wht. br. . 12, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1837
Clowesii 2 Yel. br. . 9, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1840
pallida Yel. br. . 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1839
cuneata Wht. br. . 3, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1843
Karwinskii Violet bl. . 9, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1839
odorata Yel. Br. . 10, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1843
Regnellii Wht. pur. . 9, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1862
Russelliana 3 Brn. lil. . 12, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. 1835
stellata 4 White. . . 2, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1839
spectabilis 5 Ro. Wht. . 7, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1835
colorata Rose . . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1838

MIMETES, *Salisbury*. From *mimos*, a mimic;

because of its resemblance to several other genera. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. This is a genus of very pretty shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Protea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Protea cucullata*; 2, *Deastella vacciniifolia*.

capitulata . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1822
cucullata 1 . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789
divaricata . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1795
Hartogii . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1824
hirta . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
palustris . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1802
pauciflora . Red . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
purpurea . Purple . 11, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789
vacciniifolia 2 Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800

MIMOSA, *Adanson*. From *mimos*, a mimic; the leaves of many of the species mimic animal sensibility. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The leaves of several of the species belonging to this genus are more or less sensitive to the touch, but none so much so as *M. pudica*; they are, on that account, well worth cultivating. They grow well in loam and peat, with a little sand; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass. They may also be increased by seeds. See *Acacia*, *Darlingtonia*, *Entada*, *Gagnebina*, *Inga*, *Lagonychium*, *Nephania*, and *Prósopis*.

abstergens . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1820
angulata . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1826
asperata . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . 1833
Barclayana . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 . 1824
canescens . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Guinea . 1822
casta Pa. yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1741
ciliata White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1824
dormiens . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1818
ferruginea . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind. . 1818
floribunda . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Cumana . 1824
hispidula . Pa. red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1820
hamata Rose . . 4, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies . 1820
intermedia . Rose . . 4, S. Ev. S. 1½ Caraccas . 1825
latispinosa . White . 9, S. Ev. S. 3 Madagas . 1823
marginata . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1816
microcephala Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Orinoco . 1820
obtusifolia . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1816
polydactyla . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Guiana . 1822
pilgra White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Vera Cruz. 1733
polyacantha . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Africa . 1828
polycarpa Rose . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . 1816
pubiflunda . Pa. red . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Bahia . 1818
pudica White . 6, S. A. 1½ Brazil . 1638
rubiculis . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1799
sensitiva . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1648
stipulata Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind. . 1831
strigosa Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1818
Sicaria White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1823
uraguensis . Red . . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Buenos A. 1840
viscida Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1825
viva Purple . 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica . 1739

MIMULUS, *Linn.* From *mimo*, an ape or actor; so named because of the ringent corollas of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. Most of these plants are showy, and worth cultivating, particularly the hardy herbaceous kinds, which are well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; they thrive in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. The greenhouse and frame species will grow well in light rich soil, and may be increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The seeds of the annual kinds may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. The leaves of *M. guttatus* are eatable as salad. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. propinquus*; 2, *M. luteus*;

3, *M. Hodsöni*. See *Leucocarpus* and *Di-placis*.

alatus . . .	Li. blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1783
andicolus . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1831
cardinalis . . .	Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1	California. 1835
chipeus . . .	Cop. col. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1835
floribundus . . .	Yellow . 6, H. A. 1	N. Amer. 1826
glabratus 1 . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1827
guttatus 2 . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
Harrisonianus . . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Eng. hyb.
lanatus . . .	Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826
Lewisii . . .	Pa. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Missouri 1824
Natus . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1826
revularis . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1826
Wilsoni . . .	Yel. spot. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1836
Youngianus . . .	Yel. spot. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1833
moschatus . . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. Cr. 1	Columb. 1826
parviflorus . . .	Yellow . 7, H. A. 1	Chile . 1824
ringens . . .	Li. blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1759
roseo car-dinalis 3 . . .	Red . 8, H. A. 1	Hybrid. 1837
roseus . . .	Rose . 8, F. Her. P. 1	California. 1831
Macleanianus . . .	Crim. . 8, F. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1841
Smithii . . .	Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1832
tricolor . . .	Pink . 6, H. A. 1	Mexico . 1849
variegatus . . .	Whit. rosy 6, H. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1831

Garden Hybrids.—Of these there are now a considerable number; their names and colours are given in the nurserymen's catalogues.

MIMUSOPS, *Linn.* From *mimo*, an ape, and *ops*, the face; the flowers may be fancied to resemble the face of a monkey. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*: Ornamental trees, which grow in a light loamy soil, or in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root with ease in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Achras dissecta*; 2, *M. cæfira*.

cyanocarpa . . .	Grnsh. . 9, S. Ev. S. 6	N. Holl. . 1821
dissecta 1 . . .	White . 8, S. Ev. T. 15	S. Sea Is. 1804
Elóngi . . .	White . 8, S. Ev. T. 12	E. Ind. . 1796
hexandra . . .	Yel. wht. 9, S. Ev. T. 10	India . 1804
Kauki . . .	Grn. wt. 8, S. Ev. T. 10	E. Ind. . 1796
parvifolia . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. T. 10	N. Holl. . 1821
revoluta 2 . . .	White . 7, S. Ev. T. 2	Natal. . 1830

MINA, *Llave* and *Lexarza*. Named after Don Francisco Xavier Mina, a Mexican minister. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. A very curious and beautiful plant, used for decoration by the Mexicans. When not in flower it appears like an *Ipomœa* in foliage, and when in flower, if the leaves were removed, it loses all appearance of the order to which it belongs. Its flowers being racemose, and arranged similar to a Borage, the blossoms are at first rich crimson, changing as they open to orange and pale yellow. It requires the same treatment as *Ipomœa*.

lobata . . .	Red yel. 6, G. A. 4	Mexico . 1841
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MINI. See *Eugenia Mini*.

MINT. See *Méntha*.

MINUARTIA, *Læfing*. After John Minuart, a Spanish apothecary and restorer of botany in Spain. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The seeds of these plants have only to be sown in the open ground.

campestris . . .	Apetal . 6, H. A. 1	Spain . 1806
dichotoma . . .	Apetal . 6, H. A. 1	Spain . 1771
montana . . .	Apetal . 6, H. A. 1	Spain . 1806

MIDGA. See *Zingiber Midga*.

MIRABILIS, *Linn.* From *mirabilis*, wonderful; alluding to the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. Few plants make a more handsome appearance when in flower, either in the greenhouse or open border. They grow well in any light rich soil, and are increased by seeds. They may be planted out in the open border in spring, where they will do as well as in the greenhouse; at the approach of winter the roots must be taken up, and kept dry and free from frost.

dichotoma . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	Mexico . 1640
hybrida . . .	White . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	1813
Jalapa . . .	Red . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1596
alba . . .	White . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1596
flava . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1596
rubro-alba . . .	Red wht. 7, G. Fu. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1596
rubro-flava . . .	Red yel. 7, G. Fu. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1596
longiflora . . .	White . 7, G. Fu. P. 2	Mexico . 1759
carnea . . .	Pink . 8, G. Fu. P. 2	Germany
violacea . . .	Pink . 8, G. Fu. P. 2	Germany
suaveolens . . .	White . 7, G. Fu. P. 1	Mexico . 1824

MIRBELIA, *Smith*. In honour of Mons. C. F. Brisseau Mirbel, one of the most distinguished vegetable physiologists of his age, and director of the Jardin du Roi at Paris. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These are beautiful plants when in flower, and therefore worth a place in every greenhouse. Their culture and propagation is the same as *Pultenaea*, except that the cuttings must be young. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oxylobium scandens*; 2, *O. Meisnèri*. See *Chorozeina*.

Baxteri 1 . . .	Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. . 1825
dilatata 2 . . .	Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl. . 1803
floribunda . . .	Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. 2	Swan R. . 1838
grandiflora . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. . 1825
Meisnèri 3 . . .	Red pur. 4, G. Ev. S. 2	Swan R. . 1847
pungens . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. . 1824
reticulata . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. W. . 1792
speciosa . . .	Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. . 1824

MIRO-MAIRI. See *Podocarpus ferruginea*.

MISCOPÉTALUM. See *Saxifraga*.

MISTLETOE. See *Viscum*.

MITCHÉLLA, *Linn.* In honour of John Mitchell, M.D., a physician in Virginia, who described many Virginian plants. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This plant grows well in a peat border, or in a pot filled with peat and sand mixed, and placed among alpine plants; it is easily increased by separating the running stems.

repens . . .	White . 6, H. Her. Cr. 1	N. Amer. 1731
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MITÉLLA, *Linn.* A diminutive of *mitra*, a mitre; the fruit being somewhat mitre-shaped. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. The plants of this genus are pretty, and well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or to grow on rock-work. They grow most luxuriantly in peat, and are easily increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. reniformis*.

cordifolia . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . 1812
diphylla . . .	White . 4, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . 1731
nuda 1 . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . 1758
prostrata . . .	White . 5, H. Her. Tr. 1	N. Amer. . 1818
trifida . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . 1827

MITÉLLA. See *Drummondia*.

MITRACÁRPUM, *De Candolle*. From *mitra*, a

mitre, and *karpas*, a fruit; fruit surmounted by a mitre. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Borreria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Spermacoce hirta*.

Fischeri . . . White . . . 7, S. . . A. 1 Jamaica . 1820
 hirtum . . . White . . . 7, S. . . A. 1 Jamaica . 1822
 stylisum . . . White . . . 8, S. . . A. 1 Manilla . 1820
 villosum 1. . . White . . . 7, S. . . A. 1 Jamaica . 1823

MITRARIA, Cav. From *mitra*, a mitre; mitre-formed bracts covering the calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. A very handsome little plant, growing freely in peat, leaf-mould, and loam; it is nearly hardy enough to bear our winters if trained against a wall, but it is best to always keep a stock in the greenhouse. Cuttings grow freely in either sand or soil, under a glass, in heat.

coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Chiloe . . 1848

MITRASACME, *Labillardiere*. From *mitra*, a mitre, and *acme*, a point. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. These plants grow best in about three-parts sandy peat, and one of loam; they may be increased by seeds, which should be sown as soon as possible, and by division.

canescens . . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1/2 N. S. W. 1824
 polymorpha . . . White . . . 6, G. . . A. 1/2 N. S. W. 1826
 serpyllifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. . . A. 1/2 N. S. W. 1826

MITRIFORM, formed like a mitre.

MITRULA, *Fries*. From *mitra*, a mitre. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. These plants are found in wet ditches and fir woods. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ledtia Mitrula*—*Abietis* 1, *minuta*, *uliginosa*.

MNIARUM, *Linn.* From *mnias*, mossy. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scleranthaceæ*. This plant grows in sandy peat, and may be increased by seed.

biflorum . . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1/2 N. Zeal. . 1823

MNIUM. See *Zygodon* and *Brjum*.

MOCANERA. See *Visnea Mocanera*.

MOCKER-NUT. See *Juglans tomentosa*.

MOCK-PLANE. See *Acer pseudo-platanus*.

MODÉCCA, *Jacquin*. The East India name of one of the species. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceæ*. These plants somewhat resemble *Passiflora* in habit, but are by no means so handsome. Their culture and propagation are the same.

dubia . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1826
 lobata . . . Green . . . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 10 S. Leone . 1812
 trilobata . . . Green . . . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1818
 tuberosa . . . Grn. wht. 3, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . 1822

MODIOLA, *Don*. From *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel; whorled position of carpels. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. They all grow freely in common garden soil, and the perennial kinds require shelter in a greenhouse in winter. Increased by seeds and division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Málva caroliniana*.
 caroliniana 1 Red . . . 6, H. . . A. 2 N. Amer. 1723
 decumbens . Red . . . 6, G. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1815
 prostrata . . . Scarlet . . . 5, G. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1806

MOERHINGIA. See *Moerhinga*.

MÉNCHIA, *Ehrh.* In honour of Conrad Mench, Professor of Botany at Marburgh. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. A genus of

but little beauty, may be sown on rock-work, and then be allowed to sow its own seeds, and grow as wild plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sagina erecta*, *Ménchia quaternella*; 2, *S. cerastoides*—*glauca* 1, *cerastoides* 2.

MOERHINGIA. In honour of Paul Henry Gerard Moerhing, a German physician and botanical author, 1736. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Very handsome Alpine plants, well suited for ornamenting rock-work, or to be grown in pots in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; and increased by dividing the plants at the root.

muscosa . . . Li. purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1775
 sedifolia . . . Wht. sc. . 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1823

MOOPHANES, *Martius*. Name not explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. This species may be successfully grown in sandy loam. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gomphrena braziliensis*.
 virgata . . . Whitish . 9, S. . B. 3 Russia . 1836
 braziliensis 1 White . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1790
 straminea . Yellow . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1790

MOHAUT. See *Hibiscus arboreus*.

MOHO-MOHO. See *Piper angustifolium*.

MOHOE. See *Hibiscus arboreus*.

MÓHRIA, *Swartz*. In honour of M. Mohr, an eminent botanical writer. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Greenhouse fern.

thurifruga . . Brn. yel. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1842

MOLDAVIAN BALM. See *Dracocéphalum moldavicum*.

MOLDENHAUËRA, *De Candolle*. In honour of John James Moldenhauer, a botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Hardwickia*.
 floribunda . Yellow . . 5, S. Ev. S. 12 Brazil . . 1828

MOLINEA. See *Cupania*.

MOLINA. See *Baccharis*.

MOLINERIA, *Calladon*. After Ignatio Molineria, director of the botanic garden at Turin. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This little plant thrives well in peat and loam, and is increased by divisions.

plicata . . . Scar. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Java . . 1820

MOLÍNIA, *Mench*. In honour of J. Molina, a writer upon Chilean plants, in 1782. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Weeds not worth growing in any collection. *Synonyme*: 1, *Mélica cœrulea*—*cœrulea* 1, *depauperata*, *sylvatica*. See *Cupania*.

MÓLLE, soft, pliable.

MÓLLIA. See *Polycarpæa*.

MOLLÛGO, *Linn.* A name applied by Pliny to a plant supposed to be the same as our *Galium Mollugo*; given to this genus because of the resemblance of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Stove annuals of no beauty. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. dichotoma*; 2, *M. Linkii*—*hirta*, *oppositifolia*, *Schránkii* 1, *triphylla* 2, *verticillata*. See *Pharnaceum*.

MOLLÛGO. See *Galium Mollugo* and *Pharnaceum Mollugo*.

MOLOPOSPÉRMUM, *Koch*. From *molops*, a stripe, and *sperma*, a seed; the fruit has the appearance of being striped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This plant grows in any common

soil, and is increased by dividing at the root, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ligusticum peloponesiacum*.

peloponesiacum Pa. yel. 6, Her. P. 4, Switzerl. 1593

MOLTKEA, *Don*. In honour of Count Gadske Moltke, a Danish noble. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. An elegant plant, well worthy of cultivation. See *Onosma*.

cærulea . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1½ Persia . 1829

MOLUCCA-BALM. See *Moluccella*.

MOLUCCÉLLA, *Linn*. The plants were supposed to be natives of the Molucca Islands. *Linn*. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The seed of these plants should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they may be planted singly into pots, and kept under the glass till the end of May, when they may be planted out in a dry warm border, where they will flower and ripen their seeds freely. See *Chasmônia*.

lævis . . . Pa. pur. 7, H. A. 1½ Syria . 1570

Marrubiastrum Purple . 7, H. A. 1 Siberia. 1820

tuberosa . . . Pa. pur. 7, H. Tu. P. 2 Tartary 1796

MÔLY. See *Allium Môly*.

MÔMBIN. See *Spôndias*.

MOMORDICA, *Linn*. From *mordeo*, to bite; the seeds have the appearance of being bitten. *Linn*. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Stove and frame twining annuals and perennials possessing but little beauty—*Balsamina*, *charántia*, *dioica*, *Elatèrium*, *mixta*, *muricata*, *operculata*, *senegalensis*, *tubiflora*, *umbellata*. See *Laffa*.

MONACHANTHUS, *Lindley*. From *monachos*, a monk, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the labellum of *M. viridis*, which is like a cowl; whence the English name of the genus, Monks'-flower. *Linn*. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Though not a handsome genus, it is rendered very interesting from the singular form of the flowers. They will grow and flower well when treated as the *Catasetums*. See *Catasetum*.

Bushnani . . . Yel. grn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1835

discolor . . . Pa. yel. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1834

viridiflorus. Green . . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1835

fimbriatus. Grn. wht. 10, S. Epi. 1 Pernamb. 1837

longifolius . . . Yellow . . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1839

roseo-albidus Rose grn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1839

viridis . . . Green . . . 9, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . . 1839

MONÁCHNE, *Beauvois*. From *monos*, one, and *achne*, a glume. *Linn*. 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A stove annual, not worth cultivating—*unilateralis*.

MONADÉLPHIA. Class 16 in the Linnæan system of Botany.

MONADÉLPHOUS, having the filaments cohering into a tube.

MONADÉNIA. See *Disa*.

MONANDRIA. Class 1 in the Linnæan system of Botany.

MONÁNDROUS, having only one stamen.

MONÁNTHE, *Haworth*. From *monos*, one, and *anthos*, a flower, *Linn*. 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. This may be referred to *Semprevivum* for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Semprevivum monánthos*.

polyphylla 1 . . Red . 8, G. Her. P. ½ Canaries . 1777

MONÁRDA, *Linn*. After N. Monarda, a physician of Seville, in the sixteenth century. *Linn*. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. These plants are of easy culture, growing well in any common soil, and readily increased by dividing the roots. *M. aristata* and *M. punctata* should be grown in pots, in a mixture of peat and sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. citriodora*; 2, *M. Kalmiana*; 3, *M. affinis*, *M. altissima*, *M. media*, *M. oblongata*, *M. purpurea*, *M. rugosa*; 4, *M. menthaefolia*; 5, *M. mollis*. See *Blephilia*.

albiflora . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. . 1844

amplexicaulis . . . } Wht. rd. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1844

aristata 1 . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. . 1825

Bradburiana . . . } Pa. red. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. .

ciliata . . . Blue . . 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1793

cinopodia . . . Pur. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1771

contorta . . . Red pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. . 1850

didyma 2 . . . Scarlet 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. . 1752

fastuosa 3 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1856

flore-macculata 4 . . . } Rose spot 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Orleans 1832

mollis 5 . . . Lilac . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1656

gracilis . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1820

hirta . . . Purple . 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1798

punctata . . . Yel. brn. 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1714

Russelliana White . . 9, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1823

MONARDÉLLA, *Benth*. Diminutive of *Monarda*.

Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. See *Pycnanthemum*.

MONÈMA, *Greville*. From *monos*, one, and *nema*, a filament; filaments simple. *Linn*. 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. These plants are only to be found in the sea—*apiculatum*, *Dillwynii*, *obtusum*, *quadripunctatum*.

MONÈRMA, *Beauvois*. From *monos*, one, and *herma*, a support. *Linn*. 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious species, growing in any soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*. 1, *Psillurus nardoides*, *Rotboellia monandra*. See *Ophiurus*.

monandrum 1 . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass ½ Spain . 1804

MONÈSES. See *Pyrola*.

MONÈTIA, *L'Heritier*. In honour of Monet de la Marek, a famous French botanist. *Linn*. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing about three feet high, and succeeding in loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in a little bottom heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Azima tetracantha*.

barlerioides 1 . . . Green . 7, S. Ev. S. ¾ E. Ind. . 1758

MONEYWORT. See *Dioscorea nummularia*.

MONEYWORT. See *Lysimachia nummularia*.

MONEYWORT. See *Taverniera nummularia*.

MONÍLIA, *Persoon*. From *monile*, a necklace; the filaments are articulated. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. This fungus is found in autumn on dead wood—*antennata*.

MONILIFORM, formed like a necklace; that is to say, with alternate swellings and contractions, resembling a string of beads.

MONIMÍACEÆ, or **MONIMIADS**. Aromatic trees and shrubs, not much unlike *Lauraceæ*; they are chiefly found in South American forests, where they are used for various domestic purposes by the natives.

MONKEY'S-BREAD. See *Adansonia digitata*.
MONKEY'S-CUPS. See *Nepenthes distillatoria*, and other species.

MONKEY-FLOWER. See *Mimulus*.

MONKEY'S-PORRIDGE-POT. See *Lécythis ollaria*, and *L. minor*.

MONKEY'S-DINNER-BELL. See *Hura crépitans*.

MONK'S-HOOD. See *Aconitum*.

MONK'S-HOOD. See *Dielytra cucullaria*.

MONK'S RHUBARB. See *Rumex alpinum*.

MONNIÈRE, Aublet. In honour of William le Monnier, once professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. *Linn.* 17, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A stove annual, of no beauty—*trifolia*.

MONNINA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Monnino, Count de Florida Blanca, a Spanish promoter of botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings or seed.

crocalarioides . Black . 8, G. Ev. Cl. 2, Peru . 1810
obtusifolia . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2, Peru . 1830

MONOCERA, Jack. See *Dicera*.

MONOCHÆTUM. See *Arthrostemma*.

MONOCHILUS, Fischer and Meyer. Derived from *monos*, one, and *cheilos*, a lip; alluding to the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A pretty plant, growing in a mixture of light loam, peat, and sand, and thriving well if treated like other tuberous stove plants.

gloxinifolius . . . S. Tu. P. . 1838

MONOCHLAMYDÆ. A large division in botany, consisting of plants that have only one envelope in the flower; from *monos*, one, and *chlumys*, a coat.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, having only one seed-leaf or cotyledon.

MONODORA, Dumont. From *monos*, one, and *dora*, a skin; in allusion to the fruit being one-celled. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonaceæ*. This plant thrives in a light sandy loam; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Andra Myristica*.

Myristica 1 . Yel. red 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Jamaica . 1843

MONOCÉIA. The twenty-first class of the Linnæan system of Botany.

MONŒCIOUS, having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another, on the same plant.

MONOGRAMMA, Sch. From *monos*, one, and *gramma*, a writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Grámmitis furcata*; 2, *G. trichoides*.

furcata 1 . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Trinidad . 1825
graminea . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1830
trichoides 2 . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1830

MONOGYNIA. Order one of the Linnæan system of botany.

MONOLŒPIA, De Candolle. From *monolopus*, a single covering; structure of involucre. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A showy hardy annual, bearing bright yellow flowers. It continues to blossom during summer, and is increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Helénium Douglassii*.

majör 1 . Yellow . 7, H. A. 3 California . 1834

MONOMERIA, Lindl. From *monos*, one, and *meris*, a part. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, see *Epidéndrum*.

barbata . . . Spotted . 5, S. Epi. 1 India . 1841
nitida . . . Yel. pk. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1841

MONOPÉTALOUS, having only one petal.

MONÓPSIS, Salisbury. From *monos*, one, and *opsis*, a face; the flowers are regular, not bilabiate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*.

M. conspicua deserves a place in every garden because of its neat, elegant, deep-blue flowers. The seeds should be raised on a hot-bed, and when the plants are about an inch high, planted singly into pots, in a mixture of peat and sand; or they may be planted out in a sheltered situation in the open border in May. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lobelia spéculum*.

conspicua 1 . Blue . 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1812
inconspicua . purp. . 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1812

MONOSEPALOUS, having only one sepal.

MONOSTACHYA, one-spiked.

MONOTAXIS, Brongniart. From *monos*, one, and *taxis*, a series; in allusion to the male and female flowers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

simplex . . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1842

MONÓTOCA, R. Brown. From *monos*, one, and *tokos*, a birth; the fruit is one-seeded. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epaeridaceæ*. Very elegant plants; for culture and propagation, see *Leucopogon*. The pots must be well drained with potsherds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Styphelia glauca*.

alba . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1824
elliptica . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1802
lineata 1 . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1804
scoparia . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1825

MONÓTROPA, Linn. From *monos*, one, and *tropeo*, to turn; the flowers are turned one way. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Curious parasitical plants, growing on the roots of beech and pine trees in shady moist places.

Hypopitys . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. woods .
uniflora . . White 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. . 1824

MONOTROPACEÆ, or FIR-RAPEs. A small order of parasitic plants growing on the roots of fir trees. Several species are delightfully fragrant.

MONSONIA, Linn. In honour of Lady Ann Monson, the assistant of Lee in his Introduction to Botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. This is a genus of beautiful plants, delighting in a mixture of turfy loam and leaf-mould. *M. ovata* is increased by seed, and the others may be propagated by cuttings, or by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. speciosa*. See *Sarcocaulon*.

lobata . . . Purple . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
ovata . . . White . 8, G. B. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
pilosa 1 . . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1778
Collæ . . Pa. red . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
speciosa . . Red . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
pallida . . Pa. red . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. .

MÓNSTERA, Schott. Name not explained. *Linn.* 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. Caulescent *Arunum*, easily cultivated like the *Pothos* of the tropics. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dracóntium pertusum*, *Cállia*

Dracónitium, *Arum hederaceum*, *Cállá portúsa* ;
2, *Póthos cannaefolia*. See *Arum*.

Adansónii 1. Yel. wht. 4, S. Ev. Cl. 6 W. Indies 1752
cannaefolia 2. Yel. wht. 4, S. Her. P. 3 W. Indies 1759

MONTAGNÆA. See *Montanda*.

MONTANDA, *La Lave*. After Montanoa, a Mexican patriot. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs of no beauty, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings—*grandiflora*, *tomentosa*.

MONTEZUMA. Named by Mocino and Sesse, two Mexican botanists, in honour of Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. An ornamental, large-growing tree; loam and peat suit it best, and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, plunged in heat.

speciosissima . Red . . 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Mexico 1827

MONTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Joseph Monti, Ph. D., professor of botany, and a botanical author, 1791. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Portulacææ*. This genus is nearly akin to *Claytonia*. The plants are well-known British aquatics—*fontana*, *rivularis*.

MONTINIA, *Linn.* In honour of Laurence Montin, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Onagræææ*. This genus is not possessed of much beauty; it thrives well in peat and loam, and is increased by cuttings.

caryophyllæa . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
odorata . . . White 8, G. Ev. Tw. 1 Buen. A. 1838

MOON-SEED. See *Menispermum*.

MOON-TREFOIL. See *Medicago arborea*.

MOONWORT. See *Botrychium*.

MOONWORT. See *Rumex Lunaria*.

MOOTHA-GHAS. See *Cyperus rotundus*.

MOOR-HEATH. See *Gypsocalitis*.

MORÆÆ, or MORADS. Trees and shrubs of which the common mulberry and the fig are examples of their character.

MORÆA, *Linn.* In honour of R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridæææ*. This is a very elegant genus of bulbous-rooted plants. For culture and propagation, see *Ixia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. edulis lutescens*. See *Bobærtia*, *Cypella*, *Diëtis*, *Homèria*, and *Viesseuxia*.

angusta . . .	Lilac . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1790
barbigera . .	Purple . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 4 C. G. H.	1587
bituminosa .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1787
catenulata .	Wht. blue .	5, G. Her.	P. 3 Mauri.	1826
ciliata . . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 2 C. G. H.	1637
crispa . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 2 C. G. H.	1803
edulis . . .	Fulvous . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 3 C. G. H.	1792
longiflora . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 3 C. G. H.	1801
longifolia 1 .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 3 C. G. H.	1808
minuta . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 4 C. G. H.	1825
odora . . .	Lilac . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 3 C. G. H.	1792
papilionæa .	Variog. . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 2 C. G. H.	1795
plumaria . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1825
polystachya .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1825
ramosa . . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 2 C. G. H.	1789
setacea . . .	Yellow . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 2 C. G. H.	1825
Sisyrrinchium	Blue . . .	5, H. Bl.	P. 1 S. Eur.	1597
Tenoriana . .	Purple . .	5, H. Bl.	P. 1 Naples.	1824
tristia . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1768
viscaria . .	Lilac . . .	5, G. Bl.	P. 1 C. G. H.	1800

MORCHEL. See *Morchella*.

MORCHELLA, *Dillwyn*. Derived from *morchel*, the German name of the plant. *Linn.* 24, Or.

9, Nat. Or. *Helvellæææ*. A genus of eatable fungi, found upon the ground—*esculenta*, *e. rotunda*, *e. vulgaris*, *hybrida*, *pátula*.

MORDANT, that which enables matter to receive dyes or colouring matter, and to retain them.

MOREL. See *Morchella*.

MORENOA, *La Lave*. In honour of P. Moreno, a Mexican patriot. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulæææ*. Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of peat and loam; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calbda globosa*.

globosa 1 . .	Scarlet . .	5, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Mexico .	1827
grandiflora .	Scarlet . .	5, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Mexico .	1826
pátula . . .	Scarlet . .	5, S. Ev. Tw.	6 Mexico .	1826

MORETON-BAY-CHESTNUT. See *Castanospermum*.

MORGSAÑA. See *Zygophyllum Morgsana*.

MORICANDIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Stephen Moricand, an Italian botanist and author. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæææ*. A very pretty genus; the seed only requires sowing in the open ground early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Brassica arvensis*; 2, *B. moricandioides*.
arvensis 1 . . . Violet . 7, H. B. 1 Europe 1739.
hesperidifolia . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Egypt . 1837
Ramburii 2 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Granada

MORINA, *Linn.* In honour of L. Morin, a French botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacæææ*. This is an ornamental genus, but seldom to be met with in collections; it grows well in a light rich soil, and is increased by seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cipura Wallichiana*.

longifolia 1 .	Purple . .	7, F. Her. P.	24 E. Indies	1839
persica . . .	Red wht. .	7, G. Her. P.	24 Persia .	1740

MORINDA, *Ventenat*. Altered from *Morus indica*, or Indian Mulberry, because of the shape of its fruit, and native country. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæææ*. Ornamental plants growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in a moist heat.

angustifolia .	White . .	5, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies .	1816
bracteata . .	White . .	5, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies .	1816
citrifolia . .	White . .	5, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies .	1793
jasmínoides .	Pa. buff .	4, G. Ev. Cl.	6 Pt. Jeksn.	1823
Rôyoc . . .	White . .	8, S. Ev. S.	3 W. Ind. .	1793
tinctoria . .	White . .	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Otaheite .	1826
umbellata . .	White . .	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies .	1822

MORINGA, *Burmamn*. *Muringo* is the name of the species in Malabar. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Moringæææ*. *M. pterygospërma* thrives well in light loamy soil, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The young roots of this tree are scraped, and used by the inhabitants of the places of its natural growth as horse-radish in Europe, having much the same sharp taste. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hyperánthera Moringa*.

áptera . . .	Yellow . .	5, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1838
polygona . .	Yellow . .	4, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	1822
pterygospërma 1 . . .	Yellow . .	5, S. Ev. T.	15 E. Indies	1759

MORINGIÆÆ, or MORINGIADS. These are a small group of very curious little trees, not unlike plants belonging to *Fabæææ*, but in some of their characters are very distinct.

MORISIA, *Cassini*. In honour of Professor Moris, who discovered the species. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæææ*. This plant is well fitted for

ornamenting rock-work, where its bright yellow flowers contrast well with its deep-green polished leaves; it is increased by seed sown as soon as ripe. See *Erucaria*.

hypogæa . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sardinia . 1833

MORISÏONIA, *Plumier*. In honour of Robert Morison, a Scotchman, professor of botany at Oxford, who died in 1683. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. An ornamental plant, which grows well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cápparis Morisóni*.

americana 1 . White . S. Ev. T. 12 W. Indies . 1824

MORMODES, *Lindley*. From *mormo*, a frightful-looking object, a goblin; in allusion to the strange appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are very singular plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Catasètum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. atropurpurea*; 2, *M. igneum, macranthum*; 3, *Cyclòsia maculata, Catasètum citrinum*; 4, *Catasètum Russellianum*.

atropurpureum } Purple . . 10, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Main . 1834

aromaticum . Pink . . . 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1833

barbatum 1 . Purple . . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Amer. . 1850

buccinator . Pale grn. . 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ LaGuya. 1835

Cartoni . Straw . . 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ St. Martha 1850

citrinum . Yellow . . 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1837

convolutum . Red . . 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Amer. . 1851

flavidum 2 . Yellow . . 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Amer. . 1850

igneum . Red . . 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ St. Martha 1850

*lenticinod-
sum* . } Wh. red . 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1843

lineatum . Olive grn. . 3, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guatemala 1836

luxatum . Pale yel. . 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1842

pardinum 3 . Redsh. pur. 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oaxaca . 1850

uniflor . Yellow . . 9, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1843

roseo-album . Wh. rose . 9, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$

Russellianum 4 . Green . . 8, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guatemala 1838

speciosum . Yellow . . 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Oceana . 1852

MORNA, *Lindley*. Morna, a heroine of Northern romances. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful plants, well deserving of cultivation. They are half-hardy annuals, and may be had to flower in the greenhouse from May to the end of August, if sown at two different seasons. Plants intended to flower in May should be sown the preceding September, and plants for autumn flowering should be sown in February. The seeds should be sown in pots, in sandy peat and leaf-mould, and placed in the greenhouse; the young plants should be potted off when small into sixties, two plants in each pot close to the side, shifting them into larger ones as they require it, keeping them near the glass in a dry, airy part of the house. They must be very cautiously watered, as too much or too little will, in a few hours, destroy the healthiest plants; the pots should therefore be well drained, and the plants should not receive too great a shift at any time. If they are intended to flower in the open border, the plants must not be planted out before the end of May, as the least frost kills them.

elegans . Yellow . 4, G. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swan R. . 1835

nitida . Yellow . 2, G. A. 2 Swan R. . 1835

nivea . Wh. yel. 7, G. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swan R. . 1836

MORONOBÆA, *Aublet*. From *Moronobo*, the native name, *Linn.* 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crusiaceæ*. It is a beautiful tree, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. It is propagated by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted thinly in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Symphonia globuliflora*.

coceinea 1 . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 Guiana . 1825

MORPHIA. A crystallised salt found in opium.

MORPHIXIA. See *Ixia*.

MORRËNIA, *Lindley*. In honour of Professor Charles Morren, of Liège, one of the most distinguished botanists and vegetable anatomists of his day. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a very curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as the greenhouse species of *Cynanchrum*.

odorata . Green . 7, G. Tw. 3, B. Ayres . 1837

MORUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic word *mor*, signifying black; in allusion to the colour of the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Moraceæ*. The species of *Morus* or Mulberry, grow from ten to thirty feet high. Moist situations and a loamy soil suit them best. *M. nigra* is in general cultivation for the sake of its fruit, which is well known. *M. alba* is extensively cultivated as food for silk-worms. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. sinensis*; 2, *M. pumila, M. nana*; 3, *M. alba ovalifolia*; 4, *M. sinensis*; 5, *M. pennsylvanica*. See *Broussonetia*, and *Maclura*.

alba . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . . 1596

Columbæsa . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Columbia .

italica 1 . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Italy . . 1817

macrophylla . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

*membrana-
cea* } Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

Morettiana . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

multicaulis . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

nervosa . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

pumila 2 . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . . 1824

romana 3 . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Italy . .

rosea . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . .

sinensis 4 . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 China . . 1825

calcar galli . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. Cl. 40 N. S. W. . 1830

*constantino-
politana* } Apetal 6, H. De. T. 12 Turkey . 1818

indica . . . Apetal 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies . 1824

mauritiiana . Apetal 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius . 1823

nigra . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 25 Italy . . 1548

laciniata . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 25 Italy . .

rubra 5 . . . Apetal 6, H. De. S. 10 N. Amr. . 1629

scabra . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 N. Amr. . 1817

tatarica . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Tartary . 1784

MORÝSIA, *Cass.* See *Athanasia*.

MOSCHÀRIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. From *moschos*, musk; on account of the smell of the plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This pretty annual is found in sandy waste places in Chile; in this country it requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gastrocarpha runcinata*.

pinnatifida 1 . White . 7, H. A. 2 Chile . 1823

MOSCHÀRIA. See *Acicarpa*.

MOSCHATEL. See *Adôxa*.

MOSCHATELLINA. See *Adôxa Moschatellina*.

MOSCHËUTUS. See *Hibiscus Moschëutus*.

MOSCHÔSMA, *Reichenbach*. From *moschos*, musk, and *osme*, a smell. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Interesting annuals; the seed should be sown in light rich soil on a hotbed,

- and afterwards planted out in the open ground, or potted, and placed among the stove plants.
Synonymes: 1, *Lumnitzera ocyroides*; 2, *Ocymum polystachyon*, *Lumnitzera polystachya*.
ocymoides 1. White . 8, S. A. 1½ E. Ind. 1823
polystachya 2. White . 7, S. A. 1½ E. Ind. 1783
- MOSGIA**. See *Moscària*.
MOSESSES. See *Bryàceæ*.
MOTH. See *Verbàscum Blattària*.
MOTHERWORT. See *Leonùrus*.
MOTTLED, marked with blotches of colour of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.
MOUCERON. See *Agàricus pratensis*.
MOUGÈTIA, *Agardh*. After J. B. Mougeot, a cryptogamic botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Confervàceæ*. These little plants are found in ditches—*cærulecens*, *genuflexa*.
MOULD. See *Ascòphora Mucèdo*.
MOULDINESS. See *Aspergillus*.
MOULINSIA, *Don*. See *Sapindus rubiginosa*.
MOUNTAIN-ASH. See *Pyrus aucupària*.
MOUNTAIN-DAMSON. See *Quàssia Simarùba*.
MOUNTAIN-DULSE. See *Palmèlla montàna*.
MOUNTAIN-EBONY. See *Bauhinia*.
MOUNTAIN-LIQUORICE. See *Trifolium alpinum*.
MOUNTAIN-MAHOGANY. See *Bétula lenta*.
MOUNTAIN-MOSS. See *Selàgo*.
MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY. See *Selinum oreoselinum*.
MOUNTAIN-SORREL. See *Oxària*.
MOUNTAIN-SPINACH. See *Atriplex hortensis*.
MOUNTAIN-TOBACCO. See *Arnica montàna*.
MOUREILA. See *Byrsònia Mourèla*.
MOURIRI. See *Petalòma Mouriri*.
MOURIRIA, *Jussieu*. From *Mouriri*, the native name of *M. guianensis*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomàceæ*. These plants require to be grown in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Petaloma mouriri*; 2, *P. myrtilloides*.
alternifolia . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1822
grandiflora . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1823
guianensis 1 . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1817
myrtilloides 2 . . . Whit. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. 1823
- MOUSE-EAR**. See *Hieracium pilosella*.
MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. See *Cerástium*.
MOUSE-SKIN-RAG-LEATHER. See *Racòdium celàre*.
MOUSE-TAIL. See *Myosùrus*.
MOUSE-TAIL. See *Mygalùrus*.
MOUSE-TAIL. See *Dendrobium Myosùrus*.
MOUSE-THORN. See *Centaurea myacantha*.
MOUSSONIA, *Decaisne*. Named after M. Mousson, a botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneràceæ*. A pretty, soft-wooded shrub, of easy culture and propagation, for which see *Gesnèra elegans* . Yel. pur. . 12 S. Ev. S. 2 Guatemala 1849
- MOUTÁN**. See *Pædonia Moután*.
MOVING-PLANT. See *Desmòdium gyrans*.
MÓXA. See *Artemisia chinensis*.
MOZINNA. See *Lowèira*.
MUCEDO. See *Ascòphora Mucèdo*.
MUCILAGE, a turbid, slimy fluid.
MUCOR, *Michaux*. From *mucos*, to be musty. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoràceæ*. The plants grow on musty bread and vegetables—
amethysteus, *caninus*, *clavatus*, *delicatulus*, *fusiger*, *stercorius*.
MUCORÀCEÆ, or **PHYSOMYCÈTES**, are moulds growing upon diseased and decaying plants; and found abundantly in the autumn months.
MUCRONATE, sharp-pointed.
MUCRONE, a small sharp point.
MUCRONULATE, having a little hard sharp point.
MUCUNA, *Adanson*. *Mucuna guaca* is the Brazilian name of *M. àrens*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabàceæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. A rich soil suits the species of Cow-itch, and they are readily increased by cuttings. The stinging effects of the hairs of the pods of *M. pruriens* are well known. A strong infusion of the roots of the same plant, sweetened with honey, is used by the Indian doctors in cases of cholera-morbus. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stizolobium altissimum*; 2, *Carpopogon giganteus*; 3, *C. imbricatus*; 4, *S. pruriens*; 5, *M. pruriens*, *Càcara prurius*, *Nai Coràna*, *Carpopogon pruriens*; 6, *S. àrens*, *Dólchos àrens*; 7, *Carpopogon capitatum*.
altissima 1. Purple . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 30 Martinico 1779
anginea . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies 1817
atropurpurea Purple . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies 1820
bracteata . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies 1826
imbricata 3 . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies 1815
pruriens 4 . . . Purple . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 E. Indies 1680
prurius 5 . . . Blk. pur. 6, S. Ev. Cl. E. Indies 1855
àrens 6 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Indies 1691
capitata 7, *comosa*, *elliptica*, *gigantea* 2, *macrocarátides*, *mitis*, *monosperma*, *nivea*.
MUDWORT. See *Limosèlla*.
MUGHUS. See *Pinus Mughus*.
MUGWORT. See *Artemisia vulgaris*.
MUHLÉNBERGIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Henry Muhlenberg, an American botanical writer. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminàceæ*—*diffusa*.
MULBERRY. See *Mòrus*.
MULCH, a gardener's term for placing manure about the roots of trees, on the surface of the ground.
MULGÈDIUM, *Cassini*. *Mulgeo*, to milk—juice, milky. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteràceæ*. An interesting hardy perennial, well suited for planting about rock-work, &c. It is easily increased by seeds.
macrorhizum . Blue 9, H Her. P. ½ Cashmere . 1844
- MULLEIN**. See *Verbàscum*.
MÜLLERA, *Linn.* In honour of Otto Frederick Muller, a Dane, and one of the editors of the *Flora Danica*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabàceæ*. An ornamental tree, growing in loam and peat mixed; and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
moniliformis . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 2 Guiana . 1792
- MULTICÚSPIS**, many-jointed,
MULTIFARIOS, very numerous, or arranged in many rows.
MULTIFID, cleft into many parts.
MULTIFIDLY-PINNATIFID, a leaf is so called when it is pinnately-lobed, and these lobes are again divided into many parts.
MULTIPARTITE, divided into many parts.
MULTIPLEX, much multiplied.
MÚNDIA, *Kunth*. From *mundus*, neat; in al-

lusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalacææ*. This species, and its varieties, are well worth cultivating for the sake of their flowers and fruit, which are very pretty. Sandy peat is the best soil for them; and they are readily increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polygala spinosa*; 2, *P. viminea*.

spinosa 1 . . . White . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1780
angustifolia 2 Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
luteifolia . . . Lilac . 2, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800

MÚNGO. See *Phaseolus Mungo*.

MÚNGOS. See *Ophiorhiza Mungos*.

MUNRÒNIA, *Lindl.* Named after Capt. Munro, of the East India Company's service; a celebrated botanist. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliacææ*. The species of this genus thrive with the ordinary treatment of stove shrubs, and increase by cuttings.

javanica . . . White . . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Java . 1848

MÚNTIA. See *Ficus Muntia*.

MÚNTINGIA, *Linn.* In honour of Abraham Munting, professor of botany at Groningen; he died in 1683. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliacææ*. The flowers of this curious shrub bear a strong resemblance to those of the bramble, while the fruit is as like the cherry; it thrives well in a light loamy soil, and may be increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, plunged in heat.

Calabura . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . 1690

MUNÝCHIA, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. For culture, see *Cineraria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cineraria hirsuta*.

hirsuta . . . Yel. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .

MURÁLIA, *Necker*. In honour of John Von Muralt, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalacææ*. This beautiful genus of furze-like plants are highly deserving every care in cultivating them. A sandy peat soil suits them, and cuttings, taken from the young wood, will root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polygala alopecuroides*; 2, *P. filiformis*; 3, *P. Heisteria*; 4, *P. humilis*; 5, *P. micata*.

alopecuroides 1 Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
ciliaris . . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1824
diffusa . . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
filiformis 2 . . . Purple 8, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1812
Heisteria 3 . . . Purple 1, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1787
humilis 4 . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1818
juni-perifolia . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1810
linophylla . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
macróceras . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812
micrantha . . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1800
mixta 5 . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1791
squarrosa . . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
stipulacea . . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1801
virgata . . . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812

MURICÁRIA, *Desfontaines*. From *muricatus*, full of prickles; the pods are beset with prickles. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. A hardy annual, not worth a place in any collection. *Synonyme*: 1 *Bunias prostrata*—prostrata 1.

MURICATE, covered with short, sharp points.

MURICATELY-HISPID, covered with short, sharp, stiff bristles.

MURRAYA, *König*. In honour of John Adam Murray, once professor of botany at Gottingen,

and editor of some of Linnæus's works. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiacææ*. These shrubs are well worthy of cultivation for the sake of their sweet-scented flowers. They thrive well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

exótica . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Indies . 1771
paniculata . . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 8 E. Indies . 1823

MURTÍLLA. See *Eugenia Ugni*.

MURUCÚYA, *Tournefort*. The name of the species in Brazil. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloracææ*. This is a genus of plants nearly allied to *Passiflora*, which see for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Passiflora Murucúia*; 2, *P. perfoliata*. See *Dissémina*.

ocellata 1 . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 W. Ind. . 1730
perfoliata 2 Purple . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 12 W. Ind. . 1816

MURUMURI. See *Astrocaryum Murumuri*.

MUSA, *Linn.* Altered from the Egyptian Mauz, in honour of Antonius Musa. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Musacææ*. To this genus belong those universally-esteemed fruits the *Banana* and *Plantain*, but from these plants growing to twenty-five or thirty feet high, they are rarely seen in perfection in this country on account of the quantity of room required; but the valuable species, *M. Cavendishii*, does not grow more than four or five feet high, so that any one possessing a moderate-sized house may, with a very little trouble, be rewarded by abundance of its excellent fruit. They all thrive best in a rich soil, requiring plenty of room and moisture; they are increased by suckers, which the old plants produce in abundance. It is considered that no known plant produces anything like the same quantity of nutriment from the same space of ground, as the *Banana*. It is indigenous to all the tropics, and amongst the numerous uses to which it is applied we may mention the following. The tops of the young plants are eaten as a delicate vegetable; the fermented juice of the trunks produces an agreeable wine. The fruit is served up both raw and stewed; slices fried are also considered a delicacy; and, finally, the leaves are used for thatching and basket-making. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ensèle Anseléti*.

Abacca . . . Pink . . 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Ind. .
Cavendishii . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Her. P. 3 China . 1829
chinensis . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Her. P. 4 China . 1829
coccinea . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. 4 China . 1792
ensète 1 . . . Yel. brn. 6, S. Her. P. 4 Abyssin. 1860
glauca . . . Pink . . 7, S. Her. P. 10 E. Ind. 1824
maculata . . . Pink . . 7, S. Her. P. 8 Mauriti. 1818
nepalensis . . . Yellow . 2, S. Her. P. 6 Nepal . 1823
ornata . . . Orange . 7, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind. 1823
paradisica . . . Pink . . 11, S. Her. P. 20 Tropics 1690
rosacea . . . Pink . . 3, S. Her. P. 8 Mauriti. 1805
sapiéntium . . . Pink . . 6, S. Her. P. 20 Tropics 1729
vittata . . . Cri. pur. 7, S. Her. P. 4 St. Thos. 1862
supérba . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 12 E. Ind. 1820

MUSÁCEE, or MUSADS. To this fine fruit-bearing order belongs the banana and the plantain. Some also bear beautiful flowers; all deserve cultivation.

MUSCÆLES constitute a large division of flowerless plants, comprising six orders.

MUSCARI, Desfontaines. From *moschos*, musk; smell of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are very handsome, and should be planted near the front of flower-beds or borders; they thrive well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. moschatum, flavum*; 2, *Hyacinthus moschatus*.

botryoides . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy . . .	1596
album . . .	White . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy . . .	1596
pallidum . . .	Pa. blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy . . .	1596
cellatum . . .	Br. pur. 5, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea . . .		1822
commutatum . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Bl. P. 1	Italy . . .	1836
comosum . . .	Blue . . .	5, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur. . .	1596
monstrum . . .	Pa. blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	S. Eur. . .	1596
glabrum . . .	Pur. grn. 5, H. Bl. P. 1	Persia . . .		1825
macrocarpum 1 . . .	Grn. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1	Levant . . .		1596
moschatum 2 . . .	Blue yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1	Levant . . .		1596
pallens . . .	Pa. blue 5, H. Bl. P. 1	Crimea . . .		1822
parviflorum . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Sicily . . .	1827
pedunculare . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1		
racemosum . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Europe . . .	1780
minus . . .	Blue . . .	4, H. Bl. P. 1	Europe . . .	1780

MUSCARIA. See *Saxifraga*.

MUSCIFERA, resembling a fly.

MUSCIPULA, mouse or fly trap.

MUSCLE-PLUMS. The wild stocks on which choice plums are grafted.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR is the raw sugar of commerce.

MUSHROOM. See *Agaricus*.

MUSK OKRO. See *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*.

MUSQUINEZ. See *Vicia Musquinez*.

MUSSANDA, Linn. The name of *M. frondosa* in Ceylon. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Some of these plants are very pretty. They all grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Macrocnemum coccineum*. See *Gardenia* and *Luculia*.

arabata . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 4	I. France . . .	1822
chinensis . . .	Yellow . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6	China . . .	1820
coccinea 1 . . .	Red . . .	8, S. Ev. T. 20	Trinidad . . .	1825
corymbosa . . .	Orange . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Indies . . .	1827
frondosa . . .	Yellow . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Indies . . .	1814
glabra . . .	Orange . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Indies . . .	1820
lândia . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 6	I. France . . .	1824
macrophylla . . .	Orange . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 6	Nepaul . . .	1827
pubescens . . .	Yellow . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 8	China . . .	1805
speciosa . . .	Red . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 4	Trinidad . . .	1820

MUSSCHIA, Don. See *Campánula*.

MUSTARD. See *Sinapis*.

MUSTARD TREE. See *Salvadora persica*.

MUTABLE, changeable, inconstant.

MUTATE, changed.

MUTELLINA. See *Mœum Mutellina*, and *Artemisia Mutellina*.

MUTISIA, Linn. In honour of Celestine Mutis, a South American botanist, and discoverer of this genus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Very pretty climbers, requiring to be grown in peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in a gentle heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *M. speciosa*.

arachnoides 1 Red . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl. 8	Brazil . 1823
decurrens . Or. scar. . .	7, S. Ev. Cl. 8	S. Amr. 1860
ilicifolia . . . Rose . . .	8, G. Ev. Cl. 10	S. Amr. 1832
latifolia . . . Pink yel. 9, G. Ev. Cl. 10	Viparso . 1832	

MYAGRUM, Tournefort. From *myia*, a fly, and *agra*, capture; an ancient plant was so named from its properties of catching flies. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seed of this pretty annual has only to be sown in the open ground. See *Calepina*, *Camelina*, *Cochlearia*, *Dithymis*, *Neslia*, and *Rapistrum*.

perfoliatum . Pa. yel. . 6, H. A. 1/2 France 1648

MYANTHUS, Lindley. From *myia*, a fly; when the flowers are dried they look very much like a fly pressed flat. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a very curious genus of plants, and, like other plants of a similar habit, they are easily cultivated, provided they are placed in a cool house and kept dry for some months, and afterwards vigorously forced in the same manner as the *Catasetums*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Catasetum trifidum*. See *Catasetum finbriatum*, *Lansbergii*, and several others.

barbatum . . .	Grn. pur. 2, S. Epi. 1/2	Demerara . . .	1834
immaculatus Grn. pur. 3, S. Epi. 1 1/2		Demerara . . .	1835
labellulo-albo . . .	Drk. grn. 5, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . .	1835
cœnuus 1 . . .	Grn. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1 1/2	Brazil . . .	1832
deltoides . . .	Grn. pnk. 10, S. Epi. 1	Demerara . . .	1835
spinulos . . .	Grn. spot 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . . .	

MYCARANTHES, Blume. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

obliqua . . . White . 8, S. Epi. 1 Singapore . 1839

MYCINEMA, Agardh. From *mykes*, a kind of minute fungus, and *nema*, a thread. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. The plants composing this genus are found on rotten wood—*arachnoideum, fulvum, phosphœum, pulvereum, rubiginosum*.

MYGALURUS, Link. From *mygale*, a field-mouse, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mere annual weeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Festuca bromoides*; 2, *F. myrurus*; 3, *F. uniglumis*—*alopecuroides, bromoides* 1, *caudatus* 2, *delicatulus, stipoides, uniglumis* 3.

MYGNDIA, Jacquin. In honour of Francis Von Mygind, a German botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ*. These plants grow freely in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass; the stove species in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ilex Myrsinitis*.

integrifolia . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 4	Martinique . . .	1826
latifolia . . .	White . . .	4, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies . . .	1795
myrtifolia . . .	White . . .	6, H. Ev. S. 4	N. Amer. . .	1818
Rhacoma . . .	White . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . . .	1798
uragoga . . .	Purple . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 4	S. Amer. . .	1790

MYLOCARTUM, Willdenow. From *myle*, mill, and *karyon*, a nut; the seeds have four wings. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. An ornamental species, with the habit of *Andrœmeda*; it may be successfully grown in loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cliftonia ligustrina*.

ligustrinum 1 White . 5, F. Ev. S. 6 Georgia .

MYOPORACEÆ, or MYOPORADS, are little smooth shrubs, scarcely known in cultivation. The white mangrove (*Avicennia*) belongs to this order.

MYOPORUM, Banks. From *myo*, to shut, and *poros*, a pore; in reference to the leaves. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporaceæ*. Pretty shrubs, delighting in a mixture of loam and peat; and

cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pogonia glabra*; 2, *P. tetrandra*.

acuminatum	White	. 3, G. Ev. S. 1	N. S. W.	. 1812
ascendens	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl.	. 1820
crassifolium	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Zeal.	. 1822
debile	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	N. S. W.	. 1793
diffusum	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl.	
ellipticum 1	White	. 2, G. Ev. S. 2	N. S. W.	. 1789
insulare	White	. 2, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W.	. 1800
montanum	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl.	. 1823
oppositifolium	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl.	. 1803
parvifolium	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl.	. 1803
serratum 2	Wh. pur.	5, S. Ev. S. 2	Tasmania.	
tuberculatum	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl.	. 1803
viscosum	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl.	. 1803

MYOSERIS, *Link.* From *mys*, a mouse, and *seris*, succory. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This species will grow in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Borkarsia purpurea*.

purpurea . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1½ *Tauria* . 1824

MYOSOTIS, *Linn.* From *mys*, *myos*, a mouse, and *otos*, an ear; fancied resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginææ*. All the perennial species of this genus are very beautiful, especially *M. palustris*, the Forget-me-not. They grow best in moist places, or by the edges of ponds or ditches; they may also be grown in pots among alpine plants. The annual species like a dry sandy soil. Most of the perennial species may be increased by divisions of the roots, and all by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. lithospermifolia*, *M. rupicola*, *M. suaveolens*. See *Anchusa*, *Echinosperrum*, and *Heliotropium*.

alpestris	. Blue 7, H. Her. P.	. 4	Switzerl.	. 1818
arvensis	. Blue 6, H. A.	. 1	Brit., fields.	
alba	. Wht. 6, H. A.	. 1	Brit., fields.	
azorica	. Blue 6, G. Her. P.	. 1	Azores . . .	
azorea	. Blue 6, G. Her. P.	. 1	Corvo . . .	. 1842
caespitosa	. Blue 6, H. Aq. P.	. 1	Brit., marshes	
macrocalyx	. Blue 6, H. Aq. P.	. 1	Brit., marshes	
californica	. Wht. 8, H. A.	. 1	California . . .	. 1837
collina	. Blue 5, H. A.	. 1	Britain, st. pl.	
intermedia	. Blue 4, H. De. Tr.	. 1	Brit., dry wds.	
nana	. Blue 7, H. Her. P.	. 1	Europe . . .	. 1800
palustris 1	. Bl. y. 7, H. Aq. P.	. 1	Brit., marshes	
peduncularis	. Blue 6, H. A.	. 1	Astracan . . .	. 1824
rupicola	. Blue 6, H. Her. P.	. 1	Scotlnd, hills	
sparsifolia	. Blue 5, H. Her. P.	. 1	S. France . . .	. 1822
suaveolens	. Blue 6, H. Her. P.	. 1	Hungary . . .	. 1823
tenuiflora	. Blue 6, H. A.	. 1	S. Europe . . .	. 1817
<i>australis</i> , <i>commutata</i> , <i>clavata</i> , <i>involuta</i> , <i>lutea</i> , <i>pusilla</i> , <i>repens</i> , <i>stricta</i> , <i>sylvatica</i> , <i>unguata</i> , <i>versicolor</i> , <i>villida</i> .				

MYOSOTIS, *Linn.* From *mys*, a mouse, and *oura*, a tail; the seeds are seated on a spiked receptacle, and appear exactly like the tail of a mouse, Mouse-tail. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculææ*. The species should be sown in a moist situation.

minimus . Yel. . . 4, H. A. 1 Brit. corn fields.

MYOSOTIS. See *Dendrobium Myosotis*.

MYRTA, *De Candolle*. A surname of *Venus*. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtææ*. Pretty plants; when in flower they are very much like the common myrtle. Loam, peat, and sand, suit them best, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*:

1, *Myrtus æcris*; 2, *M. coriacea*; 3, *M. pimentoides*.

æcris 1 . . .	White 6, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind.	. 1759
bracteata . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Brazil . . .	. 1824
coriacea 2 . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Carrib. Is.	. 1759
crassinervia . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Guiana . . .	. 1780
divaricata . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind.	. 1820
mlni . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Guiana . . .	. 1803
pimentoides 3	White 5, S. Ev. T. 4	W. Ind.	. . .
pseudo-mlni . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 3	Brazil . . .	. 1822
punctata . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Santa Cruz	. 1825
sororia . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Trinidad . . .	. 1822
splendens . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Hispaniola	. 1823

MYRIACTIS, *De Candolle*. From *myrios*, a myriad, and *aktin*, a sunbeam. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. For culture, &c., see *Andragala*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Botryadidium Gmelini*.

Gmelini 1 . . . White 6, F. Her. P. 2 *Persia* . 1836

MYRIADENUS, *Desfontaines*. From *myrios*, innumerable, and *aden*, a gland; the leaves are beset with glands. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. The seed of this plant must be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards treated as other stove biennials. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ornithopus tetraphyllus*.

tetraphyllus . Yel. 7, S. B. 1 *Jamaica* . . 1818

MYRICA, *Linn.* From *myrio*, to flow; found on the banks of rivers. *Linn.* 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Myricææ*. Ornamental plants. The greenhouse kinds require to be grown in a peat soil, and cuttings root readily under a glass. The hardy kinds are increased by seeds or layers. *M. cerifera* is a powerful astringent, and abundance of wax is obtained from its fruit. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. carolinensis*, *M. pennsylvanica*; 2, *M. æthiopica*.

californica . . .	Apetal 6, H. Ev. S. 12	California . . .	. 1844
cerifera . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer. . . .	. 1699
latifolia 1 . . .	Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	N. Amer. . . .	. 1730
cordifolia . . .	Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. . . .	. 1759
esculenta . . .	Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 10	Nepal	. 1817
Faya . . .	Apetal 9, G. Ev. S. 4	Azores	. 1777
Gale . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4	Brit., bogs.	
hirsuta . . .	Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . . .	
integrifolia . . .	Brown 5, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . . .	. 1824
lacinata . . .	Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . . .	. 1752
mexicana . . .	Apetal 2, G. Ev. S. 6	Mexico	. 1823
quercifolia . . .	Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . . .	. 1752
segregata . . .	Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 6	S. Amer. . . .	. 1824
serrata 2 . . .	Apetal 8, G. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H. . . .	. 1793

MYRICÆÆ, or **SWEET GALES**. These are little aromatic trees and shrubs; some species, as the *Myrica cerifera*, supply a deal of wax, which is used for candles, and others are used in medicine.

MYRICARIA, *Desvaux*. From *myrike*, the Greek name of the tamarisk. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Tamaricææ*. A genus of tall ornamental shrubs, requiring the same treatment as *Tamarix*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tamarix dahurica*; 2, *T. germanica*.

dahurica 1 . . . Pink . 7, H. Ev. S. 6 *Dahuria* . 1816

germanica 2 . . . Pink . 7, H. Ev. S. 6 *Germany* . 1852

MYRIOCOCUM, *Fries*. From *myrios*, a myriad, and *kokkos*, a berry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucorææ*. Found upon dead leaves in the spring—*præcox*.

MYRIONEMA, *Greville*. From *myrios*, a myriad, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucææ*. This species is only to be met with in the sea—*stragulære*.

MYRIÓGYNE, *De Candolle*. See *Grægea*.

MYRIOPHYLUM, *Linn.* From *myrios*, a myriad, and *phyllon*, a leaf; division of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Aquatics of some beauty, and common culture.

pectinatum . Rose . 7, H. Her. Aq. 1 Europe . 1828
spicatum . Red . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
verticillatum . Green . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Eng., ditches.

MYRIOTRÍCHIA, *Harvey*. From *myrios*, myriad, and *thrix*, a hair; alluding to the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. A minute olive-coloured species, found growing on *Chorda lomentosa*—*clavæformis*.

MYRÍSTICA, *Linn.* From *myristikos*, sweet-smelling; odour of the fruit. The well-known Nutmeg. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Myristicaceæ*. These very interesting plants are seldom to be met with in this country, and are considered difficult to cultivate. A sandy loam suits them best, and cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, and placed under a glass, in a moist bottom heat, root freely, and the plants thrive better than imported ones. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. officinalis*, *aromatica*; 2, *Virôla sebifera*.

fátua . . . Gn. wht. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Surinam . 1812
moschata 1 . Payel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1795
sebifera 2 . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana .

MYRISTICÆÆ, or NUTMEGS. Everyone is acquainted with the Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*), and the mace, which is the envelope surrounding the nut. This tree may be considered a fair type of the order.

MYROBALAN PLUM. See *Prunus domestica myrobalana*.

MYROBALANUS. See *Spéndias lutea* and *Terminalia Patéca*.

MYRÒDIA, *Sweet*. From *myron*, fragrant balsam, and *osme*, a smell. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. This plant prefers a light rich soil; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.

turbinata . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1793

MYRÒSMA. See *Phgrium Myròsma*.

MYROSPERMUM, *Jacquin*. From *myron*, myrrh, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds and cells yield a balsam, which has a strong smell. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *M. toluiferum* is a lofty-growing tree, and both species thrive well in equal portions of loam and peat; and young cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Myròxylon*.

toluiferum . Rose 5, S. Ev. T. 40 S. Amer. .
frutescens . Rose 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Caraccas . 1824

MYROTHERIUM, *Tode*. From *myro*, to distil, and *theca*, thecium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. This plant is found on rotten bog matter—*Carmichaelia*.

MYRÓXYLON, *Kunth*. From *myron*, myrrh, and *xylon*, wood; wood sweet-scented. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus of fragrant wooded plants is highly deserving of a place in every stove. *M. peruiferum* is a beautiful tree, growing forty feet or more high, and produces the drug called Balsam of Peru, and *M. toluiferum* produces the Balsam of Tolu. They all grow freely in a mixture of peat and

loam, and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Myrospærum toluiferum*.

peruiferum . White . S. Ev. T. 40 Peru . . 1824
pubescens . White . S. Ev. T. 40 Carthagenia 1820
toluiferum 1 . White . S. Ev. T. 40 S. Amer. .

MYRRH OF BRITAIN. See *Mýrrhis*.

MYRRH OF COMMERCE is the gum resin issuing from *Balsamodendron Mýrrha*.

MYRRHIS, *Scopoli*. From *myron*, perfume, or *myrrha*, myrrh; scent of plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Formerly this plant was used in a variety of ways, but it has disappeared from our tables a long time ago. Any common soil suits it, and it is readily increased by seeds, or dividing at the root. See *Cherophyllum*.

odorata . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., hedge bks.

MYRSINÆÆ, or ARDISIADS. An order of handsome shrubs and trees; their properties are little known.

MYRSINE, *Linn.* The Greek name of *myrrh*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. These plants grow freely in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings, if not too ripe, root in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *M. retusa*; 2, *Mangilla canariensis*; 3, *Sideroxylon melanophloeum*; 4, *Mangilla Milleriana*; 5, *Sámará pentandra*. See *Ardisia* and *Mangilla*.

africana . . . Brown . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1691
retusa 1 . . . Wt. gn. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1783
bifaria . . . Wt. pnk. 1, G. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . 1822
canariensis 2 . . . Whitsh. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Teneriffe 1820
capitellata . . . Green . 1, G. Ev. T. 25 Nepal . 1822
coriacea . . . Wt. grn. 12, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1770
ilicifolia . . . Wt. grn. 10, G. Ev. S. 3 . . 1826
melanophloeos 3 Wt. grn. 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1783
mitis 4 . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1692
Sámará 5 . . . Wt. grn. all G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1770
semispinata . . . Pink . 1, G. Ev. T. 40 Nepal . 1822
subspinosa . . . Wt. gn. 2, G. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . 1823
variabilis . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. 1824

MYRSINITES. See *Euphorbia Myrsinides*.

MYRSIPHYLUM, *Willdenow*. From *myrsine*, a myrtle, and *phyllon*, a leaf; resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of pretty twining plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and readily multiplied by dividing at the root. *Synonyme*: 1, *Meddola asparagoides*.

angustifolium . Gn. wt. 7, G. De. Tw. 6 C. G. H. 1752
asparagoides 1 . Gn. wt. 6, G. De. Tw. 6 C. G. H. 1702

MYRTÆÆ or MYRTLE-BLOOMS. To this order belongs the myrtle (*Mýrtus*), the pomegranate (*Punica*), the rose-apple (*Jambôsa*), the guava (*Psidium*), the jamboselle (*Nélitris*), the clove (*Caryophyllus*), the clove-pepper (*Pimenta*), and many plants of the most beautiful character as regards flowers. All deserve cultivation.

MYRTALES are a large botanical division comprising ten orders of beautiful flowering and fruit-bearing plants.

MYRTILLA or MURTILLA. See *Eugenia Ugni*.

MYRTILLUS. See *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

MYRTLE. See *Mýrtus*.

MYRTLE BILBERRY. See *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

MÝRTUS, *Linn.* From *myron*, perfume; *myrtos*

of the Greeks; *myrtus* of the Dutch, and of almost every other European language. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. The Myrtle is a favourite and well-known genus of plants, which grow well in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, if not too ripe, will root freely either in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Jossinia orbiculata*, *Eugenia orbiculata*; 2, *Jossinia melastomoides*. See *Eugenia*, *Mjrcia*, *Olynthia*, and *Pimenta*.

affinis . . .	Pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 China . .	1823
biflora . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica .	1759
bullata . . .	Wt.ro. 6, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Zeal. .	1853
coriacea . . .	White 5, S. Ev. T. 30 Hispanol. .	1759
communis . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. .	1597
haetica . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. .	1597
belgica . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597
flore pleno . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597
italica . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597
lusitânica . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597

communis:				
maculata . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597		
mucronata . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. .	1597		
romana . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597		
tarentina . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597		
variegata . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. .	1597		
dumosa . . .	White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. .	1793		
Grægii . . .	White 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Dominica .	1776		
luidea . . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Surinam .	1793		
melastomoides	White 2, G. Ev. T. 6 Moretn.B. .			
obscura . . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Maranh. .	1823		
orbiculata 1 .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Bourbon .	1824		
tenuifolia . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. .	1824		
tomentosa . .	Pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 5 China . .	1776		
trinervis . . .	White 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. .	1824		
virgultosa . .	White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica .	1787		

MYXA. See *Cordia Mjza*.

MYXOTRICHUM, Kunze. From *myxa*, gluten, and *trich*, a hair; filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. This species is found on rotten branches—*cæsium*.

N.

NABALUS, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

Plants of easy culture in the open borders, and propagated by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Prenanthes cordata*; 2, *P. racemosa*; 3, *P. virgata*.
cordatus 1 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1816
racemosa 2 . . Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Canada . 1822
trilobatus 4 . . White 9, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
virgatus 3 . . Lilac . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823

NABK. See *Zizyphus Lötus*.

NÆGELIA. See *Achimenes*.

NÆMÁSFORA, *Persoon*. From *nema*, a thread, and *spora*, a spore. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Very minute plants, found on dead branches of Hornbeam, &c.—*carpini*, *cræceæ*, *filamentosa*, *Röse*.

NÆMATÆLIA, *Fries*. From *naima*, gelatine, and *ello*, to contain; in allusion to the nucleus in the receptacle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. A curious flesh-coloured species, growing on partially decayed pine-wood—*en-céphala*.

NÆMATOSTÍGMA. See *Libertia*.

NAGËIA, *Gertner*. From *Nagi*, the Japanese name of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Myricaceæ*. Plants of no great beauty, growing best in a good rich loam; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass, in a strong heat.

cuspidata . .	Apetal 3, F. Ev. S. 10 Japan . .	1812
japonica . .	Apetal 2, G. Ev. S. 6 Japan . .	1812
Putrañjiva .	Apetal 3, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . .	1822

NAGËLIA, *Lindley*. After M. Nageli, the fellow-worker of Schleiden in botanical investigation. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. A genus founded on a plant separated from *Cotoneaster*. *Synonyme*: *Cotoneaster denticulata*.

denticulata 1 .	White 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Nepal? . .	
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NAGHEL. See *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

NAGKESUR. See *Mesua ferrea*.

NAGLA-RAGEE. See *Eleusine coracina*.

NAGUR-MOOTH. See *Cyperus pertenuis*.

NAIADACEÆ, or NAIADS, are small water-

plants inhabiting both the ocean and our brooks and rivers. They do not possess beauty, and are therefore scarcely worth cultivating.

NAIN FLAGOLET. See *Phaseolus tumidus*.

NAJAS, *Linn.* From *naias*, a water-nymph; on account of the habitation of the plant. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Naiadaceæ*. A curious plant, of very simple culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *monosperma*.

majior 1 . .	Rose . 7, H. Aq. A. ½ Europe . .	1816
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NAKED, without hairs, leaves, or branches, &c.

NAKED-BARLEY. See *Hordeum cælestæ*.

NAKED-OAT. See *Avèna nuda*.

NAKEDISH, nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.
 NAMA, *Don*. From *nama*, a stream of water; habitat of plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydroleaceæ*. Pretty plants, growing in a mixture of peat and sandy loam, and increased by seeds and division of the roots.

jamaicensis .	Wht. bl. 6, S. . .	A. 1 Jamaica .	1812
undulata . .	Violet . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Mexico .	1826	

NANANTHÆA, *De Candolle*. See *Chrysanthemum*.

NANDINA, *Thunberg*. *Nandin*, or *Nand-scofk*, is the name of the shrub in Japan. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Berberidaceæ*. This is a handsome plant, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, provided the leaves are not shortened.

domestica . .	Grn. brn. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 China . .	1804
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NANODES, *Lindley*. From *nanodes*, pigmy; in allusion to the small size of both plant and flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is among the most curious of orchidaceous plants; its flowers are completely embosomed by the leaves, and so similar in colour, that it would scarcely be observed to be in flower, even if every branch were blossoming. It is rather difficult to cultivate, but will be found to succeed best treated after the manner of *Burlingtonia*.

discolor . .	Purplish. gn. 8, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . .	1827
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NAPÆA. See *Sida*.

NAPÉLLUS. See *Aconitum Napéllus*.

NAPHA WATER is a perfume distilled from orange flowers.

NAPIFORM, formed like a turnip, tuberous.

NAPOLEON'S WEEPING WILLOW. See *Salix Napoleóna*.

NAPOLEONA, *Palis*. After the Emperor Napoleon. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Amongst the most remarkable plants that have hitherto been discovered ranks this rare species, of which living plants were brought in 1844 from Sierra Leone, by Mr. Whitfield. It forms a bush about as large as a *Camellia*; and some idea of the structure of its flowers may be formed, when we state that the species has been referred to the natural order *Passifloraceæ* by some botanists, and to *Cucurbitaceæ* by others. The propagation of this plant may be effected by cuttings, and in other respects its treatment should resemble that of *Gardenia*, and other first-class stove plants. *Syn.* 1, *Whitfieldii*.

imperialis 1 Ap. and crim. S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone 1844

NAPUS or RAPE. See *Brassica Napus*.

NARAVÉLLA, *Decandolle*. From *Naravél*, its name in Ceylon. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this species, and cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Atrágene zeylánica*.

zeylánica . . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Ceylon . 1796

NARCISSALES, or NARCISSAL ALLIANCE, includes, as at present constituted, six orders, of which the Bromel-worts and Amaryllids may be taken as examples.

NARCISSUS, *Linn.* From *narke*, stupor; on account of the effects produced by the smell upon the nerves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. This is an old and very popular flower of great beauty, and some of the species are highly fragrant. They are all of very easy culture, growing well in any light sandy soil, or in glasses of water, and increased by offsets from the bulbs. *N. poeticus*, and one or two more, are well known to be emetic. *Synonymes*: 1, *radiiflorus*; 2, *triflorus*; 3, *orientalis*, var.; 4, *Corbularia conspersa*; 5, *Quellia concolor*; 6, *Narcissus præcox*; 7, *bicolor*; 8, *Ajax maximus*; 9, *Narcissus Tazetta*; 10, *trilobus*; 11, *calathinus*; 12, *unicolor*, *nervus*; 13, *poeticus*, *marialis*; 14, *moschatius*; 15, *festalis*; 16, *Phyllogyne minor*; 17, *calathinus*, *odoratus*, *tripartitus*.

Ajax Yel. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
albicans Pa. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1789
albus Wht. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
plenus Sulph. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
angustifolius 1 White . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1570
aputicorona Yel. or. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 N. Africa
aurantiatus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1629
plenus-luteus Yel. . . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1629
bicolor Wt. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1629
biflorus White . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Brit. past.
bifrons Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
Bulbocodium Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal 1629
capax Pa. yel. 5, H. Bl. P. 1

cerinus White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
cérnius 2 Crm. wt. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
coróna-plena Crm. wt. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
citrinus 3 Wt. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
compressus Li. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
concolor Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1820
conspicuous 4 Yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1
crenulatus White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
Cypri Wt. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Cyprus .
coróna-plena Wt. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Gardens
deficiens White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
Diomedes Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
Crichtoni Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1843
dubius White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 France .
fistulosus Wt. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 2
floribundus Wt. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
galanthifolius White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1
gracilis Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
grandiflorus Wt. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
Haworthia 5 Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1700
plenus-sul-
phureus Sulph. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1629
heminalis Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
incomparabilis Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal 1629
infatus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
minor P. sulph. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1696
infundibularis Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
interjectus Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1810
internedius Pa. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Pyrenees
italicus 6 Pa. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
plenus Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy .
semiplenus Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy .
Jonquilla Pa. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1506
flöre-pleno Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1596
juncifolius Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
latifolius Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
lobulatus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
lorifolius 7 Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
anceps Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1800
brevifolius Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
Luna White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
Macleanii Cream . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Smyrna 1815
major Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1629
maximus 8 Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
minor Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1629
montanus White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal
moschatius White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1759
multiflorus 9 Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
aureus Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
neglectus Wt. yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Naples . 1830
niveus White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
nobilis Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
natus 10 Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1789
obscurus Yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
obsoletus White . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1819
obvallaris 11 Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
odoratus Yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1629
orientalis White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Levant .
papyraceus 12 White . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
jasmineus White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
patellaris 13 White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., mead.
exsertus White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., gards.
plenus White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., gards.
pátulus 14 White . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
albans White . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
poeticus White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
primulinus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1
propinquus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1629
Pseudo-Nar-
cissus 15 Pa. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., mead.
plenissimus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Gardens.
plenus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 France .
scoticus Yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Scot., gard.
pulchellus Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
pumilus Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
flöre-pleno Yel. . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Gardens.
pussilus 16 Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1818
plenus Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1810
Quellia Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Europe 1700
incomparabilis White . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1843
subconcolor Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1843
recurvus White . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur.
rugulosus Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1818
Sabini Yel. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1
sempartitus Sulph. 3, H. Bl. P. 1
serotinus Pa. yel. 9, H. Bl. P. 1 Barbary 1629

- serratus* . . . Pa.yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 3 S. Eur. .
suavis . . . Pa.yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 3 S. Eur. .
similis . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. .
syrius . . . Yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., mead.
stellatus . . . Wt.crm. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1629
striatus . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
Sporophthalma . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1843
sphurium . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid. 1843
Tazetta . . . White 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain. 1759
Telamoniensis . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
grandiplenus . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
plenus . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1
tenuifolius . . . White 4, H. Bl. P. 2
tenior . . . Li. wht. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1789
tereticaulis . . . Pa.yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
tortuosus . . . White 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain . 1629
Trochianus . . . Wt. yel. 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain .
triandrus . . . White 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Portugal 1629
tribulus 17 . . . Yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1629
tubiflorus . . . Wht. yl. 3, H. Bl. P. 1
viridiflorus . . . Green . 9, H. Bl. P. 1 Barbary 1629
- NARCOTIC**, producing sleep or torpor.
NARDÓSMIA, *De Candolle*. See *Tussilago*.
NARDÓSTACHYS JATAMANSI is supposed to be the true spikenard of the ancients; it is probably not yet introduced into our collections, although seeds and specimens have been brought to this country by several travellers.
NARDUS, *Linn.* From *nardos*, in Greek, and *nard*, in the Hebrew; having a peculiar smell. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. An insignificant species, growing on moist heaths in many parts of Britain.
stricta . . . Apetal. . 6, H. Grass 1 Brit. heaths.
NARROWED, tapering.
NARTHÉCIUM, *Mohring*. From *narthez*, a rod; referring to the stem. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. Iris-looking plants, which grow in turfy peat, and are multiplied by divisions.
americanum . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. . 1811
ossifragum . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Brit. bogs.
NARTHÉX, the name of *Asafetida* in Dioscorides. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. For culture, &c., see *Férula*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Férula asafetida*, *Asafetida disjuncta*.
asafetida 1 . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 6 Persia . . 1835
- NARUM**. See *Unöna Narum*.
NASEBERRY-TREE. See *Achras Zapotilla*.
NASONIA, *Lindley*. From *naso*, a nose, in allusion to the column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A genus of Orchids, of which we possess little information.
sanguinea . . . Carmine . 2, S. Epi. 1 Tolima . . 1843
- NASTÜRTIUM**, *R. Brown*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *tortus*, tormented; the acidity of *N. officinalis* affects the muscles of the nose. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. Few of these plants are worth cultivating; they are of the simplest culture. The seeds of the annual kinds have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*; 2, *S. terrestre*; 3, *S. sylvestre*. See *Nothoceras*.
erectum . . . Yel. . 6, H. A. 2 Siberia . . 1837
nätans . . . Yel. . 7, H. Aq. P. 3 Siberia . . 1827
officinale 1 . . . White. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit. rivulets.
amphibium, *indicum*, *variofolium*, *bengalense*, *bursifolium*, *clandestinum*, *coronopifolium*, *indicum*, *lippizense*, *palmistre* 2, *pyrenaicum*, *sagittatum*, *syvestre* 3.
NASTUS, *Jussieu*. *Nastos* is the Greek name for

- a kind of reed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. A curious species of grass, requiring the heat of the stove and a good sandy peat soil; it is increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bambusa latifolia*.
latifolia 1 . . . Green . 5, S. Grass 20 Cumana . 1818
- NASÜTUS**, having a fancied resemblance to the nose.
NÁTANS, floating, swimming.
NATCHNEE. See *Eleusine coracina*.
NATIVE CARROT OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. See *Geranium parviflorum*.
NATIVE CURRANT OF TASMANIA. See *Leucopogon Richei*.
NATIVE GUM, or GUM GUAJACUM. See *Guaiacum officinale*.
NATIVE POTATO OF TASMANIA. See *Gastrodia Sissamoides*.
NÁTRIX. See *Ondnis Nátrix*.
NATURAL MARMALADE. See *Achras mammösa*.
NAÜCEA, *Linn.* From *naus*, a ship, and *kleio*, to inclose; the half capsule is hull-shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. A noble genus of plants, producing their flowers in large round heads. They grow well in a rich loamy soil, and young plants may be obtained from layers or cuttings. See *Adina* and *Uncaria*.
Cadamba . . . Orange . 5 S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1800
coadunata . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1820
cordifolia . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. . 1820
macrophylla . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1829
orientalis . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. . 1800
parvifolia . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1825
purpurea . . . Pur. . 5 S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1820
undulata . . . Yel. . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1820
- NAUENBÜRGIA**, *Manch.* In honour of John Samuel Nauenburgh, a botanical author. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A stove annual, not worth cultivating. *Synonyme*: 1, *Brötera Contrayerva*—trinerata 1.
- NAUSSAÜVIA**. See *Triptilion*.
NAUTICALYX. See *Centrosolenia*.
NAVARÉTTIA, *Ruiz and Pav.* Derivation not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*. Annual plants, requiring just the same treatment as the species of *Gilia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gilia pängens*.
cotulefolia . . . White . 7, H. An. 1 California . 1848
pubescens . . . Wht. bl. 7, H. An. 1 California . 1848
squarrosa 1 . . . Blue . 7, H. An. 1 Vera Cruz . 1847
- NAVELWORT**. See *Cotylédon*.
NAVICULAR, boat-shaped.
NEAPOLITAN VIOLET. See *Viola odorata pallida-plena*.
NEBÉLIA, *Necker*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. For culture, see *Bránia*.
affinis . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1816
phylicoides . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
- NEB-NEB**. See *Acacia nilótica*.
NEBULÖSUS, cloudy, dingy.
NECK; the upper tapering end in bulbs, or other plants, is called the neck.
NECKERA, *Hedwig*. In honour of N. J. Necker, a famous German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceae*. This is a beautiful genus of mosses; the plants are found in woods,

upon trees, and rocks—*crispa, pennata, pumila*.
See *Anomodon* and *Dallönia*.

NECKLACE-TREE. See *Ormösia dasycarpa*.

NECTARIAL, of, or belonging to the nectary.

NECTARIFEROUS, bearing honey, or nectaries.

NECTARIFEROUS-TUBE in *Pelargonium* is the tube or swelled part at the top of the pedicel.

NECTARINA. See *Pérsica lévis*.

NECTARINE. See *Pérsica lévis*.

NECTARIUM, nectary, that part of a flower which produces honey.

NECTAROSOCÖRDUM, *Lindley*. From *nektar*, honey, and *skorodon*, garlic; in allusion to the honey-pores in its flowers, Honey-garlic. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, succeeding well in any common soil, and increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Allium siculum*.

siculum 1. . . Pur. wht. 6, H. Bl. P. 3 Sicily . 1832

NÉCTRIS. See *Cabömba*.

NEEM-TREE. See *Melia Azadirächta*.

NEÉMIDA. See *Buddleia Neémida*.

NEGRO GUINEA CORN. See *Sorghum vulgäre*.

NEGRO'S-HEAD PALM. See *Phytélephas macrocarpa*.

NEGÜNDIUM. See *Negundo*.

NEGÜNDO, *Mench.* The meaning is unknown to us. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Aceraceæ*. Fine ornamental trees, well suited for ornamenting the back of shrubberies. A light soil suits them best, and they are easily propagated by layers or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acér Negundo*, *Negündium americanum*.

fraxinifolium 1 Green . 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1688
crispum . . Green . 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1688
violaceum . . Green . 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer.

NEGÜNDO. See *Vitex Negundo*.

NEHAL. See *Maráttia alata*.

NEÍLLIA, *D. Don*. Named in honour of Patrick Neill, LL.D., secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Homalínaceæ*. Little shrubs of easy growth in common garden soil, and increased by cuttings of the young wood.

rubiflora . . White . 7, H. De. S. 6 Nepal . 1850
thyrsiflora . . White . 7, H. De. S. 6 Nepal . 1850

NEIPPÉRGIA. See *Acineta*.

NEJA, *Don*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A worthless greenhouse herbaceous plant, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds—*gracilis*.

NÉLITRIS, *Gärtn.* From *ne*, privative, and *elytron*, a seed-vessel; the berry is without any partitions. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental genus; for culture and propagation, see *Psidium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Psidium decaspermum*.

Jambosella 1 White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Society's I. 1810
paniculata . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Moluccas . 1820

NELSÖNIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of D. Nelson, the botanist who accompanied the circumnavigator Captain Cook. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A stove herbaceous plant, not worth cultivating—*hirsuta*.

NELUMBIACEÆ or WATER-BEANS. These are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

Nelumbium speciosum is supposed to be the ancient Egyptian *Lotus*, so popular in the history of that country. The nuts of all are eatable and wholesome.

NELÜMBIUM, *Jussieu*. From *nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of *N. speciosum*. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Nelumbiaceæ*. This is a genus of very interesting plants, which require to be grown in a rich loamy soil. The tank or tub in which the plants are grown should be kept full of water while the plants are growing, but may be allowed to get dry when the flowering season is over. They require to be grown in a strong heat, or they will not flower well; they may be increased by dividing the roots, but they are more readily increased by seeds. The fruit of *N. speciosum* is supposed to be the Egyptian bean of *Pythagoras*.

luteum . . Yellow . 7, S. Aq. P. 4 Carolina . 1810

speciosum . . Pink . 7, S. Aq. P. 4 India . . 1787

album . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 4 India . . 1787

caspicum . . Pink . 7, S. Aq. P. 3 Casp. Sea . 1822

jamaicæse . Pa. blue 7, S. Aq. P. 3 Jamaica . 1824

támara . . Pink . 7, S. Aq. P. 3 Malabar . 1813

NELUMBO. See *Nelumbium*.

NEMACOMA. See *Poniera*.

NEMATÁNTHUS, *De Candolle*. From *nema*, a thread, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the pendant thread-like peduncles on which the flowers are suspended. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. A genus of fine stove climbers, producing from the axils of the leaves large deep crimson blossoms, upon very long peduncles. It thrives in turfy heath-mould mixed with moss, and is increased with the greatest facility by cuttings, and probably by single leaves, as *Gloxinia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Drymônia longipes*; 2, *N. corticola*, *Morelliana*; 3, *Colümnea splendens*.

chloronema . . Scar. 7, S. Ev. Tr. 2 Org. Mts. 1841

Guilleminiana 3 Scar. 11, S. Ev. Tr. 2 Brazil . . 1841

ionema 2 . . Red . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 2 Brazil . . 1843

longipes 1 . . Scar. 12, S. Ev. Tr. 2 Brazil . . 1841

NEMÉSIA, *Ventenat*. A name applied by Dioscorides to a kind of *Antirrhinum*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These plants will grow well in any rich light soil. *N. bicornis* may be treated as other tender or half-hardy annuals; the others may be increased by cuttings of the young wood planted under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Antirrhinum macrocarpum*.

bicornis . . . Purple 7, H. A. 2 C. G. H. 1774

chamedrifolia 1 Purple 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1737

fetens . . . Purple 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1798

floribunda . . Wt. y. l. 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. 1822

frutescens . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1816

linearis . . . Rose . 4, G. A. 2 C. G. H. 1822

NEMOLÁPATHUM. See *Rumex Nemolápathum*.

NEMOPÁNTHEs, *Rafinesque*. From *nemos*, a grove, and *anthos*, a flower; habitat of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ*. This is an ornamental plant, thriving well in peat soil, and readily increased by layers or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *fasciculäris*, *Ilex canadensis*.

canadensis 1 . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1812

NEMÓPHILA, *Barton*. From *nemos*, a grove,

and *phileo*, to love; the plants delight in a shady situation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. This is a genus of very pretty annuals, all of which are well worth cultivating; they grow and flower best in a moist shaded situation, and a peat or vegetable soil. If the plants are wanted to flower early, the seed should be sown on a hotbed, and afterwards transplanted; but if not wanted to flower before late in summer, they may be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*; 2, *Phacelia parviflora*, *Eritoca parviflora*.

atomaria	. Wt. pur. 8, H.	A. 1	California 1836
aurea	. Purple . 6, H.	A. 1	California 1831
discoidalis	. Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Amer.	1843
insignis	. Blue . 8, H.	A. 1	California 1833
maculata	. Wt. blue 6, H.	An. 1	California 1848
paniculata 1	. Pa. blue 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1813
parviflora 2	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1826
phacelioides	. Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1822

NEMOROSUS, growing in woods, or among trees.

NEOSA. See *Pinus Gerardiana*.

NEOTIA, *Linn.* *Neotia*, a bird's nest; in allusion to the interwoven fibres of the roots. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a pretty genus of orchidaceous plants. The hardy species will succeed well in a chalky soil, or a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. The stove kinds may be referred to *Blattia* for culture; they are all increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spiranthes bicolor*; 2, *S. elata*; 3, *S. picta*; 4, *S. pudica*. See *Goodyera*, *Listera*, *Pelæxia*, and *Stenorhynchus*.

æstivalis	. White . 9, H. Ter.	½ N. America	1822
aphylla	. Red pk. 6, S. Ter.	1 Trinidad	1826
australis	. Red . 6, G. Ter.	1 New Hol.	1823
autumnalis	. White . 9, H. Ter.	½ Europe	1800
bicolor 1	. White . 2, S. Ter.	1 Trinidad	1823
bracteata	. Wht. yl. 4, S. Ter.	1 Brazil	1834
calcarata	. White . 7, S. Ter.	2 Jamaica	1834
cœrnea	. White . 7, H. Ter.	1 N. America	1796
elata 2	. Green . 7, S. Ter.	2 W. Indies	1790
gemmipara	. White . 7, H. Ter.	1 Irland., marshes.	
glandulosa	. Grn. wt. 1, S. Ter.	2 W. Indies	
grandiflora	. Wt. grn. 4, S. Ter.	1 St. Vincent	1829
macrantha	. White . 3, S. Ter.	2 W. Indies	1827
nidus-avis	. Brown . 5, H. Ter.	1 Brit., woods	
orchidioides	. Rose . 11, S. Ter.	1 Jamaica	1826
picta 3	. Green . 4, S. Ter.	1½ Trinidad	1805
plantaginea	. Red . 6, S. Ter.	1 Nepal	1824
procera	. White . 6, S. Ter.	1 Nepal	
pudica 4	. Pink . 11, S. Ter.	½ China	1819
spiralis	. White . 8, H. Ter.	½ Brit., past.	
tortilis	. White . 7, S. Ter.	½ W. Indies	1822

NEOTOPTERIS, *J. Smith.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asplenium nidus*. Stove ferns.

Grevillei	. Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies	
musæfolia	. Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1½	E. Indies	
Philifidis	. Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1½	E. Indies	
stipitata	. Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	
vulgaris 1	. Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1½	N. Holland	1822

NEPAL-BARLEY. See *Hordeum cæleste trifurcatum*.

NEPENTHACEÆ or **PITCHER-PLANTS**. These highly curious plants are all natives of swamps in tropical countries. The order at present contains but one genus.

NEPENTHES, *Linn.* This is a name under which Homer speaks of a substance, probably opium; but in what way it is applied to this plant we do not know. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or.

Nepenthaceæ. The various species of *Nepenthes* are extraordinary and singular plants, well known under the name of Pitcher Plants; they deserve to be grown in every collection: some attain the height of twenty or even thirty feet, when their appearance is inconceivably singular from the fine large pitchers which hang gracefully from the points of the strongest leaves. Many have supposed them to be extremely difficult of cultivation, but we have not found the least difficulty in cultivating all the species; indeed, we question whether the plants at Chatsworth are not finer than plants growing in and enjoying all the advantages of their native soil. Experience has clearly taught us that heat at the roots is as necessary to the successful growth of these plants as a heated atmosphere is indispensable to their stems and leaves. The plants should be potted in a compost of a little coarse fibrous peat, mixed with a greater portion of Hypnum Moss, and the pots to be then immersed in moss, the heat of which should not be less than eighty degrees, while the heat of the house need not be, except in summer, more than seventy. The moss in which the plants are plunged should be kept rather wet, so that a constant but general humidity is given off, which rises among them, and thus strengthens, while it promotes their growth. Offsets are thrown out from the base of the stem of old plants, which, when a few inches long, or when each offset has made three or four leaves, are taken off, and potted singly into thirty-two-sized pots, using the same kind of compost, and plunging them in the moss, as before directed, and as the plants grow, and the rootlets in the pot become numerous, an additional sized pot should be given to each, using precisely the same materials as before, observing to secure a good open drainage at the bottom of each; young plants may also be obtained from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phyllanthophora mirabilis*, *P. cantharifera*.

albo-marginata	. Grn. yl. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Singpor.	1848
ampullacea	. Green . 6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Manila.	1840
Dominiana	. Grn. yl. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Hybrid.	
distillatoria	. Grn. yl. all S. Ev. Cl.	25 China	1759
Hookeriæna	. Grn. yl. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Sarawak	1847
lævis	. Grn. yl. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Java	1843
Lindleyana	. Purple . 7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Borneo	1820
Phyllanthophora 1	. Grn. yl. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 China	1820
Rafflesiana	. Purple . 6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Singpor.	1844
sanguinea	. Red . 7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 E. Ind.	1848
villosa	. Wt. grn. 7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Borneo	1857

NÉPETA, *Linn.* From *Nepet*, the name of a town in Tuscany, where the plants were first found. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Some of the plants belonging to this genus are very pretty, and well adapted for flower-borders, while others are not worth growing. They prefer to grow in a light dry soil, and are increased by dividing the roots in spring or autumn, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *aragonensis*; 2, *Melissa alba*; 3, *N. patella*; 4, *grandiflora*; 5, *Melissa cretica*, *Thymus marifolius*; 6, *N. longiflora*; 7, *amethystina*; 8, *pannonica*; 9, *paniculata*; 10, *Teucrium si-*

biricum; 11, *N. laxa*. See *Antisömeles*, *Calamintina*, *Hypsis*, and *Lophanthus*.

<i>amethystina</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	. 1816
<i>angustifolia</i>	Purple	. 6, H. A. 1	Spain	. 1793
<i>botryoides</i>	White	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1779
<i>caerulea</i>	Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1		. 1777
<i>cataria</i>	White	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., road si.	
<i>crispa</i>	Pa. blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Levant	. 1800
<i>croatica</i>	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	. 1821
<i>diffusa</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1824
<i>fissa</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus	. 1831
<i>grandiflora</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	. 1817
<i>graveolens</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	. 1804
<i>imbricata</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	. 1820
<i>incana</i>	White	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Levant	. 1723
<i>italica</i>	Rd. wt.	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	. 1640
<i>latifolia</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Peyrenee	. 1816
<i>longiflora</i>	Violet	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Persia	. 1802
<i>macrobra</i>	Wt. pur.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia	. 1820
<i>marifolia</i>	Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	. 1800
<i>marrubioides</i>	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>multibracteata</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Algiers	. 1817
<i>Mussini</i>	Violet	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1804
<i>Nepetella</i>	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	. 1758
<i>nuda</i>	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	. 1713
<i>pannonica</i>	Red	. 9, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary	. 1683
<i>parviflora</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	. 1820
<i>salviaeflora</i>	White	. H. Her. P. 1	Himalaya	
<i>Scorditis</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Africa	. 1817
<i>scorpyllifolia</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Tauria	. 1823
<i>sibirica</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	. 1804
<i>suaevolens</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1		. 1817
<i>supina</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	. 1816
<i>teucriifolia</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Armenia	. 1816
<i>teucrioides</i>	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	. 1820
<i>tuberosa</i>	Violet	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	. 1683
<i>ucrania</i>	Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Ukraine	. 1798
<i>violacea</i>	Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	. 1723

colorata, *lamiifolia*, *lanata*, *malabárica*, *melissaeifolia*, *multifida*, *paniculata*, *reticulata*.

NEPHELAPHYLLUM, *Blume*. Application of name to plants not known. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.

<i>cordatum</i>	. Grn. yel.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies	
<i>pulchrum</i>	. Grn. yel.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Java	. 1860
<i>scapigerum</i>	. Pur. yel.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Borneo	. 1862

NEPHELIUM. One of the names given to the Burdock by the ancients, because the fruit of this plant has some resemblance to the capitula or heads of a Burdock. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. See *Euphorbia Nephelium*.

NEPHRÖDIUM, *Michaux*. From *nephros*, a kidney; sori covered with a kidney-shaped indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium augescens*; 2, *Gymnogramma canescens*, *Goniopteris canescens*; 3, *Aspidium canescens*; 4, *A. glandulosum*; 5, *A. terminans*; 6, *A. unitum*.

<i>abruptum</i>	. Brn. yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	
<i>augescens</i>	1. Brn. yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Cuba	. 1841
<i>Blumei</i>	2. Yellow	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	. 1840
<i>canescens</i>	3. Brn. yel.	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	
<i>caudiculatum</i>	. Brn. yel.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	
<i>crinitum</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Mauritius	. 1837
<i>Cumingii</i>	. Brn. yel.	. 2, S. Her. P. 1	Malacca	. 1839
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	N. Zeal.	
<i>drépanum</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Madeira	. 1837
<i>glandulosum</i>	. Yellow	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	. 1841
<i>Hippocrepis</i>	. Yellow	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica	
<i>hirsutum</i>	. Brn. yel.	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	. 1842
<i>latevirens</i>	. Yellow	. 1, S. Her. P. 1	Madeira	
<i>lucens</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Mauritius	
<i>mölle</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	. 1820
<i>penniferum</i>	. Yellow	. 1, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	

<i>pungens</i>	. Yellow	. 1, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>Sorra</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica	. 1819
<i>simplificifolia</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	. 1840
<i>terminans</i>	5. Yel. brn.	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	
<i>tuberosum</i>	. Yellow	. 1, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>unitum</i>	6. . Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>venustum</i>	. Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	

NEPHRÖLEPIS, *Schott*. From *nephros*, a kidney, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns.

<i>acuminata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>biseirata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	
<i>davalloides</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1		
<i>ensifolia</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	India	
<i>hirsutula</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Malacca	
<i>obliterata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	. 1839
<i>pectinata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1		
<i>péndula</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>phyllitis</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1		
<i>punctulata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>spléndens</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	
<i>trichomanoides</i>	. Yel. brn.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon	
<i>volvulilis</i>	. Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind.	

NEPHRÖMA, *Acharius*. From *nephros*, a kidney; in allusion to the form of the apothecia. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceae*. These plants are found amongst moss in stone quarries, &c.—*parilis*, *resupinata*.

NEPTÜNIA, *Loureiro*. After the mythological deity Neptune; water plants. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. A curious water-plant, whose leaves are sensitive. It requires a place in the stove, and may be propagated by seeds and cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Desmanthus plenus*, *D. polyphgillus*, *D. punctatus*, *Mimosa adenánthera*, *M. plena*, *M. punctata*, *Neptunia polyphgilla*.

<i>plena</i>	1. . Yellow	. 10, S. Aq. P. 1	Mexico	. 1845
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NERIÁNDRA, *De Candolle*. See *Echites*.

NERINE, *Herbert*. After *Nerine*, the daughter of *Nerius*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceae*. A genus of pretty bulbous plants. *N. sarniënsis*, or Guernsey-lily, is a very popular autumnal flower. They flourish best in a rich sandy mould, and are readily increased by offsets, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lycòrus albus*; 2, *Amaryllis curvifolia*; 3, *Lycòrus radiata*. See *Brunsvigia* and *Lycòrus*.

<i>alba</i>	1. . Yellow	. 8, G. Bu. P. 1	China	. 1777
<i>corúca</i>	. Scarlet	. 7, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1809
<i>curvifolia</i>	2. Purple	. 7, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1777
<i>flexuosa</i>	. Pink	. 9, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1795
<i>humilis</i>	. Red	. 6, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1795
<i>pulchella</i>	. Pink	. 7, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1820
<i>radiata</i>	3. . Pink	. 6, G. Bu. P. 1	China	. 1758
<i>rosea</i>	. Pink	. 7, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1818
<i>sarniënsis</i>	. Red	. 9, G. Bu. P. 1	Japan	. 1659
<i>undulata</i>	. Pink	. 5, G. Bu. P. 1	China	. 1767
<i>venusta</i>	. Scarlet	. 6, G. Bu. P. 1	C. G. H.	. 1806
<i>versicolor</i>	. Varieg.	. 8, G. Bu. P. 1	Hybrid	. 1815

NERIUM, *Linn.* From *neros*, humid; alluding to the habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. This is a genus of noble evergreen shrubs, of easy culture, and flowering freely the greater part of the year. *N. oleánder* and its varieties bear forcing remarkably well, and although treated as greenhouse plants, yet they will not flower well unless they are kept in the stove; they grow well in any rich light soil, and young cuttings root in any soil if kept moist. The leaves of

N. oleander contain gallic acid, and the leaves and bark of the root of *N. odorum* are applied externally as powerful repellents by Indian practitioners. See *Alstonia*, *Tabernaemontana*, and *Wrightia*.

flavescens . . Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1816
 odorum . . Pa. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1683
 carneum . . Pink. . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1683
 plenum . . Pa. red. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1683
 Oleander . . Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 10 S. Eur. . 1596
 album . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 10 S. Eur. . 1596
 splendens . Red . . 8, G. Ev. S. 10 S. Eur. . 1814
 variegatum . Striped . 8, G. Ev. S. 10 S. Eur. . 1830
 thyrsoïdum . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Nepal . 1830

NERVELESS, without nerves.

NERVES, the strong ribs upon leaves or flowers.

NERVOSE, or **NERVOUS**, full of nerves.

NERVOUSLY-FURROWED, or **STREAKED**, having nerves like furrows, or streaks.

NESÆA, *Commerson*. From *Nesæa*, a sea-nymph. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. Ornamental plants when in flower, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and readily increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. See *Décodon*, and *Heimia*.

triflora . . Blue . . 8, S. Her. P. 2 Mauritius 1802
 verticillata . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759

NÉSILIA, *Desfontaines*. The meaning not explained. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating. *Synonyme*: 1, *Myagrum paniculatum* — paniculata 1.

NÉSTLERA, *De Candolle*. After Professor Nestler, of Strasburgh. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Sow the seeds after the manner of other biennials, in any light soil, and shelter in the greenhouse. See *Columellia*.

biennis . Yellow . 7, G. B. 1 C. G. H. . 1820

NETOÛXIA, *Kunth*. In honour of H. Netoux, a botanical author. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanææ*. This plant is rather singular than pretty; it will grow in any light rich soil, and may be increased both by division and cuttings.

formosa . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1826

NETTED, having the veins reticulated.

NETTLE. See *Urtica*.

NETTLE-TREE. See *Celtis*.

NEUROCARPUM, *Desfontaines*. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *karpos*, a fruit; each of the valves of the pod is furnished with a longitudinal nerve. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. These plants require to be treated like other stove plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crotalaria guianensis*.

guianense 1 . Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1826
 simplicifolium White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1824

NEUROLÆNA, *R. Brown*. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *laena*, a cloak; alluding to the calyx. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. A worthless stove shrub, growing in sandy peat—lobata.

NEUROLÔMA, *Andrzejowski*. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *loma*, a fringe. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. A plant of some beauty; it grows in any common soil, and is readily

increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arabis grandiflora*, *Hesperis arabidifolia*.
 arabidiflorum 1 Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1800

NEUROSPÉRMA, *Rafinesque*. From *neuron*, a nerve, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are articulated with anastomosing nerves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitææ*. For the culture and propagation of this trailing plant, see *Cucurbita*.

cuspidata . Yellow . 7, H. Tr. A. 5 Kentucky 1827

NEUTER, neither male nor female.

NEW HOLLAND CEDAR. See *Cedrela*.

NEW HOLLAND GUM ARABIC. See *Angéphora costata*.

NEW JERSEY TEA. See *Ceanothus americanus*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX. See *Phormium tenax*.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. See *Tetragonia ex-pansa*.

NEW ZEALAND SPRUCE TREE. See *Dacrydium cupressinum*.

NEW ZEALAND TEA. See *Leptospermum scoparium*.

NICÁNDRA. See *Solanum*, and *Anisodidus*.

NICKER TREE. See *Guilandina*.

NICOLSÔNIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Mr. Nicolson, author of an "Essay upon the Nat. Hist. of St. Domingo." *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. For the culture and propagation of this plant, see *Uraria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hedysarum barbdatum*.
 barbata 1 . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica . 1818

NICOTIÀNA, *Linn.* In honour of John Nicot, of Nismes, ambassador from the King of France to Portugal, who procured the first seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanææ*. The species of this genus generally grown as tobacco, are *N. Tabacum* and *N. macrophylla*. The popular narcotic which it furnishes is probably in more extensive use than any other, and its only rival is the betel of the East. The herb for smoking was brought to England from Tobago in the West Indies, or from Tobasco in Mexico (and whence the name), by Sir Ralph Lane, 1586. Seeds were shortly afterwards introduced from the same quarter. Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced smoking; in the house in which he lived at Islington were his arms on a shield, with a tobacco plant on the top. "Tobacco as used by man," says Du Tour, "gives pleasure to the savage and the philosopher, to the inhabitant of the burning desert and the frozen zone; in short, its use either in powder, to chew, or to smoke, is universal, and for no other reason than a sort of convulsive motion (sneezing) produced by the first, and a degree of intoxication by the two last modes of usage."—Many of the species are showy when in flower, and are well suited for decorating the flower-borders. The seeds require to be sown on a hotbed in spring, and when the plants have got two or three leaves, they should be planted into small pots, and placed in the frame, and planted out about the end of May, those for the open border in conspicuous situations, and those

intended for leaves in rows three feet apart.
Synonymes: 1, *suaveolens*; 2, *angustifolia*; 3, *decurrens, persica*. See *Petunia*.

alata 3	. Pink.	. 9, H.	A. 2	N. Amer.	1829
angustifolia	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 4	Chile.	1819
bonariensis	. White	. 8, H.	A. 3	B. Ayres	1821
braziliensis	. Rose.	. 7, H.	A. 4	Brazil.	1825
cerinthoides	. Grn. yel.	. 8, H.	A. 2		1821
chinensis	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 4	China	1819
decurrens	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 2		1820
dilatata	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 3		1820
fragrans	. Pink.	. 7, G. Her. P. 3	I. Pines.		1854
fruticosa	. Pink.	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	China		1699
glauca	. Yel. grn.	. 9, H.	A. 10	B. Ayres	1827
glutinosa	. Scarlet	. 8, H.	A. 4	Peru	1759
humilis	. Grn. yel.	. 8, H.	A. 1	Egypt	1819
Langsdorffii	. Grn. yel.	. 8, H.	A. 4	Chile.	1819
longiflora 2	. White	. 8, H.	A. 3	B. Ayres	1832
macrophylla	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 6	America.	
micrantha	. Grn. wt.	. 7, H.	A. 1		
multivalvis	. White	. 7, H.	A. 2	Columbia	1826
nana	. White	. 7, H.	A. 1	N. Amer.	1823
nepalensis	. Rose.	. 7, H.	A. 4	Nepal	1829
noctiflora	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 1	Chile.	1826
paniculata	. Grn. yel.	. 8, H.	A. 3	Peru	1752
persica	. Wt. grn.	. 8, H.	A. 3	Persia	1831
petiolata	. Rose.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1829
plumbaginifolia	. White	. 5, H.	A. 2	America	1816
pusilla	. White	. 8, H.	B. 2	Vera Cruz	1733
quadrivalvis	. White	. 7, H.	A. 13	N. Amer.	1811
repanda	. White	. 6, H.	A. 2	Havann.	1820
rotundifolia	. White	. 8, H.	A. 1	Swan R.	1837
sanguinea	. White	. 8, H.	A. 3	America	1750
rastrifera	. Red.	. 7, H.	A. 4	Brazil	1829
Tabacum	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	America	1570
alipes	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
attenuata	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
gracilipes	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
lingua	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
macrophylla	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
pallidescens	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
serotina	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
Verdan	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 4	S. Amer.	1570
undulata 1	. White	. 7, G. Her. P. 2	N. S. W.		1800
vincaeflora	. White	. 8, G. Her. P. 2	S. Amer.		1820
viscosa	. Pink.	. 7, H.	A. 3	B. Ayres	1824
Ybarrensis	. Pink.	. 8, H.	A. 2	S. Amer.	1823

NIDORELLA, *De Candolle*. See *Inula*.

NIDULANT, nestling, as a bird in its nest.

NIDULARIA, *Bulliard*. From *nidus*, a nest; on account of the plants consisting of cups, which contain egg-like seeds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Interesting plants, found on rotten leaves, shavings of wood, bark, &c. — *campanulata, Crucibulum, striata*.

NIDUS. See *Asplenium Nidus*.

NIDUS, the nest of anything.

NIEBUHRIA, *De Candolle*. After Carlsen Niebuhr, a traveller in Arabia. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. These plants grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the nearly ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, the stove species in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cratæva caffra*; 2, *Capparis heteroclita*.

caffra 1	. White	. 5, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H.	. 1813
madagascaria	. White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Madagas.	. 1822
riensis	. White	. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind.	. 1822

NIDFA-BARK. See *Samadera indica*.

NIEREMBERGIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of John Nieberberg, a Spanish Jesuit, author of a History of Nature, Antwerp, 1635. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. These very elegant plants may be referred to

Petunia for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1, *N. linariaefolia*. See *Petunia*.

aristata . . .	Wht. pur. 7, H.	A. 2	Panama . 1832
calycina . . .	White . 7, G. Her. P. 2	Uruguay . 1834	
filiculis 1 . .	Lilac . . 5, G. Her. P. 1	B. Ayres . 1832	
gracilis . . .	Wht. pur. 7, F. Her. P. 1	Uruguay . 1831	
linariaefolia .	Wht. pur. 7, G.	A. 1	Uruguay . 1831

NIESHOUT is the sawdust of *Pterocaryon utile*.

NIGELLA, *Linn.* From *niger*, black; the black seed, which is the part of the plant known in cookery. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The species of Fennel-flower are curious and ornamental; they only require to be sown in the open ground. The seeds of *N. sativa* and *N. arvensis* were formerly used instead of pepper, and are said to be still extensively used in adulterating it.

aristata . . .	Blue . . .	8, H.	B. 2	Athens	1835
arvensis . . .	Brn. wht. . .	7, H.	A. 1½	Germany.	1683
ciliaris . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H.	A. 1	Levant.	
coarctata . . .	Wht. grn. 8, H.	Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	1793	
corniculata . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H.	A. 1		1820
damascena . . .	Li. blue . . .	7, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	1570
flore-pleno . . .	Li. blue . . .	7, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	1570
divaricata . . .	Brn. wht . . .	7, H.	A. 1	Egypt . .	
feniculacea . . .	Brn. wht. . .	7, H.	B. 2	Tauria	1835
hispanica . . .	Brn. wht. . .	7, H.	A. 1½	Spain	1629
orientalis . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H.	A. 1	Syria	1699
sativa . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H.	A. 1½	Egypt . .	1548
citrina . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	
crætica . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H.	A. 1	Crete . .	
indica . . .	Pa. blue . . .	7, H.	A. 1	E. Ind.	

NIGHT-FLOWER. See *Nyctanthus arbor-tristis*.

NIGHT PRIMROSE. See *Enothëra nocturna*.

NIGHT ROCKET. See *Hesperis tristis*.

NIGHTSHADE. See *Solanum*.

NIGRITA, partially black.

NIGRITELLA, *Richard*. From *niger*, black; because of the dark colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious tuberous-rooted species, growing freely in loam and peat, and increased by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Satgrium nigrum*.

angustifolia 1 Drk. crim 7, H. Ter. 4 Austria . 1795

NINTDOA. See *Caprifolium*.

NIOUTTONT, or BDELLUM TREE, is the *Balsamodendron africanum*.

NIPA, *Thunberg*. The name of the tree in the Moluccas. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Palmaçæ*. A fine palm, requiring to be grown in a strong loamy soil, and a hot, humid atmosphere.

fruticans . . . White . . . 5, S. Palm 12 E. Ind. . 1822

NIPHÆA, *Lindley*. From *niphos*, snow; in allusion to its pure white flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. Beautiful little plants, bearing pure white flowers, and resembling in their habits some of the dwarf Gesneras. A temperature intermediate between the greenhouse and stove suits them best, and the species of Achimenes may be taken as a guide both for their culture and propagation.

albo-lineata	. White	. 9, S. Her. P. 1	N. Grenada	. 1844
oblonga	. White	. 9, S. Her. P. 1	Guatemala	. 1841
rubida	. White	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Guatemala	. 1846

NIPHOBOLUS, *Kaulfuss*. From *niphobolos*, covered with snow; the indusia appear as if covered with snow. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of very ornamental ferns, which grow well in sandy loam and peat in

equal portions, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poly-podium adnâscens*; 2, *confliens*; 3, *lineare*; 4, *lingua*, *Acrôstichum lingua*; 5, *P. pertusum*; 6, *P. rupestre*.

achrosti- choides.	} Brown 9, S. Her. P. 2 I. of Luzon.	
adnâscens 1.	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 E. Ind.	1824
albicans .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon	
bicolor .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca	
costatus .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Ceylon	1824
confliens 2	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 N. Holl.	1821
costatus .	Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 Manilla	1840
glâber .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca	
lineare 3 .	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 Japan	1822
lingua 4 .	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 Japan	1817
nummula- rifolius.	Brown 5, S. Her. P. 2 I. of Luzon.	
pertus 5	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 China	1821
rupêstris 6	Brown 5, S. Ev. Cr. 2 N. Holl.	1824
sinensis .	Brown 9, S. Ev. Cr. 2 China	
sphæro- cephalus	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca	
splendens .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind.	
varius .	Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Malayan I. . . .	1845

NIPPLEWORT. See *Lâpsana*.

NIRÛRI. See *Phyllanthus Niruri*.

NISSÛLIA, Jacquin. In honour of William Nisssole, a diligent French botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabâceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, which grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

aculeata .	White .	8, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Rio Jan.	1824
fruticosa .	Yellow .	8, S. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Amer.	1766
glabrata .	White .	8, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer.	1823
microptera .	White .	7, S. Ev. S. 10 Teneriffe	1820
racemosa .	White .	7, S. Ev. Cl. 15 W. Ind.	1800
retusa .	White .	8, S. Ev. Cl. 8 S. Amer.	1819
robiniaefolia .	White .	7, S. Ev. S. 6 St. Vinc.	1824

NISSÛLIA. See *Lathyrus Nissolia*.

NITËLLA, Agardh. From *niteo*, to shine; shining plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Charâceæ*. Fresh water *Algæ*; the plants are found in pools and rivulets. The stems are composed of simple tubes. *Synonyme*: 1, *Châra flexilis* —flexilis 1, grâcilis, nidifica, opâca, translucens.

NITIDUS, shining, glossy.

NITOPHYLLUM, Grev. From *niteo*, to shine, and *phyllon*, leaf; surface of leaves glossy. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiâceæ*. For species refer to *Delesseria*.

NITRÂRIA, Schreber. From *nitrum*, nitre; first found by Schreber near the nitre works in Siberia. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malpighiâceæ*. Curious dwarf-growing shrubs; they succeed well in a light sandy soil, and may be increased either by cuttings or layers. *Synonyme*: 1, *N. câspica*; 2, *N. sibirica*.

Schobéri .	Pur. blue 6, H. De. S. 12 Siberia	1788
câspica 1 .	White . 6, H. De. S. 2 Caspian	1812
sibirica 2 .	Purple . 6, H. De. S. 2 Siberia	
tridentata .	Pur. blue 6, H. De. S. 12 Barbary	1820

NITRARIACEÆ. See *Malpighiâceæ*.

NITTA-TREE. See *Parkia*.

NÍVEA, covered with a pubescence resembling snow.

NIVËNIA, R. Brown. In honour of James Niven, an eminent collector of South African seeds. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaâceæ*. These shrubs are possessed of some beauty; they

thrive in sandy peat and a little loam mixed, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Protea spatulata*.

crithmifolia .	Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1797
Lagopus .	Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1810
media .	Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1803
parvifolia 1	Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 12 C. G. H.	1823
scæptrum .	Pa. pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1790
spathulata .	Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1790
spicata .	Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1786

NÔBLA. See *Phyllis Nobla*.

NÔCCA, Cavanilles. In honour of Dominic Nocca, a professor at Pavia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asterâceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing in any common soil, and increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lagâsca helianthifolia*; 2, *L. rubra*; 3, *L. suaveolens*.

latifolia .	White . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico	1826
rigida 1 .	Pink . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico	1825
rubra 2 .	Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico	1823
suaveolens 8.	White . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico	1825

NODDING, having a drooping position.

NÔDI, the swelled articulations of stems, the place where one joint is articulated with another.

NODOSE, having many nodi, or knots.

NÔDULUS, a small, hard nodus, or knot.

NOISËTTIA, Humb., Bonp. and Kunth. In honour of Louis Noisette, an eminent French cultivator. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violâceæ*. This species grows freely in any light rich soil, and young cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ionidium longifolium*, *Viola longifolia*.

longifolia 1 .	Cream . 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Cayenne	1824
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NOLANA, Linn. From *nola*, a little bell; because of the form of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nolanâceæ*. These plants are very showy when in flower, and are therefore well suited for ornamenting flower-borders. The seed ought to be sown on a gentle hotbed in spring, and transplanted to the open ground about the middle of May. *Synonyme*: 1, *Alôna cælestis*.

atriplicifolia .	Wh. yel. 7, H. A. 2 Peru	1834
cælestis 1 .	Pa. blue. 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Chile	1843
grandiflora .	Blue . 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Chile	1829
lanceolata .	Bl. wht. 7, H. A. 2 Chile	1860
paradoxa .	Blue . 8, H. Tr. A. 1 Chile	1825
prostrata .	Blue . 8, H. Tr. A. 2 Peru	1761
tenella .	Blue . 8, H. Tr. A. 1 Chile	1824

NOLANACEÆ, or NOLANADS. An order nearly related to Bindweeds and Borages, but now erected into a distinct group. *Nolana prostrata* and *Alôna cælestis* may be considered fair types of the order.

NOLINA, Michaux. After P. C. Nolin, an American botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthâceæ*. This is a very ornamental plant, succeeding in sandy peat, and increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Phalangium virgatum*. georgiana 1 . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Georgia

NOLITÂNGERE. See *Impatiens Nolitângere*.

NONATËLIA, Aublet. The name of one of the species in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonâceæ*. A genus of ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Hamiltonia*.

Synonymes: 1, *Psychòtria involucràta*; 2, *P. racemosa*.

lutea	. . . Yellow	. 6, S. Ev. S. 1	Guiana	. . . 1823
officinalis	1 . . . White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Cayenne	. . . 1827
racemosa	2 . . . White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Guiana	. . . 1818
violacea	. . . White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Guiana	. . . 1824

NONEA, *Medik.* In honour of J. P. Nonne, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginàceæ*. Plants of no great beauty; they grow well in the open border, where the seed has only to be sown. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lycopsis lutea*; 2, *L. picta*, *Anchusa picta*; 3, *L. vesicària*; 4, *Anchusa rosea*; 5, *A. versicolor*; 6, *L. vesicària*; 7, *Anchusa alpestris*; 8, *Lycopsis echinoides*. See *Lycopsis*.

alba	. . . White	. 6, H.	A. 1	France.	
alpestris	7 . . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Caucas.	1829
cliffata	. . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Levant	1804
echinoides	8 . . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 2	Caucas.	1820
flavescens	. . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Russia.	1835
lutea	1 . . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Crimea	1805
nigricans	. . . Dark	. 5, H. Tr.	A. 1	Barb.	1822
obtusifolia	. . . Blue	. 6, H.	A. 1	Ohio	1818
picta	2 . . . Varieg.	. 6, H. Tr.	A. 1	Tauria	1800
pilla	3 . . . Dark	. 6, H. Her. Tr.	A. 2	Germ.	1648
rosea	4 . . . Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1	Crimea	1823
setosa	. . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Iberia	1826
sordida	. . . Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 1	Caucas.	1835
versicolor	5 . . . Varieg.	. 6, H. Tr.	A. 2	Caucas.	1820
violacea	6 . . . Purple	. 6, H. Tr.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1866

NONESUCH, or **HOP-TREFOIL**. See *Medicàgo lupulina*.

NORANTA, *Aublet.* From the Guiana name of *N. guianensis*, *Gonora-antegri*. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraaviàceæ*. These are singular and very beautiful plants; they grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely either in sand or mould, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ascgrum violaceum*.

brasilienis	. Pur. wht.	. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Brazil	. . . 1820
guianensis	1 . . . Violet	. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Guiana	. . . 1818
indica	. . . White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Mauritius	. . . 1822

NORDMANNIA, *Fischer and Meyer.* In honour of M. Nordmann, a zealous botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelàceæ*. A hardy herbaceous plant, of little merit. It may be increased by division.

cordifolia	. . . Pa. blue.	. 2, H. Her. P.		. . . 1846
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NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. See *Attingia excelsa*.

NORONHIA, *Thouars.* In honour of C. Noronha, a traveller in Madagascar. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleàceæ*. For the culture and propagation of these plants, see the genus *Olea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Olea cernua*; 2, *O. emarginata*.

cernua	1 . . . White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 15	Mauritius	. 1816
emarginata	2 . . . White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 15	Madagas.	. 1825

NORWAY-SPRUCE. See *Pinus canadensis*.

NOSTOC, *Vauch.* Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Confervàceæ*. A genus of curious plants, found in lakes, and on rocks in moist situations—*cæruleum*, *commune*, *foliaceum*, *humifusum*, *microscopicum*, *Muscorum*, *prunifforme*, *sphæricum*, *verrucosum*, *vesicarium*.

NOTELÆA, *Ventenat.* From *notos*, south, and *clava*, an olive; in allusion to the genus being allied to *Olea*, and from its native country. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleàceæ*. These

plants grow well in peat and loam, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

ligustrina	. . . White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	V. D. L.	. . . 1807
longifolia	. . . White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W.	. . . 1790
ovata	. . . White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. S. W.	. . . 1824
punctata	. . . White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Holl.	. . . 1826
rigida	. . . White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	V. D. L.	. . . 1821

NOTHOCHLÆNA, *R. Brown.* From *nothos*, spurious, and *chlaina*, a cloak; the sori are frequently only covered over by the paleæ of the frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiàceæ*. This is a genus of very handsome stove ferns. They grow well in a sandy peat soil, in a hot, humid atmosphere, and are increased by divisions, or by seeds, sown and treated in the usual manner. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acrostichum vellem*, *lanuginosum*; 2, *Cheilanthes lentigera*; 3, *A. Marantæ*; 4, *Pteris piloselloides*; 5, *Pteris trichomanoides*; 6, *Cheilanthes vestita*; 7, *Acrostichum sinuatum*, *Gymnogramma sinuata*, *N. lavis*. See *Cheilanthes*.

distans	. . . Brown	. 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	. . . 1823
Eckloniana	. . . Brown	. 8, S. Her. P. 1		. . . 1838
lanuginosa	1 . . . Brown	. 8, G. Her. P. 1	Madeira	. . . 1776
lentigera	2 . . . Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	. . . 1822
Marantæ	3 . . . Brown	. 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	. . . 1820
nivosa	. . . White	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico	. . . 1820
piloselloides	4 . . . Brown	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	. . . 1822
pinilla	. . . Brown	. 8, S. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	. . . 1838
rufo	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	. . . 1841
sinuata	7 . . . Brown	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Peru	. . . 1831
ténera	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Mendoza	. . . 1841
tomentosa	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico	. . . 1841
trichomanoides	5 . . . Brown	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica	. . . 1844
vestita	6 . . . Brown	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	. . . 1812

NÓTHRIA. See *Frankenia Nóthria*.

NOTOCERAS, *R. Brown.* From *notos*, the back, and *keras*, a horn; back of the pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicàceæ*. Hardy annuals, not worth cultivating. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ergsimum bicorne*; 2, *E. quadricorne*, *Nasturtium quadricorne*—*canariense* 1, *hispanicum*, *quadricorne* 2.

NOTYLIA, *Lindley.* From *notos*, back, and *tylos*, a hump; in allusion to a singular callosity on the stigma. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidàceæ*. Pretty little plants, well worthy of a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *N. laxiflora*, *orbicularis*, *sagittifera*, *tridachne*, *trisepala*; 2, *Pleurothallis punctata*, *Gomèza tenuiflora*.

aromatica	. . . Green	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Para	. . . 1838
Barkeri	. . . Straw	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. . . 1837
bicolor	1 . . . Yel. brn.	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1		
incurva	. . . Straw yel.	. . . 6, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad	. . . 1824
micrantha	. . . Pa. green	. . . 6, S. Epi. 1	Demerara	. . . 1822
punctata	2 . . . Yel. grn.	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad	. . . 1822
pubescens	. . . Orange	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. . . 1838
ténis	. . . Pa. straw	. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Demerara	. . . 1836

NUCAMENTACEOUS, producing nuts.

NUCLÆUS, the kernel of a nut.

NUDICAULIS, naked-stemmed.

NUGA. See *Cæsalpinia Naga*.

NUMMULARIA, round, like a piece of coin.

NUMMULARIA. See *Dioscorea Nummularia*.

NUNEZIA. See *Chamædorea*.

NUPHAR, *Sibthorp.* From *naufar*, or *nylousar*, the Arabic name of *Nymphæa*. *Linn.* 13, Or.

1, Nat. Or. *Nymphæacæ*. This is a genus of very beautiful plants, admirably adapted for growing in ponds, cisterns, or lakes; and they are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds, which have only to be thrown into the water where they are intended to grow. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nymphæa advena*; 2, *N. lutea*; 3, *Niphar minima*.

advena 1. . Yellow 7, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1772
Kalmiana . Yellow 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Canada . . 1807
lutea 2 . . Yellow 6, H. Aq. P. Brit., pnds.
phumila 3 . . Yellow 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Scot., pnds.
sagittæfolia . Yellow 7, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1824

NUT OF SINGARA. See *Trapa bispinosa*.

NUT, QUANDANG, is the fruit of *Fusanus acuminatus*.

NUT-GRASS. See *Cyperus Hydra*.

NUT-PINE. See *Pinus Fremontiana*.

NUT-TREE. See *Corylus*.

NUTANS, nodding, drooping.

NUTMEG. See *Myristica*.

NUTMEG. See *Monodora myristica*.

NUTMEG OF BRAZIL. See *Cryptocarya moschata*.

NUTMEG OF MADAGASCAR. See *Agathophyllum aromaticum*.

NUTMEG OF SANTA FÉ. See *Myristica Otoba*.

NUTS, seeds covered with hard shells.

NUTS, BRAZIL, of commerce, are the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

NUTTALLIA, *Dickson*. In honour of Thomas Nuttall, F.L.S., professor of mineralogy at New Cambridge, North America, an eminent botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvæcæ*. A genus of very elegant plants when in blossom, and, therefore, well worth cultivating. They grow in a sandy peat soil, and are increased by seeds, and sometimes by dividing at the roots. They require a slight protection in severe weather. See *Malva*.

cordata . . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1835
cerasiformis White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 California. 1848
digitata . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824
grandiflora . Pink . 8, F. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
malvaeflora . Lt. rose 8, F. Her. P. 2 Texas . . 1838
papaveracea Red pur. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Louisiana. 1833
pedata . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824

NÚX-VÓMICA. See *Strýchnos Nux-vómica*.

NÜYTSIA, *R. Brown*. After Peter Nuyts, a famous Dutch navigator. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loranthæcæ*. This very singular genus requires to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; young plants may readily be obtained from cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Loranthus floribundus*.

floribunda . Sulphur . G. Ev. T. N. Hol. . 1831
ligustrina . . Orange . G. Ev. S. Swan R. . 1837

NYCTAGINÆCÆ, or NYCTAGOS. The Marvel of Peru is a well-known example of this little order. They mostly consist of annuals and perennials.

NYCTÁNTHE, *Linn.* From *nux*, *nuctos*, night, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers expand at night, and fall off at the break of day: whence *arbor-tristis*, the name of the species. *Linn.* 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Jasminæcæ*. This tree is much valued on account of its very fragrant flowers, which are unfortunately seldom to be

seen in this country. It grows in loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings, not too ripe, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scabrita scabra*, *Parilium arbor-tristis*, *Mánja pumerani*.

arbor-tristis 1 White . 4, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1781

NYCTELÆA. See *Ellisia Nyctelæa*.

NYCTERINIA, *D. Don*. See *Erinus Lychnideæ*, *frágans*, and *tristis*.

NYCTERISITON, *Ruiz and Pavon*. From *nycteris*, a bat, and *sition*, food; bats feed on the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotæcæ*. This plant grows well in light turfy loam and peat well incorporated, and is increased by cuttings of the ripened wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chrysophyllum splendens*.

ferrugineum 1 White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 S. Amer. 1823

NYCTERIUM. See *Solanum*.

NYMPHÆA, *Linn.* From *nymphæ*, a water-nymph; alluding to the habitation of the plants. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nymphæacæ*. These are beautiful plants, well worth cultivating in every collection. The stove species should be grown in tanks or tubs of water placed in a warm part of the house, with some rich loamy soil at the bottom. The hardy kinds may be grown in ponds, canals, &c. They are all increased either by seeds, dividing the roots, or separating the tubers. The stems of *N. alba* are superior to oak galls for dyeing grey. *Synonymes*: 1, *N. stellata*, var.; 2, *cahlara*; 3, *esculenta*, *Castalia edulis*; 4, *C. mystica*; 5, *N. odorata minor*; 6, *Castalia scutifolia*, *Lótus Lánan*, *cærulea*; 7, *Lótus*; 8, *Victoria Fitzroya*; 9, *Castalia ampla*, *N. Rudgeana*; 10, *N. blanda*, *Lótus*, *fetida*. See *Niphar* and *Victoria*.

alba . . . White . 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., pnds.
canadensis . White . 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Canada . . 1820
amazonica 10 Yl. grn. 6, S. Aq. P. 1 Jamaica . 1853
ampla 9 . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Jamaica . 1801
blanda . . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Trinidad . 1820
cærulea 1 . . Blue . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Egypt . . 1792
cyanea 2 . . Blue . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1809
dentata . . . White . 6, S. Aq. P. 1 Sier. Leone
Devoniensis . Rose . 6, S. Aq. P. 1 Hybrid . . 1848
edulis 3 . . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies .
elegans . . . Wht. bl. 6, S. Aq. P. 1 Mexico . . 1848
gigantea 8 . . Blue . 6, S. Aq. P. 1 Australia . 1848
Lótus 4 . . . Pink . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Egypt . . 1802
micrantha . White . 8, S. Aq. P. 1 Gambia . . 1848
minor 5 . . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
nfida White . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Siberia . 1803
odorata . . . White . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1786
pubescens . White . 6, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1803
pygmæa . . . White . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 China . . 1805
reniformis . White . 7, G. Aq. P. 1 Carolina . 1823
rubra Red . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1803
rossa Pink . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1803
scutifolia 6 . . Blue . 8, S. Aq. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1792
stellata Blue . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 E. Indies . 1803
thermalis 7 . . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 1 Hungary . 1800
versicolor . Pnk. wt. 8, S. Aq. P. 1 Bengal . . 1807

NYMPHÆCÆ, or WATER-LILIES. These are all floating plants, with handsome flowers and large, mostly peltate, leaves. The common white water-lily (*N. alba*) and the yellow water-lily (*Niphar lutea*) are well-known examples. The *Victoria regia* belongs also to this order.

NYMPHÆALES consist of three orders of water-

lilies, viz., *Nymphaeaceæ*, *Cabombaceæ*, and *Nelumbiaceæ*.

NYSSA, *Linn.* Supposed to be from the name of a water-nymph, on account of the habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Alangiaceæ*. These trees are well suited for large shrubberies; they grow in any common soil, but prefer a damp situation, growing best

when planted on an island in a pond or river; they may be propagated by layers or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *N. aquatica*; 2, *N. capitata*; 3, *N. denticulata, tomentosa*; 4, *N. sylvatica*.
biflora 1 . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1739
candicans 2 . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1806
grandidentata 3 Green 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1735
villosa 4 . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1824

NYSSACEÆ. See *Alangiaceæ*.

O.

OAK. See *Quercus*.

OAK-CURRENTS, or SPANGLES, are formed on oak-leaves by the attacks of a small insect, called *Cynips quercus pedunculæ*.

OAK-GALLS are formed by the punctures of small insects (*Cynips*).

OAT-GRASS. See *Avena*.

OB is used in the composition of Latin technicals to indicate that the thing is inverted, as *obovate* is inversely *ovate*.

OBÆTUS, bottle-shaped.

OBCONICAL, inversely conical.

OBCORDATELY TWO-LOBED, inversely-cordate, with the indentation very deep, so as to appear of two lobes.

OBELISCÆRIA, *Cass.* From *obeliskos*, obelisk, in allusion to the elevated disk of the flower. See *Rudbeckia Drummôndii*.

OBERONIA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Two species of this remarkable genus have been figured in Lindley's splendid work, entitled—*Sertum Orchidaceum*, where he makes the following remarks:—"The genus *Oberonia* consists principally of small, fleshy-leaved epiphytes, inhabiting the branches of trees in the woods of India, and having the most tiny of flowers. Fourteen species have been described, only a part of which have been at present introduced to this country. The resemblance to insects and other animal forms, which have been perceived in the *Orchidaceæ* plants of Europe, and which have given rise to such names as *Fly Orchis*, &c., may be traced so plainly in the genus *Oberonia*, in every species, that it alone would furnish a magazine of new ideas for the grotesque pencil of a German admirer of the wild and preternatural. If the Brahmins had been botanists, one might fancy they took their doctrine of metempsychosis from these productions. In the genera *Oberonia* and *Drymōda*, Pythagoras would have found a living evidence of animals transmuted into plants." *Synonymes*: 1, *Cymbidium iridifolium*, *Malaxis ensiformis*.

acaulis . . . Yellow. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Bengal . . 1857
cylindrica . . . Green. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Manilla . . 1836
iridifolia 1 . . . Brown. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Ceylon . . 1840
longibracteata Green. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Bengal . . 1837
miniata . . . Vermil. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Singapore . 1840
recurva . . . Green. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Bombay . . 1838
Wightiana . . . Green. 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Madras . . 1837

OBESIA, *Haworth*. From *obesus*, fat; alluding

to the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is an interesting genus of little plants; sandy loam suits them, and young cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia geminata*; 2, *S. serrulata*.

decora . . . Yel. str. 3, G. Ev. S. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1795
geminata 1. Purple . 3, G. Ev. S. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1795
serrulata 2. Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1805

OBIDONE. See *Atriplex*.

OBLIQUELY-REPAND; a leaf having a margin undulated, and unequally and obliquely dilated, is said to be obliquely-repand.

OBLIQUELY-TRUNCATE, cut off in an oblique manner.

OBLONG, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a form between the two words, as oblong-elliptical, oblong-linear, and so on.

OBLONG-TRIQUETROUS, oblong and three-sided.

OB OVATE, } inversely egg-shaped, with the broad-
OB OVOID, } est end uppermost.

OB OVATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a shape between the two words, thus, obovate-spatulate, a shape between obovate and spatulate.

OB OVATE-CUNEATED, { between obovate and
OB OVATELY-WEDGE- { wedge-shaped, with the
SHAPED, { broadest end upper-
most.

OB SOLETE, hardly evident.

OB SOLETELY-TOOTHED, scarcely toothed.

OB TUSE-ANGLED, having blunt angles.

OB VOLUTE, having one part rolled on another.

ÔCA-QUÏNA. See *Ullucus tuberosa*.

OCCIDENTAL, coming from the west.

ÔCHNA, *Schreber*. From *ochne*, the Greek name of the wild pear-tree; there is some resemblance in the foliage. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnaceæ*. The species of this genus are very ornamental; they grow from six to eight, and *O. arborea* to twenty feet high. Sandy loam and peat mixed suits them, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. serrulata*, *O. natalitia*, *O. Delagoensis*, *Arbor-africana*, *Diporidium atropurpureum*, *O. arborea*; 2, *O. squarrosa*. See *Gômphia*.

arborea . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. 1832
atropurpurea 1 Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1816
lucida . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. 1819
mauritiana . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Maurit. 1822
multiflora . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Leone 1820
nitida . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1815
obtusata 2 . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1790

OCHNACEÆ, or **OCHNADS**, are small trees or undershrubs, neat in their growth, but with no beauty as regards flowers; they are principally natives of warm climates.

OCHRADENUS, *De Candolle*. From *ochros*, yellow, and *aden*, a gland; disk of flower. *Linn.* 13, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Resedaceæ*. For the culture of this pretty little plant, see *Reseda*.
baccatus . . . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. 1 Egypt . 1837

OCHRANTHE, *Lindley*. From *ochros*, yellow, and *anthos*, a flower; colour of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Hypericum*.
arguta . . . Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 China . 1820

ÖCHRO. See *Hibiscus esculentus*.

ÖCHROLEUCOUS, pale yellow, ochre-coloured.

OCHROMA, *Swartz*. From *ochros*, pale; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Interesting plants, attaining from twelve to twenty feet high; they grow best in sandy loam, and young plants are raised from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Lagopus . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . 1804
tomentosa . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer. . 1816

OCHROPTERIS, *J. Smith*. From *ochros*, yellow, and *pteris*, a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cheilanthes davallioides*.
pallens 1 . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies.

ÖCHROSIA, *Jussieu*. From *ochros*, pale; alluding to the wood. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A rather pretty shrub; for culture and propagation, see *Cérbera*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cérbera borbonica*.
borbonica 1 . . . Pa. yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Bourbon 1823

ÖCHRUS, *Persoon*. From *ochros*, yellow; on account of the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A pretty annual, of easy cultivation in any common garden soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pisum Öchrus*.
pallida 1 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Cl. A. 2 S. Eur.

OCHTHODIUM, *De Candolle*. From *ochthodes*, warted; alluding to the warted surface of the pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A plant of little beauty and very simple culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bunias ægyptiaca*, *Rapistrum ægyptiacum*.
ægyptiacum 1 . . . Yellow . 8, H. A. 2 Egypt . 1787

OCOTEA, *Kunth*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 11, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. For culture, see *Laurus*.
psychotrioides . . . Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Mexico 1823

OCOTE PINE OF MEXICO. See *Pinus Ocote*.

OCTÁNDRIA. The eighth class in the Linnæan system of botany, comprising plants with eight stamens.

OCTANDROUS, having eight stamens.

OCTOGYNOUS, having eight styles.

OCTOMERIA, *R. Brown*. From *okto*, eight, and *meris*, a part; in allusion to the pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are not of a very interest-

ing character; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*. See *Eria*.

<i>Baueri</i> . . .	Wht. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1 W. Indies .	1816
<i>cespitosa</i> . . .	Yellow	5, S. Epi.	Trinidad .	1836
<i>candida</i> . . .	White	5, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1836
<i>crassifolia</i> . . .	White	5, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1836
<i>diaphana</i> . . .	White	6, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1836
<i>gracilis</i> . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi.	Rio. Jan. .	1836
<i>graminifolia</i> . . .	Wht. yel.	5, S. Epi.	W. Ind. .	1793
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Pa. yel.	6, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1842
<i>lanceifolia</i> . . .	White	5, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1836
<i>serratifolia</i> . . .	White	10, S. Epi.	Rio. Jan. .	1826
<i>spicata</i> . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi.	Nej al .	1823
<i>teretifolia</i> . . .	Pa. yel.	3, S. Epi.	1 Brazil .	1836
<i>tridentata</i> . . .	Yellow	6, S. Epi.	Demerara .	

ÖCULUS CHRISTI. See *Inula Öculus Christi*.

ÖCYMUM, *Linn.* From *ozo*, a smell; alluding to the powerful scent of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Some of the species of *Ocimum*, or *Basil*, are much esteemed as herbs, and are of the simplest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. cristatum*; 2, *O. caryophyllatum*; 3, *O. thysiflorum*; 4, *O. cordifolium*; 5, *O. americanum*; 6, *O. grandiflorum*; 7, *O. montanum*; 8, *Plectranthus monachorum*; 9, *O. febrifugum*; 10, *Albica montana*. See *Becium*, *Lumnitzera*, and *Plectranthus*.

<i>ascendens</i> 1 . . .	White	8, H. Her.	P. 1 E. Ind. .	1822
<i>album</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1 E. Ind. .	1816
<i>basilicum</i> . . .	White	8, H.	A. 1 E. Ind. .	1548
<i>glabratum</i> 2 . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1½ E. Ind. .	1817
<i>pidsum</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1 E. Ind. .	1816
<i>thysiflorum</i> 3 . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1½ E. Ind. .	1806
<i>Böjeri</i> 4 . . .	White	7, S. Her.	P. 1½ Madagas .	1825
<i>cianum</i> 5 . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1 China .	1822
<i>filamentosum</i> 6 . . .	White	9, S. Ev.	S. 1½ Africa .	1802
<i>gratissimum</i> . . .	White	7, S. Ev.	S. 2 E. Ind. .	1751
<i>menthoides</i> . . .	White	7, S.	A. 1 E. Ind. .	1783
<i>micranthum</i> 7 . . .	Pa. pur.	7, H.	A. 1 S. Amer. .	1816
<i>minimum</i> . . .	White	7, H.	A. 1 Chile .	1573
<i>montanum</i> 10 . . .	White	6, H.	A. 1 W. Ind. .	1825
<i>sacinctum</i> 8 . . .	Purple	7, S.	A. 1 .	1768
<i>suave</i> . . .	White	8, S. Ev.	S. 2 Madagas .	1816
<i>viride</i> 9 . . .	Wht grn.	9, S. Ev.	S. 2 Africa .	1816

americanum, *cordifolium*, *grandiflorum*, *inodorum*, *pidsum*, *villosum*.

ODALLAM. See *Cérbera Odallam*.

ODONTARRHENA, *Meyer*. From *odous*, a tooth, and *arrhen*, a male; filaments. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. These pretty little plants may be successfully cultivated in a mixture of loam and peat; and increased by cuttings.

<i>Marschalliana</i> . . .	Yellow	5, H. De.	S. 4 Caucas. .	1827
<i>microphylla</i> . . .	Yellow	6, H. Ev.	Tr. 1 .	1832
<i>obovata</i> . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her.	P. 1 Altaia .	1830
<i>obtusifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	6, H. De.	S. 1 Siberia .	1812
<i>tortuosa</i> . . .	Yellow	6, H. Her.	P. 4 Hungy .	1827

ODONTITES. See *Bupleiurum Odontites*, *Bartsia Odontites*, and *Ceanopteris Odontites*.

ODONTOGLOSSUM, *Humboldt* and *Kunth*. From *odous*, a tooth, and *glossa*, a tongue; alluding to the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These plants are now in most collections, and are very handsome; the sepals and petals are generally blotched with brown and purple. They succeed well with the treatment given to *Oncidium*, and the like. *Synonymes*: 1, *Zygopetalum africanum*, *Cyrtocidium Bic-*

toniense; 2, *Oncidium hastatum*, *O. phylloclitum*; 3, *O. Ehrenbergii*, *O. acuminatum*. See *Brassia*, *Miltonia*, and *Oncidium*.

<i>anceps</i>	. Pur. y. lgr.	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1850
<i>angustatum</i>	. Wht. pur.	8, S. Epi.	1	Merida	. 1837
<i>apterum</i>	. Pink	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1848
<i>Bergamii</i>	. Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1835
<i>bicolor</i>	. Vio. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1848
<i>Bictioniense</i>	. Lil. grn.	4, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1837
<i>album 1</i>	. Brn. wht.	4, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1843
<i>rubrum</i>	. Brn. red.	4, S. Epi.	1	Oaxaca	. 1843
<i>brevifolium</i>	. Purple	8, S. Epi.	1	Loxa	
<i>candidum</i>	. White	7, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1840
<i>Cervantesii</i>	. Pink	6, S. Epi.	1	Oaxaca	. 1845
<i>citròsum</i>	. Yel. grn.	7, S. Epi.	1	Guayaquil	. 1840
<i>citrosimum</i>	. Lil. wht.	3, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1840
<i>Clowesii</i>	. Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	. 1840
<i>coerulescens</i>	. Wht. blue	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1846
<i>constrictum</i>	. Yel. br. gr.	1, S. Epi.	1	La Guayra	. 1841
<i>majus</i>	. Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi.	1	La Guayra	. 1843
<i>cordatum</i>	. Grn. brn.	7, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1837
<i>luteo-purpureum</i>	. Yl. pur. br.	12, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1837
<i>crispum</i>	. Yel. pur.	4, S. Epi.	3	Columbia	. 1844
<i>cristatum</i>	. Brn. spot	6, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1848
<i>cuspidatum</i>	. Grn. brn.	5, S. Epi.	1		
<i>densiflorum</i>	. Yel. red.	3, S. Ter.	1	Tanja	. 1845
<i>diterum</i>	. Wht. pur.	1, S. Epi.	1	Tolima	. 1815
<i>divaricatum</i>	. Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Merida	. 1846
<i>Egertonii</i>	. White	4, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1840
<i>Ehrenbergii</i>	. Wht. pur.	6, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1842
<i>epidendroides</i>	. Yel. pur.	11, S. Epi.	1	N. Granada	. 1840
<i>erosum</i>	. Yellow	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
<i>Galeottianum</i>	. White	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1843
<i>Ghiesbreghtianum</i>	. Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1856
<i>gracile</i>	. Dull brn.	6, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1845
<i>grande</i>	. Varieg.	12, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1832
<i>labello-albo</i>	. Yel. wht.	12, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1822
<i>Hallii</i>	. Yel. pur.	11, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1840
<i>hastatum 2</i>	. Grn. red.	9, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1840
<i>hastilobum</i>	. Grn. pur.	8, S. Epi.	1	St. Martha	. 1841
<i>Inseleyi</i>	. Br. yel. or.	7, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1840
<i>ixioides</i>	. Yellow	6, S. Epi.	1	N. Grenada	. 1845
<i>lacerum</i>	. Yel. brn.	9, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1851
<i>leve</i>	. Wht. vio.	6, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1841
<i>longifolium</i>	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1846
<i>luteo-purpureum</i>	. Yel. pur.	2, S. Epi.	2	Quindia	. 1848
<i>maculatum</i>	. Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi.	2	Mexico	. 1838
<i>maxillare</i>	. Yellow	12, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1847
<i>megalopium</i>	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nivada	. 1845
<i>membranaceum</i>	. Rose	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1843
<i>myanthum</i>	. Yellow	7, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1845
<i>nebulosum</i>	. Yel. br.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
<i>nevium</i>	. Wt. or. yl.	8, S. Epi.	1	C. Amer.	. 1846
<i>majus</i>	. Wt. cr. ro.	8, S. Epi.	1	N. Grenada	. 1846
<i>odoratum</i>	. Yel. red.	7, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nivada	. 1845
<i>pardinum</i>	. Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1850
<i>Pescadoreae</i>	. White red	4, S. Epi.	2	N. Grenada	. 1851
<i>pulchellum</i>	. Wht. yel.	6, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1839
<i>pygmaum</i>	. Pa. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	. 1840
<i>retisum</i>	. Dp. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1846
<i>revolutum</i>	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Popayan	. 1848
<i>rigidum</i>	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1818
<i>roseum</i>	. Rose	9, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. 1851
<i>Rossii 3</i>	. Wht. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1839
<i>rubescens</i>	. White red	8, S. Epi.	1	Nicarag.	. 1849
<i>stellatum</i>	. Wht. grn.	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1839
<i>Warneri</i>	. Yel. crim.	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1844
<i>purpuratum</i>	. Purp. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	. 1845

ODONTOLOMA, *J. Smith*. From *odous*, a tooth, and *loma*, an edge. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Davallia Boryana*; 2, *Lindsaea tenuifolia*.

Boryanum 1. Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
pulchellum. Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon
tenuifolium 2. Brown. 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies

CECÉOCLEADES, *Lindley*. From *oikeo*, to inhabit, and *klados*, a branch. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. These are fine plants, well deserving a place in every collection; for culture and propagation, see *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Angræcum falcatum*; 2, *A. maculatum*. See *Angræcum*.

falcata 1. . White . 4, S. Epi. 1 China . . 1815
maculata 2. . Ro. wht. 10, S. Epi. 1 Africa . . 1819

ÆDERA, *Crantz*. In honour of George Æder, a Danish professor of botany at Copenhagen. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A pretty genus, succeeding in sandy loam, mixed with a little peat, and propagated in sand, or sandy soil, under a glass.

aliæna. . . Yellow . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1829
prolifera. . Yellow . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789

ÆDIPIDIUM. See *Gymnostomum Griffithsianum*.

ENANTHE, *Lamarck*. From *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower; odour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. These plants are mostly uninteresting, and of simple culture in any common soil. The juice of the leaves and stem of *Æ. crocata* is a violent poison for man and animals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æ. gymnorhiza*; 2, *Æ. approximata*; 3, *involutocrata*; 4, *Æ. australis*; 5, *Æ. virgata*; 6, *Æ. glauca*—*apiifolia*, *crocata*, *fistulosa*, *fluviatilis*, *globulosa*, *inæbrians*, *interupta*, *Lachenalii* 1, *L. approximata* 2, *L. involutocrata* 3, *nodiflora*, *peucedanifolia*, *phellandrium*, *pimpinelloides*, *p. chærophyllloides* 4, *p. pimpinellæfolia* 5, *prolifera*, *silafolia* 6, *tenuifolia*.

ENOCARPUS, *Martius*. From *oinos*, wine, and *karpos*, fruit; wine obtained from the fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. A fine palm, attaining fifty feet in height, thriving in any rich mould in a strong humid heat, and increased from suckers.

Batavia. . Pale yellow 5, S. Palm. 50 S. Amer. . 1820

ENOPHIA. See *Berchemia* and *Zizyphus*.

ENOTHERA, *Linn.* From *oinos*, wine, and *thera*, a catching; the roots of *Æ. biennis* were formerly taken after meals as incentives to wine-drinking. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceae*. The Evening Primroses form a genus of truly beautiful plants, well suited for ornamenting flower-borders; they will grow in any common garden soil. The perennial species are increased by dividing the plants at the roots, by seeds, and by cuttings. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds merely require to be sown in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æ. spectabilis*; 2, *Æ. ambigua*; 3, *Æ. suaveolens*; 4, *Æ. concinna*; 5, *Æ. hirta*; 6, *Æ. alata*; 7, *Æ. striata*; 8, *Æ. undulata*; 9, *Æ. pinnatifida*; 10, *Æ. minima*; 11, *Æ. rhizocarpa*; 12, *Æ. bistorta Veitchiana*, *Æ. heterophylla*, *Holostigma Böttæ Veitchii*. See *Godéria*.

acaulis. . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1821
albicans. . Whitish . 6, H. B. 2 Peru . 1823
albicaulis. . White . 6, H. B. 1 N. Amr. 1811
amæna. . Purple . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amr. 1825
anisoloba. . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Chiloe . 1828
biennis. . Yel. . 7, H. B. 4 N. Amr. 1829
bifrons. . Purple . 6, H. B. 1 Texas . 1835

caespitosa	. White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1811
campylo-	} Crim. or.	7, H. Her.	P. 1	
carpa				
cheiranthi-	} Yel.	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 1 Chile	. 1823
folia				
clavata	. White	. 7, H.	A. 1 Mexico.	1827
corymbosa 1.	. Yel.	. 9, H.	B. 2 Mexico.	1816
cruciata	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 N. Amr.	1824
decumbens	. Purple	. 8, H.	A. 1 Califm.	1827
densiflora	. Purple	. 8, H.	A. 3 Califm.	1830
dentata	. Yel.	. 7, H.	A. 1 Peru	. 1818
Drummondii	. Yel.	. 8, F. Her.	P. 1 Texas	. 1833
elata	. Pa. yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 Mexico.	1826
erosa	. Ctrn. col.	. 7, H.	B. 1 C. G. H.	1828
Frastri	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1811
variegata	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 Gardens	
fruticosa	. Yel.	. 8, H. Her.	P. 2 N. Amr.	1737
ambigua 2.	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1813
indica	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 India	. 1839
gauroides	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 3	1810
glauca	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 2 N. Amr.	1812
variegata	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 Gardens	
globularis	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 3	1824
gracilis	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1	1833
grandiflora 3	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 N. Amr.	1778
laeviflora 4.	. Purple	. 7, H.	A. 1 Florida.	1824
hybrida	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1813
inchana	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 N. Amr.	1820
Lamarckiana	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1	
Lindleyi	. Purple	. 8, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1826
linearis	. Yel.	. 6, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1822
longiflora	. Yel.	. 8, H.	B. 3 B. Ayres	1776
macrocarpa	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1811
nuda	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 N. Amr.	1823
microantha 5.	. Yel.	. 6, H.	A. 1 Califm.	1823
missouriensis 6.	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1818
mollissima	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 1 B. Ayrs.	1732
muricata	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 3 N. Amr.	1789
nervosa	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 2	1827
nocturna 7.	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 C. G. H.	1790
Nuttallii	. White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1811
odorata 8.	. Yel.	. 6, H.	B. 2 S. Amr.	1790
palida	. Whit. red.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 America	1826
parviflora	. Yel.	. 6, H.	B. 3 N. Amr.	1757
pubescens	. White	. 7, H.	B. 1 S. Amr.	1825
pinula	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1757
purpurea	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1794
Purshii 9.	. White	. 7, H.	A. 2 N. Amr.	1811
pusilla	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1817
quadrivul-	} Pink	. 9, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1826
nera				
Romanzovii	. Purple	. 7, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1817
rosea	. Pink	. 6, F. Her.	P. 1 Peru	. 1783
roseo alba	. Red wht.	. 5, H.	A. 1 Nepal	. 1827
salicifolia	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2	1824
Sellowii	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 2 M. Video	1831
serotina	. Yel.	. 9, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1820
serrulata	. Yel.	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1824
Simsiiana	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 3 Mexico.	1816
sinuata	. Yel.	. 7, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1770
minima 10.	. Yel.	. 7, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1825
speciosa	. White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1821
major	. White	. 7, H. Her.	P. 3 N. Amr.	
striata	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 1	1822
stricta	. Yel.	. 6, H.	A. 1	1822
taxanacifolia	. White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1 Peru	1825
tonella	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 Chile	1822
tonnifolia	. Purple	. 8, H.	A. 1 Chile	1828
tetragona	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1 N. Amr.	1820
tetraptera	. White	. 7, H.	A. 1 Mexico.	1796
triloba 11.	. Yel.	. 6, H.	A. 1 N. Amr.	1822
Veitchiana 12	. Pur. cri.	. 7, H.	A. 1 Califm.	
villosa	. Yel.	. 7, H.	B. 2 C. G. H.	1791
vinifera	. Purple	. 7, H.	A. 1 Califm.	1826
virgata	. Pur. wht.	. 7, H.	A. 1 Peru	. 1823

OFFICIAL, anything sold in shops.

OGEEHEE-LIME. See *Ngssa candicans*.

OGHEE PLUM. See *Spodias*.

ODIUM, *Link.* From *oon*, an egg, and *eidos*, resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Botrylaceæ*. The species of this genus grow on decayed wood, and the leaves of various plants

—*erysiphoides*, *fructigenum*, *falsum*, *leucocœnum*.

OFLEUS. See *Narcissus*.

OIL-NUT. See *Hamiltônia*.

OIL OF BEN is procured from the seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma*.

OIL OF CAMPHOR is procured from the roots of various species of cinnamon.

OIL OF CLOVES is obtained from the leaves of various species of cinnamon.

OIL OF ROSES is obtained by the distillation of rose-buds and flowers.

OIL-SEED. See *Verbesina sativa*.

OLEY GRAIN. See *Sesamum*.

OLEY PALM. See *Elais*.

OLACACEÆ, or OLACADS. A small order consisting of shrubs, chiefly natives of the East Indies, New Holland, and Africa. The wood of *Heisteria coccinea* has been supposed to be the partridge-wood, but this appears to be incorrect.

OLAX. Named by Linnæus from *olax*, a furrow; but how applied to this genus we are not informed. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Olacaceæ*. Ornamental climbers of simple culture in loam and peat; and young plants may be raised from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

imbricata . White . 12, S. Ev. Cl. 8 E. Ind. . 1820
scandens . White . 12, S. Ev. Cl. 8 E. Ind. . 1820

OLBIA. See *Lavatera Olbia*.

OLDENLANDIA, *Linn.* In memory of H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope in 1695. *Linn.* 4, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Interesting under-shrubs, growing in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spermacoce biflora*; 2, *Hedyotis diffusa*; 3, *H. herbacea*; 4, *H. ramosissima*; 5, *H. umbellata*.

biflora . . . Purple . 6, S. A. 1 E. Indies 1816
capensis . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. 1824
corymbosa . . . White . 6, H. A. 1 Jamaica. 1739
Deppeana . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico. 1835
diffusa 2 . . . White . 7, S. A. 1 E. Indies 1818
herbacea 3 . . . White . 6, S. A. 1 E. Indies 1816
lactea . . . Yel. . 6, S. A. 1 E. Indies 1816
ramosissima 4 . . . White . 6, S. A. 1 E. Indies 1816
umbellata 5 . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1792

OLD-MAN'S-BEARD. See *Geropogon*.

OLEA, *Linn.* From *elaia*, olive. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Olacaceæ*. The Olive is a very important genus of plants, on account of the oil, &c., which is obtained, chiefly from some of the varieties of *O. europæa*. They are also much admired for the fragrance of their flowers, which renders them worthy of a place in every collection. They grow well in loam and peat; ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. They may also be increased by grafting on the common privet. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. undulata*; 2, *Phillyrea robusta*; 3, *O. europæa*.

americana . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Amer. 1753
arbores . . . White . 8, G. Ev. T. 20 . 1825
capensis . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1730
undulata 1 . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1730
cœrua . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Mauritius 1816
dioica . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Indies 1818
emarginata . . . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 40 Madagasc. 1825

<i>excelsa</i> . . .	White	. 5, G. Ev. T. 15	Madeira . 1784
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Yel.	. 7, G. Ev. S. 6	China . 1771
<i>lácea</i> . . .	White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 20	I. France . 1819
<i>Oleaster</i> . . .	White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 6	Portugal . 1821
<i>paniculata</i> . . .	White	. 7, G. Ev. T. 10	N. Hol. . 1825
<i>robusta</i> 2 . . .	White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 12	Sylhet . 1824
<i>Roxburghiana</i> . . .	White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 15	E. Indies . 1820
<i>sativa</i> 3 . . .	White	. 8, H. Ev. T. 12	S. Eur. . 1570
<i>buxifolia</i> . . .	White	. 7, F. Ev. S. 12	S. Eur. .
<i>ferruginea</i> . . .	White	. 7, F. Ev. T. 12	S. Eur. .
<i>latifolia</i> . . .	White	. 7, F. Ev. T. 12	S. Eur. .
<i>longifolia</i> . . .	White	. 7, F. Ev. T. 12	S. Eur. .
<i>obliqua</i> . . .	White	. 7, F. Ev. T. 12	S. Eur. .
<i>verrucosa</i> . . .	White	. 4, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. . 1814

OLEA. See *Norðhia*.

OLEACEÆ, or OLIVES. Trees and shrubs resembling jasmine-worts, nearly all natives of temperate climates. The common olive (*Olea europæa*) and the privet (*Ligustrum*), the ash (*Fraxinus*) and the lilac (*Syringa*) may be cited as examples.

OLEAGINOUS, having the qualities of oil.

OLEANDER. See *Nerium*.

OLEÁNDRA, Cav. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes:* 1, *Ophiopteris verticillata*; 2, *Aspidium Wallichii*, *Neuronia asplenoides*.

<i>articulata</i> . . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1½	India . 1837
<i>Cumingii</i> . . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	I. Luzon
<i>neriiformis</i> 1 . . .	Yellow	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies
<i>nodosa</i> . . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Her. P. 1½	E. Indies . 1840
<i>Wallichii</i> 2 . . .	Yellow	. 5, S. Her. P. 1½	Nepaul .

OLEÁRIA, De *Candolle*. From *olea*, olive. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of easy culture, growing in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated by division of the roots. *Synonyme:* 1, *Eurghia Gunniana*.

<i>dentata</i> . . .	White	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . 1793
<i>Gunniana</i> 1 . . .	Wh. yel.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	V. D. L. . 1820
<i>pannosa</i> . . .	Wh. yel.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	S. Austral. . 1850
<i>phlogopappa</i> . . .	White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4	V. D. L. . 1827
<i>stellulata</i> . . .	White	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	V. D. L. . 1823

OLEASTER. See *Elæagnus*.

OLERACEOUS, esculent, eatable.

OLFERIA, Radde. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes:* 1, *Polybotrya corcovadense*.

<i>cervina</i> 1 . . .	Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. ¾	W. Indies . 1840
<i>corcovadensis</i> . . .	Brown	. 5, S. Her. P. ¾	Brazil . 1837

OLÍBANUM-TREE. See *Boswellia*.

OLIGOCÁRFUS. See *Osteospermum*.

OLÍFIA, De *Candolle*. *Linn.* Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Greenhouse shrubs, with obovate obtuse leaves, and small axillary clusters of whitish or greenish flowers. The fruit is dull reddish green, not unlike that of the Hawthorn when in an unripe state. The species are of little interest in cultivation.

<i>acuminata</i> . . .	Pa. grn.	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1841
<i>capensis</i> . . .	Greenish	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. .
<i>cymosa</i> . . .	White	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1812

OLIVE. See *Olea*.

OLIVE-BARK-TREE. See *Bacida*.

OLIVÉRIA, Ventenat. In honour of M. G. L. Olivier, a celebrated French naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of little interest; the seed should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and afterwards transplanted.

<i>decumbens</i> . . .	Purple	. 6, H. Tr. A. 1	Bagdad . 1816
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OLIVE-WOOD. See *Elæodendron*.

OLUSÁTRUM. See *Smérnium*.

OLYNTIA, Lindley. From *olynthos*, signifying an unripe fig. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. An ornamental species; for culture and propagation, see *Mýrtus*. *Synonyme:* 1, *Mýrtus disticha*.

<i>disticha</i> 1 . . .	White	. 5, S. Ev. T. 2	Jamaica . 1793
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OLÝRA, *Linn.* The name of a kind of grain mentioned by the Greek authors. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Worthless plants, of easy cultivation. *Synonyme:* 1, *O. paniculata*—*latifolia* 1, *pauciflora*.

OMALÁNTHEs, Adrien *Jussieu*. From *homalos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A pretty stove shrub, cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated from ripened cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

<i>populifolia</i> . . .	White	. 8, S. Ev. S. 6	N. Hol. . 1825
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OMALOTHÉCA. See *Gnaphalium*.

OMIME-PLANT. See *Plectranthus ternatus*.

OMMATÓDIUM, Lindley. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A pretty little orchid, with the habit of *Ophrys*, and which requires just the same treatment. *Synonymes:* 1, *Ophrys volucris*, *Pterygódium atratum*.

<i>volucris</i> . . .	Yellow	. 6, F. Ter. ¾	C. G. H. . 1797
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OMPHÁLEA, *Linn.* From *omphalos*, navel; umbilicated anthers. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Interesting trees, from twelve to twenty feet high, cultivated in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

<i>diandra</i> . . .	Apetal	. 6, S. Ev. T. 12	W. Ind. . 1820
<i>diversifolia</i> . . .	Apetal	. 6, S. Ev. T. 12	Cuba . . 1823
<i>triandra</i> . . .	Apetal	. 6, S. Ev. T. 12	Jamaica . 1763

OMPHALÓBIUM, Gærtner. From *omphalos*, a navel, and *lobos*, a pod. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants; for culture and propagation, see *Schötia*. *Synonymes:* 1, *Cinnarus africanus*; 2, *C. asiaticus*, *Rhus Raddelijavel*; 3, *Schötia latifolia*.

<i>africanum</i> 1 . . .	Pa. red	. 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Guinea . 1822
<i>indicum</i> 2 . . .	Pa. red	. 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Ceylon . 1830
<i>Schötia</i> 3 . . .	Purple	. 6, S. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H. . 1810

OMPHALÓDES, Tournefort. From *omphalos*, the navel, and *eidos*, like; the fruit resembles the navel; whence the genus has been called Venus's Navel-wort. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. These plants are very elegant border-flowers, and of the easiest culture. The perennial kinds grow well under the shade of trees and shrubs, and are increased by division. The seed of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes:* 1, *Cynoglossum brassicæfolium*; 2, *C. limifolium*; 3, *C. nitidum*; 4, *C. scorpioides*; 5, *Anchusa sempervirens*; 6, *C. omphalodes*.

<i>amplexicaulis</i> 1 . . .	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . 1823
<i>intermedia</i> . . .	Blue	. 4, H. B. 1	Arabia . 1836
<i>limifolia</i> 2 . . .	White	. 7, H. A. 1	Portugal . 1743
<i>littoralis</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. A. 1	France . 1826
<i>myosotoides</i> . . .	Brush	. 9, F. Her. P. 1½	Russia . 1838
<i>nitidum</i> 3 . . .	White	. 5, H. Her. P. 2	Portugal . 1812
<i>scorpioides</i> 4 . . .	Blue	. 7, H. Tr. A. 1	Bohemia . 1825

sempervirens 5 Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., rubbish
verna 0 . . . Blue . 3, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. 1833

ONAGRACEÆ, ONAGRADS, or EVENING PRIM-ROSES, are an assemblage of shrubs, herbaceous plants, and annuals, of which the well-known evening primrose (*Enothëra*) and fuchsia are examples of their general character.

ONCIDIUM, Swartz. Derived from *ogkos*, a tumour; the plants belonging to this genus have warts, tumours, or other excrescences at the base of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an extensive and very handsome genus of plants, every one of which is highly deserving a place in every collection. *O. papilio* bears a striking resemblance to a butterfly on the wing. *O. altissimum* throws up from fifteen to twenty flower-spikes, producing as many as two thousand flowers, the colour of which is yellow, spotted with brown, and there is the splendid *O. lanceanum*, one of the most prized in this valuable genus; but to particularise, where all are remarkable either for the beauty or the singularity of the flowers, would be invidious. The large-leaved kinds do best when grown in rustic baskets, which can readily be suspended from the rafters of the house; the basket should be made of small pieces of oak nailed together, or holes may be bored, and a piece of strong wire run through near the end of each, and fastened at the bottom. Some moss and rotten wood should be placed in the bottom previous to putting the plant in, in doing which, care must be taken not to insert the plant too deep. Moss and rotten wood must surround the roots of the plant, but should not on any account be raised higher than the roots of the leaves, or they will be liable to damp off. The small-growing kinds, as *O. iridifolium*, should be fastened on wood, and treated as the *Burlingtonias*. The other kinds, as *O. papilio* and *O. altissimum*, require to be potted similarly to the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. juncifolium*; 2, *Cyrtorchilus volubilis*; 3, *Leorchilus sanguinolentus*; 4, *O. aurodum*; 5, *C. flexuosum*; 6, *Odontoglossum phyllorchilum*; 7, *O. roseum*, *Henchmanni*; 8, *Oncidium incarrum*; 9, *O. bicornatum*; 10, *O. gallopavinum*; 11, *Cyrtorchilus undulatum*. See *Leorchilus* and *Miltônia*.

altissimum . . . Yel. brn. . . 3, S. Epi. 3 Panama. 1793
amictum . . . Yel. pur. . . 4, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1845
luteum . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1847
ampliatum . . . Yellow. . . 3, S. Epi. 2 Panama. 1793
majus . . . Yellow. . . 3, S. Epi. 2 Guatmal. 1840
ascendens . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1837
barbatum . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1818
Barkeri . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1840
Batemianum . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1838
Baërti . . . Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1
bicallosum . . . Yel. crim. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Panama. 1542
bicolor . . . Yellow. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1842
bicornutum . . . Yel. spot. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Rio Jan. 1830
bifolium . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, S. Epi. 2 M. Video. 1811
pallidum . . . Yel. pur. . . 7, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1843
candidum . . . White . . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1843
carinatum . . . Brn. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Xalapa. 1838
carthaginense . . . Olive . . . 5, S. Epi. 3 Carthage. 1791
Cavendishii . . . Yellow. . . 5, S. Epi. 3 Guatmal. 1836
Cebolléti 1 Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 W. Ind. 1825

ciliatum . . . Yel. red . . 1, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1818
citrinum . . . Yellow. . . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Trinidad. 1833
concolor . . . Lemon. . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Organ M. 1837
confragdum . . . Straw . . 7, S. Epi. 3 Mexico. 1837
cordatum . . . Brn. yel. . . 7, S. Epi. 1 Peru . .
cornigerum . . . Yellow. . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1829
corynephorum 2 } Wht. rose. 8, S. Epi. 1 Peru . .
crispum . . . Orange. . . 6, S. Epi. 3 Brazil. 1831
luteum . . . Yellow. . . 5, S. Epi. 3 Organ M. 1838
pallidum . . . Pale brn. . . 5, S. Epi. 3 Brazil. 1809
occulatum 3 Red pur. . . 2, S. Epi. 1½ Quindia. 1848
cirtum . . . Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1847
deltoidum . . . Yellow. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Lima. 1836
Devonianum . . . Yel. grn. . . 1, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1836
digitatum . . . Grn. wht. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1850
divaricatum . . . Yel. brn. . . 12, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1826
cupreum . . . Yel. copr. 12, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1836
Donianum . . . Yel. brn. . . 11, S. Epi. 2 Guatmal. 1836
ensatum . . . Yel. brn. . . 1, S. Epi. 1½ Guatmal. 1842
excavatum 4 Yellow. . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1840
falcipetalum . . . Brown . . 8, S. Epi. 6 Merida. 1840
fiabelliferum . . . Brn. pur. . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1843
flexuosum 5 Yellow. . . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1818
majus . . . Yellow. . . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil. 1839
Forbesii . . . Scar. yel. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Organ M. 1837
Forkelii . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1844
gallopavinum Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1844
gracile . . . Yellow. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1850
guttatum . . . Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica. 1838
fulgens . . . Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica. 1838
majus . . . Yel. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Jamaica. 1838
hematochilum . . . Yel. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. 2 N. Gren. 1846
halteratum . . . Yellow. . . 2, S. Epi. 1 Marqueta. 1840
Harrisonianum . . . Yellow. . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1837
Hartwegii . . . Yel. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1850
hastatum 6 Brn. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1840
Henchmanni Pale rose . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1839
hians . . . Brn. yel. . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1837
incarrum 7 Yel. red . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1838
incarrum 8 Red wht. . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Mexico. 1854
Isleayi . . . Dark brn. . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Mexico. 1840
intermedium Orange . . 6, S. Epi. 2 Cuba . . 1837
ionosonum . . . Yellow. . . 8, S. Epi. 1½
iridifolium . . . Yellow. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1835
Karwinskii . . . Yel. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Oaxaca. 1850
lacerum . . . Yellow. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Panama. 1844
Lanceanum . . . Grn. pur. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1834
majus . . . Grn. pur. . . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Guiana. 1836
Lemonianum Yel. spot. . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Havannah. 1836
leucochilum . . . Wht. red . . 8, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1835
Lindeni . . . Yel. pur. . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1840
linguiforme . . . Yel. rose . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Merida. 1840
longifolium . . . Yel. brn. . . 3, S. Epi. 2 Mexico. 1840
longipes . . . Yel. brn. . . 6, S. Epi. 2 Brazil. 1848
loxense . . . Yel. brn. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Loxa . .
lunatum . . . Orange . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Demerara. 1836
luridum . . . Olive . . . 8, S. Epi. 2 Jamaica. 1822
guttatum . . . Yel. red . . 5, S. Epi. 2 Jamaica .
macrantherum . . . Grn. pur. . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1840
maizefolium . . . Yel. red . . 8, S. Epi. 2 Sr. Nevada. 1840
microchilum . . . Wht. crim. . 9, S. Epi. 1½ Guatema. 1833
monoceras . . . Yellow. . . 1, S. Epi. 2 Rio Jan. 1839
nanum . . . White . . . 8, S. Epi. 1 LaGuayr. 1842
nebulosum . . . Yellow. . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Guatmal. 1840
nigratum . . . Crim. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. 1½ Guiana. 1848
oblongatum . . . Yellow. . . 7, S. Epi. 1½ Guatmal. 1844
olivaceum . . . Grn. yel. . . 8, S. Epi. 1 LaGuayr. 1839
ornithorhynchum . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Epi. 2 Mexico. 1826
pachyphyllum . . . Yel. red . . 1, S. Epi. 2 Mexico. 1839
pallidum . . . Pa. ro. yel. . 1, S. Epi. 1 N. Gren. 1846
panchrysium . . . Yellow. . . 9, S. Epi. 2 Trinidad. 1823
papilio . . . Yel. pur. . . 6, S. Epi. 2 Trinidad. 1823
limbatum . . . Cr. br. yel. . 10, S. Epi. 1½ Trinidad. 1842
pectorale . . . Brn. crim. . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1842
pelicanum . . . Yellow. . . 10, S. Epi. 2 Mexico. 1839
rubescens . . . Brn. yel. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1847
pergameum . . . Yellow. . . 8, S. Epi. 2 Guatmal. 1839
phymatochilum . . . Wht. yel. . 4, S. Epi. 2 Brazil. 1844

pinellianum.	Brn. red.	10, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1841
planifolium.	Yellow.	8, S. Epi. 1½	Brazil.	1848
phibes 9.	Grn. red.	4, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1824
flavescens.	Red. yel.	10, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1839
pulchellum.	Wht. spot.	5, S. Epi. 3	Jamaica.	1826
pulvinatum.	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi. 3	Brazil.	1836
pumilum.	Yellow.	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1824
pallidum.	Pa. yel.	5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1840
ramosum.	Pale.	3, S. Epi. 1	Guatmal.	1838
runiferum.	Yellow.	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1838
major.	Yellow.	8, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1838
reflexum.	Yellow.	10, S. Epi. 1	Mexico.	1836
retusum.	Yel. brn.	7, S. Epi. 1	Peru.	1850
roseum.	Rose.	3, S. Epi. 1	Hondurs.	1839
pallidum.	Pa. rose.	3, S. Epi. 1	Hondurs.	1839
Russellianum.	Pur. grn.	6, S. Epi. 1	Rio Jan.	1835
sanguineum.	Stra. crim.	8, S. Epi. 1	La Guayr.	
sarcodes.	Yl. red. wt.	8, S. Epi. 1½	Brazil.	1848
Schlimii.	Yel. brn.	11, S. Epi. 1½	C. Amer.	1848
serpens.	Yel. brn.	6, S. Epi. 1	Peru.	1850
serotum.	Ol. yel.	6, S. Epi. 1	Peru.	1851
sessile.	Yellow.	6, S. Epi. 1	St. Marth.	1848
Sinneri.	Yellow.	8, S. Epi. 1½		
sphaecelatum.	Yel. brn.	2, S. Epi. 2	Mexico.	1840
grandiflorum.	Yel. brn.	2, S. Epi. 2	Mexico.	1838
sphegiferum.	Brn. yel.	3, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1844
spilopterum 10.	Yellow.	2, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1844
stramineum.	Straw.	9, S. Epi. 2	Ver. Cruz.	1837
suave.	Yellow.	4, S. Epi. 1	Mexico.	1835
superbiens.	Brn. yel.	8, S. Epi. 1	N. Gren.	1847
Suttoni.	Brn. yel.	8, S. Epi. 1	Mexico.	1842
Taylorii.	Brown.	7, S. Epi. 2	Mexico.	1837
tenu.	Brn. yel.	10, S. Epi. 1	Guatmla.	1841
rubro-luteum.	Yel. red.	5, S. Epi. 1	Guatmal.	1841
tetrapetalum.	Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi. 1	Jamaica.	1824
tricolor.	Yel. wht.	4, S. Epi. 1½	Jamaica.	1843
trifurcatum.	Brn. yel.	5, S. Epi. 1	Peru.	
trilingue.	Yellow.	4, S. Epi. 2	Peru.	1848
triquetrum.	Wht. pur.	9, S. Epi. 1	Jamaica.	1793
triliferum.	Brn. yel.	9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil.	1838
umbrosus.	Grn. pur.	6, S. Epi. 1	N. Gren.	
undulatum 11.	Brn. yel.	8, S. Epi. 1	N. Gren.	
unicorne.	Pa. yel.	6, S. Epi. 1	Rio Jan.	
uniflorum.	Brn. yel.	11, S. Epi. 1	Organ M.	1841
unguiculatum.	Yellow.	10, S. Epi. 3	Mexico.	1846
urophyllum.	Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi. 3	Brazil.	1840
varicosum.	Grn. yel.	8, S. Epi. 1½	Brazil.	1849
variegatum.	Yellow.	7, S. Epi. 2	W. Ind.	1824
viperinum.	Pa. yel.	4, S. Epi. 2	Jamaica.	
volubile.	Yel. brn.	12, S. Epi. 2	Brazil.	
Wentworthianum.	Yel. crim.	3, S. Epi. 2	Mexico.	1839
Wrayae.	Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi. 2	Guatmal.	1838

ONCORHYNCHUS, *Fischer and Meyer*. Derived from *onkos*, tumour, and *rhynchus*, beak; alluding to the lip. Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. The seed of this plant may be sown in any common garden soil.

tenuis . . . H. B. . . 1837

ONCOSPÉRMA, *Blume*. From *onkos*, a hook, and *sperma*, a seed. The seeds are hooked. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaeae*. Only one species of this genus is yet introduced: it is an elegant plant, requiring to be grown in rich soil and a damp situation in the stove, and treated like other stove palms.

filamentosum . Straw . 5, S. Palm. 60 India . 1840

ONE-BERRY. See *Páris*.

ONION. See *Allium Cepa*.

ONITES. See *Origanum Onites*.

ONOBROMA, *De Candolle*. From *onos*, an ass, and *broma*, food; favourite food of the ass. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by cuttings, divisions,

or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Carthamus arborescens*; 2, *C. cœruleus*; 3, *C. cynaroides*; 4, *C. glauca*; 5, *C. leucocaulis*. See *Brólera*, *Carlóvia*, and *Heraclántha*.

arborescens 1 Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Spain . 1731
cœruleum 2. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1640
cynaroides 3. White . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus 1820
glauca 4 . Purple . 7, H. A. 1½ Tauria . 1817
leucocaulon 5 White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Greece . 1800

ONOBRYCHIS, *Tournefort*. From *onos*, an ass, and *brycho*, to gnaw; plants grateful to the ass. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. All the species of Saintfoin are very showy, and well suited for ornamenting rock-work or flower-borders. The herbaceous kinds grow best in pots, in a mixture of chalk, sand, and loam; they succeed best when raised from seed, which should be sown where the plants are to remain. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum album*; 2, *H. caput-galli*; 3, *O. orientalis*; 4, *H. crista-galli*; 5, *O. picta*; 6, *Hedysarum Onobrychis*; 7, *H. saxatile*; 8, *H. radiatum*, *H. Buxbaumii*. See *Astragalus*, *Onobrychis*, and *Eleiditis*.

regidentata. Red. . 6, H. A. 1 Levant . 1823
alba 1 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary . 1804
arenaria . . . Red. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1818
caput galli 2. Flesh . 7, H. A. 1½ France . 1731
carpatia . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Carpat. . 1818
conferta . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia . 1817
cornuta 3. Red. . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Caucasus . 1816
crista-galli 4. Flesh . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1710
echinata . . . Flesh . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Calabria . 1831
Fontanessii . Red. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Tunis . 1820
foveolata . . . Violet . 6, H. A. 1 Sicily . 1828
glabra . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria . 1816
gracilis . . . Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Podolia . 1820
heterophylla. Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1836
incurvata . . . Rose . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . 1826
marocitica . Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1820
Michauxii 5. Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . 1820
montana . . . Purple . 7, H. De. Tr. 3 S. Eur. . 1817
Pallásii . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia . 1820
petraea . . . Wt. red. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1818
procumbens. Purple . 7, H. De. Tr. 3 Iberia . 1819
ptolemaica . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Egypt . 1816
radiata 8 . . Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Iberia . 1818
sativa 6 . . Pa. pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. pastures
saxatilis 7 . . Li. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1790
supina . . . Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Switzerl. 1819
tanaitica . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1817

ONOCLEA, *Linn.* From *onos*, a vessel, and *kleio*, to inclose; referring to the apparent capsules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. These plants grow well in loam and peat, or on rock-work; they are increased by dividing at the roots, or by seeds. See *Lomaria*.

obtusilobata Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812
sensibilis . Brown . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Virginia . 1799

ONONIS, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *onemi*, to delight; some of these plants are said to be grateful to asses. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. All the plants belonging to this genus are of easy cultivation, and several of them are rather handsome when in flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *hircina*; 2, *spinosa*, *glabra*; 3, *fruticosa*; 4, *barbata*; 5, *Natrix*; 6, *arvensis*; 7, *reclinata*.

alba . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1823
angustissima Pink . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Spain . 1825
apula . . . Yellow . 9, H. B. 1 Naples . 1834
arborescens . Red . 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Barbary . 1826
arenaria . . . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. 3 France 1819
aragonensis Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 1½ Spain . 1816

biflora . . .	Yel. pur. 7. H.	A. 1 Barbary.	1818
brachycarpa . . .	Yellow. 6. H.	A. 1 Spain.	1823
breviflora . . .	Yellow. 8. H.	A. 1 S. Eur.	1800
capensis . . .	Purple. 7. G.	A. 1 C. G. H.	1800
capitata . . .	Yellow. 8. H. Ev. Tr.	A. 1 Spain.	1820
cuspidata . . .	Yellow. 6. F. Her. P. 1	A. 1 Algiers.	1818
Denhardtii . . .	Yellow. 8. H.	B. 1 Naples.	1832
diffusa . . .	Purple. 7. H.	A. 1 Italy.	1820
emarginata . . .	Yellow. 7. S. Ev.	A. 1 Maurit.	1825
falcata . . .	Yellow. 7. F. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 S. Eur.	
fistula . . .	Pink . 6. H.	A. 1 Morocco.	1818
fruticosa . . .	Pink . 5. H. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 S. Eur.	1680
micro- phylla 3	Pur. red 6. H. Ev.	S. 2 1/2 Arragon.	
geminiflora . . .	Purple. 7. H.	A. 1 Spain.	1817
glabra . . .	Yellow. 7. G. Ev. Tr.	A. 1 C. G. H.	1824
hirta . . .	Blue . 7. H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1816
hispanica . . .	Yellow. 7. F. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 Spain.	1799
hispidula . . .	Yellow. 7. F. Ev.	S. 1 Barbary.	1818
longifolia . . .	Yellow. 7. F. Ev.	S. 2 Teneriffe.	1816
minutissi- ma 4 . . .	Yellow. 6. F.	B. 1 S. France	1818
oligophylla . . .	White . 7. H.	A. 1 Naples.	1823
parviflora . . .	White . 7. G.	A. 1 C. G. H.	1818
peduncularis	Whit. ro. 7. F. Ev.	S. 1 Teneriffe.	1829
pendula . . .	Purple. 7. H.	A. 1 1/2 S. Eur.	1818
picta . . .	Pur. yel. 7. F. Her. P. 1	A. 1 Barbary.	1820
procurrens . . .	Purple. 7. H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe.	1820
ramosissima . . .	Yellow. 7. F. Ev.	S. 1 Sicily.	1819
rotundifolia . . .	Pink . 6. H. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 Pyrenees.	1570
aristata . . .	Pink . 5. H. Ev.	S. 1	
scutula . . .	Yellow. 7. H.	A. 1 Sicily.	1817
tribractea . . .	Pink . 6. H. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 S. Eur.	1800
tridentata . . .	Purple. 6. H. Ev.	S. 1 1/2 Spain.	1752
villosa . . .	Purple. 7. G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1820

alopecuroides, *altissima* 1, *antiquorum* 2, *cenisia*, *c. subaristata*, *cernua*, *Cherleri*, *Colámnæ*, *crispa*, *mitissima*, *monophylla*, *natrix*, *ornithopodioides*, *pallida*, *pinguis* 5, *pubescens*, *reclinata*, *repens*, *spinosa* 6, *s. alba*, *striata* 7, *umbellata*, *vaginatis*, *variegata*, *viscosa*.

ONOPORDON, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *perdo*, to destroy; referring to the supposed effects on the ass. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Rather interesting plants, of common cultivation. See *Berardia*, *Carduus*, and *Rhaponticum*.

acanthium . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 6 Brit. banks	
acablon . . .	White 7. H.	B. 1 Pyrenees	1739
arabicum . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 8 S. Eur.	1686
cynaroides . . .	White 6. H.	B. 8 Caucasus	1823
elatum . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 6 Greece	1816
græcum . . .	Purple 7. H.	A. 8 Levant	1799
heteracanthium	Purple 7. H.	B. 1 S. Eur.	1836
illyricum . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 6 S. Eur.	1640
macracanthium	Purple 7. H.	A. 6 Barbary	1708
pyrenæum . . .	White 8. H.	B. 1 Pyrenees	1820
tauricum . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 8 Tauria	1800
uniflorum . . .	White 7. H.	B. 1 Spain	1826
virens . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 4 1/2 Montpel.	1818
viscosum . . .	Purple 7. H.	B. 6 S. Eur.	1818

ONOSERIS, *De Candolle*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Atracylis purpurata*; 2, *Chaetachlæna odorata*. See *Centrolinium*.

Cumingii . . .	White . 7. H.	A. 2 Peru . . .	1832
purpurata 1	Purple . 7. F. Her. P. 2	S. America	1827
odorata 2 . . .	Red . . 8. G.	A. 1 1/2 Chili . . .	1830

ONOSMA, *Linn.* From *onos*, an ass, and *osme*, smell; said to be grateful to the ass. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. These are extremely pretty plants when in blossom, and are well adapted for growing on rock-work or wall-tops, in which places they should be sown, where they will afterwards maintain themselves if allowed to scatter their seeds.

The stove and greenhouse species must be kept in pots. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. arenarium*.

divaricatum . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1818
echinoides . . .	White . 5. H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1683
arenarium 1	Yellow . 6. H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1804
emodi . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1		
gigantum . . .	Yellow . 4. H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1818
Gmelini . . .	Striped . 6. H. Her. P. 1	Altai . . .	1829
orientale . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1	Levant . . .	1752
polyphyllum	Yellow . 7. H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1829
rigidum . . .	Pa. yel. 7. H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	1826
rupestre . . .	Yellow . 5. F. Her. P. 1	Iberia . . .	1819
sericeum . . .	Yellow . 6. H. Her. P. 1	Iberia . . .	1752
setosum . . .	Yellow . 6. H. Her. P. 1	Russia . . .	1838
simplificissimul . . .	Yellow . 4. H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1768
stellatum . . .	Yellow . 4. H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	1819
tauricum . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1801
tinctorium . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	1826
tricerasperum . . .	Yellow . 5. H. Her. P. 1	Spain . . .	1824
trinervium . . .	Yellow . 5. S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	1824

ONOSMODIUM, *Michaux*. From *onosma*, and *eidos*, like; from the similarity of the plants to those of *Onosma*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Onosma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Parshia hispida*; 2, *P. mollis*.

hispidum 1 . . .	Yellow . 6. H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1759
mölle 2 . . .	White . 6. H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1812

ONYCHIUM, *Kaulf.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pteris chrysocarpa*, *Lomaria aurea*, *L. caruifolia*, *Allosorus auratus*; 2, *Leptostegia lucida*.

auratum 1 . . .	Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	
capense . . .	Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	
lucidum 2 . . .	Yellow . 7. S. Her. P. 1	Nepaul . . .	1844

ONYGENA, *Persoon*. From *onyx*, a hoof, and *genas*, an offspring. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. This minute autumnal species is found on decaying hoofs and horns of animals — *equini*.

OPALUS. See *Acer Opalus*.

OPAQUE, dark, destitute of transparency.

OPÉGRAPHA, *Persoon*. From *ope*, a chink, and *grapho*, to write; cracks upon the surface of the thallus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. These plants are found on the bark of trees, on stones, &c., at all seasons of the year — *aprea*, *calcarea*, *cerebrina*, *denigrata*, *diaphora*, *disparata*, *epipasta*, *herpetica*, *macularia*, *microscopica*, *nimbosa*, *nutha*, *Personea*, *saxigena*, *stenocarpa*, *sulcata*, *tesserata*, *venosa*, *vulgata*.

OPERA-GIRLS. See *Mantisia saltatoria*.

OPERCULARIA, *Richard*. From *operculum*, a lid; in allusion to the operculate calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Pretty plants, easily cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young plants are obtained from cuttings under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *aspera diphylla*. See *Cryptospermum*.

aspera . . .	White . 6. G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1790
hispida 1 . . .	White . 7. G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1790
Lamarckiana . . .	White . 7. H.	A. 1 N. S. W.	1825
ocymifolia . . .	White . 7. S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind.	1824
sessilifolia . . .	White . 6. G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1824
umbellata . . .	White . 6. G. Ev. S. 1	N. Hol.	1826

OPERCULARIA. See *Pomax*.

OPERCULATE, covered with a lid.

OPERCULATED, covered with a lid.

OPÉRCULUM, a lid.

OPHELIA, *Don.* From *opheleia*, service; plants useful in medicine. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A genus of pretty hardy annuals, of easy culture. Sow the seeds on a hot-bed, after the manner of other half-hardy annuals, and when the frosts are over, plant them in the open borders. *Synonyme*: 1, *Swertia corymbosa*.

corymbosa 1. Blue . 5, G. A. 1 E. Ind. . 1836
purpurea Pink . 6, H. A. 1 N. India . 1840
umbellata . Pa. bl. . 6, G. A. 1 Himalaya . 1862

OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ, or ADDER'S-TONGUES. A small order of ferns, principally found in tropical countries, but a few are met with in temperate climates, of which the common moon-wort (*Botrychium Lunaria*) of our hilly pastures is an example.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. From *ophis*, a serpent, and *glossa*, a tongue; the resemblance of the leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ophioglossaceæ*. These ferns will grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by divisions of the roots, or seeds. The hardy kinds should be planted in a moist situation.

bulbosum . Brown . 7, F. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer.
costatum . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
gramineum . Brown . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
lusiitanicum . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal 1816
pendulum . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Luzon
petiolatum . Brown . 3, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica. 1820
reticulatum . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1793
vulgatum . Brown . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. meadow.

OPHIOPOGON, *Ker.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An ornamental genus, thriving well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Convallaria japonica*; 2, *C. spicata*, *Liriodie spicata*, *Pluggæ spicata*.

intermedius . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1824
Jabburan . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1830
variegatus . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1830
japonicus 1. Li. yel. . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1784
prolifer . White . 6, S. Cr. P. 6 N. S. W. 1820
spicatus 2. . Violet . 10, F. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1821

OPHIORHIZA, *Forskahl.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *rhiza*, a root; Snake-root. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This shrub grows well in light loamy soil, and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat; it may also be increased by seeds.

Mungos . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1820

OPHIOSCÓRÖDÖN. See *Allium Ophioscórödon*.

OPHIÖSTACHYS. See *Chamelirium*.

OPHIÖXYLON, *Burmenn.* From *ophis*, a serpent, and *xylon*, wood; alluding to the tortuous root and stems. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This genus is rather pretty; for culture and propagation, see *Strophanthus*.

album . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1843
majus . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1850
sempiternum . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1690

OPHIÜRUS, *Gærtn.* From *ophis*, a snake, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Curious annual grasses, growing in any common garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rottboellia filiformis*; 2, *R. incurvata*; 3, *R. cy-*

lindrica, *Monerma subulata*, *Lepturus cylindricus*. See *Pholurus*.

filiformis 1. . Apetal . 7, Grass 1 Portugal . 1800
incurvatus 2. . Apetal . 7, Grass 1 Brit. sea shore.
subulatus 3. . Apetal . 7, Grass 1 S. Eur. . 1806

OPHYRS, *Linn.* *Ophrys* is the Greek appellation for eyebrows, and is said to be applied to this genus because of the fringe of the inner sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are highly curious, and worth a place in every collection. They thrive best in a frame in a mixture of loam, peat, and chalk, broken small; the lights should be put on in very wet or frosty weather. It is advisable to have some turf grass growing where they are planted, as they can only be increased from seeds, which are parasitic when young, and will lay hold of the grass when they first vegetate. They will ripen seed without difficulty if care be taken to rub the pollen on the stigma. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, and when come up sufficiently, to be transplanted to where they are to remain. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. bicornis*, *O. aëstrifera*; 2, *O. arachnitis*, *exaltata*, *aëstrifera*, *crabronifera*, *apiculata*; 3, *O. speculum*; 4, *O. bombyliflora*, *O. distoma*, *O. hiulca*, *O. picta*, *O. pulla*; 5, *O. lutea*. See *Aceras*, *Chamorchis*, *Coralorrhiza*, *Hermidium*, and *Neottia*.

apifera . Purple . 6, H. Ter. Eng., cha. pa.
arachnites . Brown . 6, H. Ter. Eng., cha. pa.
arachnoidea . Brn. rose . 4, H. Ter. Italy . . 1805
aranifera . Green . 5, H. Ter. Eng., cha. pa.
limbata . Brown . 4, F. Ter. Rome . . 1826
atrata . Grn. brn. 5, F. Ter. Gibraltar . 1825
ciliata . Brn. wht. 4, H. Ter. Italy . . 1826
cornuta 1. . Wht. pur. 6, H. Ter. Crimea . . 1844
exaltata . Rose brn. 4, H. Ter. Italy . . 1825
Ferrum } Brn. rose 4, H. Ter. Corfu . .
equinum }
fuçifera . Pur. grn. 6, H. Ter. Eng., cha. pa.
fuçiflora 2 . Grn. pur. 5, H. Ter. Zante . .
fusca . Brown . 6, F. Ter. Gibraltar . 1825
grandiflora . Red yel. 4, H. Ter. Italy . . 1828
lutea . Yel. . 4, F. Ter. Spain . . 1818
mammosa . Grn. brn. 4, H. Ter. Africa . .
muscifera . Purple . 5, H. Ter. Eng., cha. pa.
scelopax 3 . Purple . 5, F. Ter. Italy . . 1825
Speculum . Brn. blk. 4, H. Ter. S. Eur. . . 1818
tabanifera 4 . Choc. rose 4, H. Ter. Clarentia . .
tenthredinf. } Yel. brn. . 4, F. Ter. Barbary . 1815
fera . }
minor . Yel. brn. . 4, F. Ter. N. Africa . 1824
vespifera 5 . Yel. brn. . 4, H. Ter. Corfu . . 1818

OPIATE, having the power of opium.

OPIUM is the inspissated juice of the *Papáver somniferum*.

OPLISMENUS. See *Panicum*.

OPLÖTHECA, *Nuttall.* From *oplon*, armour, and *theca*, a sheath; in allusion to the appearance of the capsules. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings. *O. floridana* is readily multiplied by divisions of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gomphrena interrupta*.

floridana . White . 9, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. . 1824
interrupta 1 . Green . 7, S. B. 2 W. Ind. . 1733
lactea . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1818

OPÖPANAX, *Koch.* From *opos*, juice, *pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy; the juice of the plant is

supposed to cure all diseases. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of little beauty, and of easy cultivation; it is increased by seeds, or divisions at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pastinaca Opópanax*.

Chirónum 1. .Yel. .6, H. Her. P. 6 S. Eur. .1640

OPORÁNTHUS. See *Amaryllis*.

OPORÍNIA, Don. From *oporinos*, autumnal; alluding to the time of flowering. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Merely herbaceous weeds, growing in meadows, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Apargia autumnalis*; 2, *A. pratensis*—*autumnalis* 1, *pratensis* 2.

OPULUS. See *Viburnum Opulus*.

OPÚNTIA, Tournefort. Some of the species are plentiful near Opus, a city of Locris. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. This is a very interesting genus of plants, well deserving of cultivation in every collection. They require to be treated like the *Mammillarias*; and young plants may be obtained by separating the branches at the joints, and allowing them to dry for a few days before sticking them in the soil, or they would soon rot. *O. cochinitifera* is valuable on account of its rearing the well-known coccus cacti, or cochineal insect. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus aurantiacus*; 2, *C. elatior*; 3, *O. humilis*; 4, *O. glomerata*; 5, *C. Opúntia*; 6, *C. elatior*; 7, *C. ferox*; 8, *C. sericea*; 9, *Cereus cylindricus*.

albicans . . . White . .6, S. Ev. S. 2 . .1835
alpina . . . Pa. yel. .6, S. Ev. S. 2 . .1836
americana . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1835
Amyclæa . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 3 Naples .1825
andicola . . . S. Ev. S. .1690
articulata . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
atiblica . . . S. Ev. S. .1827
aurantiaca 1. Or. yel. .6, S. Ev. S. 3 Chile .1824
Bonplandi . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil .1816
brasilensis . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil .1816
calacantha 2. . . S. Ev. S. .1836
candelabri-
formis } Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 . .1835
ciliosa . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
clavarioides . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
cochinillifera Red . .8, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer. .1683
corrugata . . . Red yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Chile .1824
crassa . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1817
curassavica . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
elongata . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
longa . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
major . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
mædia . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
minor . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Curassoa. 1690
cylindrica 9. Scarlet .3, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru .1799
decipiens . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1830
decumana . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 8 S. Amer. .1768
decumbens . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico .1835
dejecta . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 4 Havana. 1836
dichotoma . . . Yellow .9, S. Ev. S. 4 B. Ayres. 1836
Dillenii . . . Yellow .9, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. .1810
dolabriformis Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1835
elatior 6 . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. .1781
elongata . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 3 . .1817
extensa . . . Li. yel. .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1824
exuvata . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1830
férox . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. .1817
Ficus-indica . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1781
flexibilis . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1836
foliæa . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1805
fragilis . . . Yellow .6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. 1814
glauca . . . S. Ev. S. .1835
glomerata . . . Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil .1829
grandis . . . S. Ev. S. .1835
Hernandezii Varieg. .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1827
Hitcheni . . . Red . .7, S. Ev. S. 2 . .1825
horizontalis . . . S. Ev. S. .1814

hórida 3. . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Amer. .1795
imbricata . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico .1820
inermis . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Amer. .1796
italica . . . S. Ev. S. .1835
Kleinii . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
lanceolata . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1796
lasiacantha . . . S. Ev. S. .1795
leptocaulis . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
leucacantha . . . White .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1825
leucotriche . . . White .7, S. Ev. S. 3 Germany. 1836
longispina 4. . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil .1829
longissima . . . S. Ev. S. .1835
máxima . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 8 S. Amer. .1820
mædia . . . Yellow .6, F. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. 1827
megacantha . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1835
mexicana . . . Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 7 Mexico .1835
microdæys . . . S. Ev. S. .1810
minor . . . S. Ev. S. .1810
missouriensis Yellow .6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. .1814
monacantha . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1816
myriacantha . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1830
Napellio . . . S. Ev. S. .1833
negricans . . . Pink .8, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. .1795
Parôte . . . S. Ev. S. .1825
pærvula . . . S. Ev. S. .1825
platyacantha . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. ½ S. Amer. .1814
polyacantha } Yellow .7, F. Ev. S. ½ N. Amer. 1814
polyantha . . . Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. .1811
Pseudo-Tuna . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1811
pubescens . . . Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1836
pulvinata . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
pusilla . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. .1805
ramulifera . . . Yellow .8, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico .1836
réptans . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1833
rosea . . . Rose .6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1830
rubescens . . . Red .8, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil .1823
Sabini . . . S. Ev. S. .1823
Salmiana . . . Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil .1835
senilis . . . Wt. red. 8, S. Ev. S. ½ Mexico .1823
sericea 8 . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 1 Chile .1827
spinætræa . . . Yellow .9, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico .1838
spinosissima . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica. 1732
spinulifera . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1836
stapelieæ . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico .1830
stricta . . . Yellow .7, G. Ev. S. 3 . .1796
subinermis . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1819
sulphurea . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 Chile .1827
tomentosa . . . Yellow .6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1820
triacantha . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .1818
tuberculata . . . Yellow .7, S. Ev. S. ½ America. 1818
Tuna . . . Pa. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. .1731
tunicata . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
virgata . . . S. Ev. S. .1836
vulgaris 5 . . . Yellow .7, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. .1596

OPÚNTIA. See *Halyménia Opúntia*.

ORACHE. See *Atriplex*.

ORANGE THORN. See *Citróbatatus*.

ORANGE-TREE. See *Citrus*.

ORÁNIA, Blume. From *ouranos*, heaven. *Linn.*

21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A dwarf slender-growing palm, requiring similar treatment to other stove palms. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. regalis*, *O. caryota humilis*.

porphyrocarpa 1. Straw .5, S. Palm. 3 Java .1840

ORBEA, Haworth. From *orbis*, an orb; the orb in the centre of the flower is large and elevated. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Stapelieæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapeliea clypeata*; 2, *variegata*; 3, *maculosa*; 4, *mutabilis*; 5, *rugosa*.

anguina . . . Yel. str. .6, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1812
bisulca . . . Yel. str. .7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1805
bufonia . . . Yel. str. .7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1806
clypeata 1. . . Yel. str. .7, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1812
conspurcata . . . Yel. str. .7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
Curtisii 2 . . . Yel. str. .7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1690
inodora . . . Yel. str. .8, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1783
lépida . . . Grn. str. .7, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H.

maculosa 3	. Brn. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1804
marginata	. Yel. str.	. 7, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1805
marmorata	. Yel. str.	. 7, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1820
mixta	. Yel. str.	. 7, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1800
mutabilis 4	. Yel. str.	. 6, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1823
normalis	. Yel. str.	. 7, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1821
orbicularis	. Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1799
picta	. Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1799
planiflora	. Pa. yel.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1805
quinque- nervis	. Yel. str.	. 5, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1800
retusa	. Yel. str.	. 7, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1800
rugosa	. Pa. str.	. 6, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1805
variegata	. Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1727
Wendlandi- ana 5	. Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1818
Woodfordiana	. Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1810

ORBICULATE, circular, or spherical.

ORBICULATELY-DEPRESSED, spherical, but depressed on the top.

ORGANETTE, or ALKANET, is *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ORCHALL. See *Rocella*.

ORCHIDACEÆ, or ORCHIDS. A most extensive order of very singular plants, found in all parts of the world except in the very coldest. The common Orchids of our meadows and woods are examples.

ORCHIDOCARPUM. See *Asimina*.

ORCHIS, *Linn.* *Orchis*, testis; frequent shape of the roots. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are well known, and require the same treatment as the genus *Opheys*. *O. maculata*, and several others, grow best in peat soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orchis parviflora*; 2, *Satyrion hircinum*; 3, *Gymnadenia angustifolia*; 4, *O. palustris*; 5, *O. Robertiana*; 6, *O. tephrosanthos*; 7, *O. Rivini*; 8, *O. sulphurea*; 9, *O. Cyrtilli*; 10, *O. Schleicheri*; 11, *O. sambucina rubra*; 12, *O. militaris*; 13, *Habenaria spectabilis*; 14, *O. simia*; 15, *O. tephrosanthos*. See *Aceras*, *Anacamptis*, *Angraecum*, *Gymnadenia*, *Habenaria*, and *Platanthera*.

acuminata 1	. Purple	. 5, F. Ter.	1 Barbary	1815
coriophora	. Brown	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
foliosa	. Purple	. 5, F. Ter.	1 Madeira	1829
fusca	. Brown	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Eng., cha. hills	
fuscescens	. Green	. 6, H. Ter.	1 N. Amer.	1831
globosa	. Purple	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Austria	1792
hircina 2	. Brown	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Eng. mead.	
iberica 3	. White	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Caucasus	1819
latifolia	. Pink	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Brit., mead.	
flore-albo	. White	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1820
laxiflora 4	. Purple	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Europe	1820
longibracteata 5	. Purple	. 5, F. Ter.	1 Sicily	1818
longicorru	. Purple	. 5, F. Ter.	1 Barbary	1815
maior 6	. Pa. pur.	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Brit., pastures	
maculata	. Flesh	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Brit., woods	
mascula	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Brit., woods	
militaris	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
vera 7	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
modio	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Brit., mead.	
Nicodemii	. Purple	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1825
pollens 8	. Pa. yel.	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
papilionacea	. Purple	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Rome	1788
pauciflora	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1825
provincialis 9	. Pur. yel.	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
pauciflora	. Purple	. 7, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1825
pechdo- sambucina	. Purple	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1828
lutescens	. Yellow	. 6, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1828
quadrifun- tata	. Purple	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Italy	1828
saccata	. Purple	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Sicily	1828
sambucina 10	. Yellow	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
Schleicheri 11	. Red	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Switzerl.	1825
Smithii 12	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Eng., cha. pa.	

spectabilis 13	. Pink	. 6, H. Ter.	1 N. Amer.	1801
tephrosan- thos 14	. Purple	. 4, H. Ter.	1 Eng., cha. pa.	
undulata	. Pa. pur.	. 12, F. Ter.	1 Sicily	1818
undulatiflo- lia 15	. Pa. pur.	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Brit., mead.	
ustulata	. Purple	. 5, H. Ter.	1 Eng., dry pl.	
variegata	. Pa. pur.	. 5, H. Ter.	1 S. Eur.	1818

ORDEAL TREE OF MADAGASCAR. See *Cerbera Tanguin*.

OREADS. See *Agaricus oreades*.

ORELLANA. See *Bixa Orellana*.

OREMBOURG GUM is produced by the larch (*Larix europæa*).

OREODAPHNE, *Nees von Esenbeck*. From *oros*, a mountain, and *daphne*, a laurel. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. Neat greenhouse plants, of easy culture in a mixture of peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: *Laurus bullia*.

bullata	. Grn. wht.	6, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1840
californica	. Green	. 6, H. Ev. S.	4 California	1860

OREOPANAX. See *Aralia*.

OREOPTERIS. See *Aspidium Oreopteris*.

OREOSELINUM. See *Selinum Oreoselinum*.

ORIFICE, an opening.

ORGANUM, *Linn.* From *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, joy; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. *Marijoram* are a genus of well-known and easily cultivated plants; they grow in any light dry soil. The shrubby kinds are increased by cuttings or slips; the herbaceous species by dividing at the roots. *O. Dictamnus* is said to be tonic and stimulant. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. stoloniferum*; 2, *O. humile*; 3, *O. creticum*, *O. megastachyum*; 4, *O. oblongatum*, *O. virens*, *ægyptiacum*. Pink. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Egypt. 1731
benghalense. Pink. 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Bengal. 1820
Dictamnus. Pink. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Candia. 1551
heracleotum. White. 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1640
Marru. Pink. 6, F. Ev. S. 1
normale. Blue. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Napal. 1819
silypleum. Pink. 8, F. Ev. S. 1 Levant. 1699
smyrnæum. White. 6, F. Her. P. 1 Smyna. 1722
Tournæforti. Pink. 8, F. Ev. S. 1 Arnorgos 1788
vulgare 1. Pink. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., woods
flore-albo. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., woods
humile 2. Purple. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Asia. 1818
prismaticum 3. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Mediter. 1817
virens 4. Purple. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal. 1824
hirtum, *oblongatum*, *megastachyum*, *Onites*, *Syracum*, *indicum*.

ORITHYIA. See *Ornithogalum*.

ORLAYA, *Hoffmann*. In honour of John Orlay, M.D., secretary to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Moscow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Worthless plants. The seed should be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Caucalis grandiflora*; 2, *C. maritima*; 3, *platycarpus*—*grandiflora* 1, *maritima* 2, *platycarpus* 3.

ORMOCARPUM, *P. Browne*. From *ormos*, a necklace, and *karpos*, a fruit; the pods are jointed, and appear like a necklace. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For the culture and propagation of this plant, see *Pectitia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hedysarum sennoides*—*sennoides* 1.

ORMOSIA, *Jackson*. From *ormos*, a necklace; the seeds of *O. coccinea* are strung for necklaces; they are red, and have a black spot at one end. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental trees, requiring to be treated the same as the stove species of *Edwardsia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Robinia coccinea*.
coccinea 1. . . Blue 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . . . 1823
dasycarpa . . . Blue 6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . . 1793

ORNITHARIUM, *Lindl.* From *ornitharion*, a small bird; supposed resemblance in the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A small orchid, with curious flowers, requiring the same treatment as *Dendrobium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ornithochilus striatulus*.
striatulum 1 . . . Yel. wht. . . 6, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1847

ORNITHIDIUM, *Salisbury*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *eidos*, like; the upper lip of the stigma is beak-like. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of rather interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*. See *Pholidota*.

album . . . White . . . 9, S. Epi. 1 Trinidad . . 1833
coccineum . . . Scarlet . . 6, S. Epi. 2 Martin. 1790
miniatum . . . Cr. verm. 8, S. Epi. 1 Colomb.
niveum . . . White . . . 7, S. Epi. 1 1/2 Merida
reflexum . . . Scarlet . . 9, S. Epi. 1 1/2 W. Ind. . 1825
sanguinolentum Yel. red . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Merida .

ORNITHOCÉPHALUS, *Hooker*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *kephale*, a head; the column resembles a bird's head. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious little epiphytes, requiring precisely the same treatment as the genus *Burlingtonia*.

ciliatus . . . Green . . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Guiana . . 1837
gladiatus . . . Green . . 5, S. Epi. 1/2 Trinidad . . 1823
trichorhizus . . . Straw . . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Trinidad . . 1835

ORNITHOCHILUS. See *Ornitharium*.

ORNITHOGALUM. From *ornis*, a bird, and *gala*, milk. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An ornamental genus of plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; they require very little or no water when dormant, and are increased by offsets from the bulbs. When any of the tender kinds are planted out in the open border, they should be taken up in autumn, and placed in a dry room free from frost, and planted out again early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scilla biflora*; 2, *S. maculata*; 3, *S. maritima*. See *Allium*, *Eriospérmum*, *Gagea*, and *Scilla*.

alliacum . . . White . . . 9, G. Bl. P. 1/2 Chile . . 1821
arabicum . . . White . . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1/2 Egypt . . 1629
aureum . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. 1790
barbatum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
Bergii . . . Wht. grn. 3, G. Bl. P. 1 . . 1816
biflorum 1 . . . White . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 Peru . . 1832
bifolium . . . White . . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 Chile . . 1831
brachystachys . . . White . . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 Dahuria. 1821
bulbiferum . . . White . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia . . 1821
capitatum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1862
caudatum . . . Wht. grn. 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1774
chloroleucum Grn. wht. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Vlparsis. 1834
ciliatum . . . White . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1819
coarctatum . . . Wht. grn. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1804
comœsum . . . White . . 7, H. Bl. P. 1 Austria. 1596
concinnum . . . White . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 Portugal 1797
cônicum . . . Wht. grn. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
corymbosum Wht. grn. 5, F. Bl. P. 1 Chile . . 1823
crenulatum . . . White . . 4, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1816
divaricatum . . . White . . 7, H. Bl. P. 1 Californ. 1841

elatum . . . White . . 3, F. Bl. P. 3 Egypt . . 1804
excavatum . . . White . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . . 1824
fimbriatum . . . White . . 2, H. Bl. P. 1 Crimea . . 1820
flavissimum . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1804
fuscatum . . . Light . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
geminiflorum Grnsh. wt. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Lima . .
hispidum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
ixioides . . . White . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 Californ. 1795
juncifolium . . . White . . 7, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794
lacteum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
latifolium . . . White . . 6, F. Bl. P. 1 Egypt . . 1629
longibracteatum . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1817
maculatum . . . White . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
marginatum . . . White . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Asia . .
miniatum . . . Yellow . . 6, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1790
montanum . . . White . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . . 1824
natum . . . White . . 3, F. Bl. P. 1 Berbeck . .
narbonense . . . White . . 7, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1810
niveum . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
notatum 2 . . . White . . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
nubans . . . White . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Brit. mead.
odoratum . . . Pa. yel. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1795
ovatum . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
pilosum . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826
polyphyllum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
prasinum . . . Green . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1816
pyramidale . . . White . . 6, H. Bl. P. 2 Spain . . 1752
pyrenaleum . . . Green . . 6, G. Bl. P. 2 Eng., pastura.
refractum . . . White . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Hungary 1820
revolutum . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
rupestre . . . White . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1795
scillolides . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1795
secundum . . . White . . 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826
Squilla 3 . . . White . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 1/2 S. Eur. . 1829
stachyoides . . . Ll. yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1771
suaeviolens . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826
tenellum . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1818
tenuifolium . . . White . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1819
thyrsoides . . . Yellow . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1757
flavescens . . . Yellow . . 6, F. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1800
trigynum . . . Wht. grn. . 6, F. Bl. P. 1 . . 1825
umbellatum . . . White . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., mead.
unifolium . . . Green . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Gibraltar 1805
virens . . . White . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 Del. Bay 1823

ORNITHOGLÓSSUM, *Salisbury*. From *ornis*, a bird, and *glossa*, a tongue; resemblance of the petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Ornithogalum*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Melanthium viride*.

undulatum . . . Green . . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
viride 1 . . . Green . . 10, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1788

ORNITHOPUS *Linn.* From *ornithos*, a bird, and *pous*, a foot; the pods are like the claws of a bird. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants of very little beauty. The seed should be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *O. perpusillus intermedium*. See *Astrolobium*, *Myriadenus*.

compressus . . . Yellow . . 6, H. A. 1/2 S. Eur. . 1737
perpusillus . . . Red wht. 7, H. A. 1/2 Brit., past.
nodosus . . . Wht. red 6, H. Tr. A. 1/2 Brit., past.
salvus 1 . . . Violet . . 6, H. A. 1/2 Portugal 1818

ORNITHOPUS. See *Euphorbia Ornithopus*.

ORNITOPHE. See *Schmidelia*.

ORNUS, *Scopoli*. *Oren*, Hebrew, *oreinos*, Greek, *ornus*, Latin; names for the wild ash. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. All the species of Flowering Ash are ornamental and useful; they are easily cultivated, and may be raised from seeds, as those of *Fraxinus*, or they may be increased by budding or grafting on the common ash. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fraxinus striata*.
americana . . . White . . 5, H. De. T. 25 Amer. 1820
europæa . . . White . . 5, H. De. T. 25 Italy . . 1739
floribanda . . . White . . 5, H. De. T. 25 Nepal . . 1822

rotundifolia . . . White . . . 5, H. De. T. 25 Italy. . 1697
striata 1 . . . Whitish . . . 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. 1818

OROBANCHACEÆ, or BROOM-RAPES. A small order of herbaceous leafless plants, growing parasitically upon the roots of other species, bearing flowers not unlike those of *Gesnera*, and by no means devoid of beauty.

OROBANCHE, Linn. From *orobos*, vetch, and *ancho*, to strangle; supposed to kill the plants on which it grows. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orobanchaceæ*. The Broom-rapes are a genus of curious parasitical plants, none of which are properly cultivable. *O. major* is powerfully astringent.

cærulea . . . Blue . . . 7, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., sea sh.
carophylla- . . . Bl. wht. 7, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., broom.
cea }
elatiör . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., clover.
major . . . Brown . . . 6, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., rubbish.
minor . . . Yel. wt. 7, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., clover.
piloridis . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., rubbish.
ramosa . . . Br. pur. 8, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., hemp.
rubra . . . Red . . . 8, H. Parasite $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., rocks.

OROBUS, Linn. From *oro*, to excite, and *bous*, an ox; the *Orobos* of Theophrastus was the name of a plant used for fattening oxen. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The plants of this genus deserve to have a place in every flower-border, on account of their very elegant pea-blossoms. Any light soil suits them, and they are readily increased by dividing the plants at the roots in spring, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. atropurpureus*, *Orobella vicioides*; 2, *O. Gmelini*; 3, *Psoralea longifolia*. See *Platystylis*.

albus . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Austria. 1794
alpestris . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1817
americanus . . . Pa. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica. 1781
angustifolius White . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1766
atropurpureus . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Algiers. 1826
aurantiacus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Iberia. 1818
canescens . . . Wt. blue 5, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ France. 1816
coccineus . . . Scarlet . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Vera Cruz
uniügus . . . Scarlet . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
divaricatus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1816
erectus . . . Yel. red 7, H. Her. P. 1
Fischeri 1 . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. Gr. 1 Africa. 1855
formosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1818
hirsutus . . . Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Thrace. 1822
humilis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Dahuria. 1825
Jördani . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Lucania. 1830
lacteus 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus 1820
laevigatus . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary 1820
lathyroides . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1753
laxiflorus . . . Violet . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Candia. 1820
longifolius 8. Red . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Missouri.
luteus . . . Li. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1759
multiflorus . . . Pa. red. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . . 1820
niger . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Brit., woods.
ochroleucus . . . Yel. wt. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary 1816
pallidus . . . White . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria. 1823
pauciflorus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . . 1820
pisiformis . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1822
pyrenalensis . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Pyrenees 1699
saxatilis . . . Purple . . . 7, H. A. 1 S France 1820
sylvaticus . . . Gr. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., moi. wo.
tenuifolius . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe 1810
Tournefortii . . . Yel. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary 1821
tuberosus . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., heaths.
variegatus . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . . 1821
varius . . . Yel. red. 4, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy . . 1759
venetus . . . Purple . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Germany
venosus . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820
vernus . . . Purple . . . 3, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1629
cærneus . . . Flesh . . . 3, H. Her. P. 1
vicioides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1819

ORONTIACEÆ, or ORONTIADS. An order nearly related to *Arums*. The *Calla æthiopica* and the common sweet flag (*Acòrus*) of our marshes are examples.

ORONTIUM. Adopted from the Greek by Linnaeus. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orontiaceæ*. Curious aquatics, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhòdea japonica* See *Rhòdea*.

aquaticum . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1775
japonicum 1 . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Aq. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Japan .

ORONTIUM. See *Antirrhinum Orontium*.

OROSTACHYS, De Candolle. From *oros*, a mountain, and *stachys*, a spike of flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Sow the seeds of the annual species on rock-work, for which the plants are well suited, and also plant the hardy herbaceous kinds in the same situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cotyledon spinosa*. See *Cotyledon*.

spinosa 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1810
thyrsiflora . . . Blush . . . 6, F. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dahuria. 1820

OROTHAMNUS. From *oros*, a mountain, and *thamnus*, a shrub—habit of the plant.

Zeyheri . . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1841

ORPHIUM, Meyer. See *Chiròdia*.

ORPINE. See *Telephium*.

ORPINE. See *Sedum Telephium*.

ORRICE-ROOT, or VIOLET-POWDER. See *Iris florentina* and *germanica*.

ORTEGIA, Linn. In honour of Casimir Gomez de Ortega, once professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. These plants should be grown on rock-work, or in pots well drained, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they may be increased by cuttings or seeds.

dichotoma . . . Apetal . . . 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy . 1820
hispanica . . . Apetal . . . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . 1768

ORTHOCERAS, R. Brown. From *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn; in allusion to the appearance of the outer sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious little plant, requiring the same treatment as the genus *Disa*.

striatum . . . Yel. red. 5, G. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl. . 1826

ORTHOPOGON, R. Brown. From *orthos*, straight, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These plants require the same treatment as other stove biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oplismenus africanus*; 2, *Orthopogon loliaceus*.

hirtellus . . . Apetal . . . 6, S. Grass 1 W. Ind. . . 1795

africanus 1, bromoides 2, *Burmanni*, *compressus*, *undulatifolius*.

ORTHOSIPHON, Benth. From *orthos*, straight, and *siphon*, a tube; tube of the corolla straight. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Pretty little stove and greenhouse plants, of easy culture in sandy loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Plectranthus asper*, *Ocymum asperum*; 2, *Plectranthus rubicandus*.

asper 1 . . . White . . . 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1827
incurvus . . . P. scar. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ India . 1839
rubicandus 2 Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal . 1826

- spicatus . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Oçana . 1854
virgatus . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Nepal . 1826
- ORTHOTRICHUM**, *Hedvig.* From *orthos*, straight, and *thrix*, hair; teeth of the peristome. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. An extensive genus of very minute plants, found on rocks, trunks of trees, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *O. nudum*, *O. anomalum*; 2, *O. aristatum*—affine, *anomalum*, *crispum*, *cupulatum* 1, *diaphanum* 2, *Drummondii*, *Hutchinsiae*, *Ludwigii*, *Lyellii*, *majus*, *pulchellum*, *pumilum*, *rivulare*, *rupicola*, *speciosum*, *striatum*.
- ORTHOSANTHES**, *Sweet.* From *orthos*, morning, and *anthos*, a flower; time of flowering. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This is a very pretty plant, growing well in an equal mixture of loam and peat, and may be increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds. *multiflorus* Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 . N. Holl. 1820
- ORTHYA**. See *Gagea*.
- ORVÁLA**. See *Lamium*.
- ORYZA**, *Linn.* Derived from the Arabic name, *eruz*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. The species of *Orýza*, or Rice, should be sown in a pan or cistern of water, and kept in the stove.
- latifolia* . . . Apetal . 8, S. Grass 2 S. Amer. . 1820
nepalensis . . . Apetal . 8, G. Grass 2 Nepal . 1818
sativa . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 2 E. Indies . 1596
- ORYZOPSIS**, *Richard.* From *oryza*, rice, and *opsis*, appearance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This species grows in any common soil, and is increased by divisions. *asperifolia*. Apetal . 7, H. Grass 3 N. Amer. . 1822
- OSAGE-APPLE**. See *Maclura*.
- OSBECKIA**, *Linn.* In honour of Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. These shrubs are well worth cultivating on account of their beautiful flowers; for culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma osbeckioides*; 2, *M. decumbens*; 3, *Pleroma glomerata*; 4, *Rhæcia glomerata*; 5, *Melastoma nepalensis*; 6, *M. octandra*; 7, *M. asperum*, *Orobella aspera*. See *Melastoma*.
- angustifolia*. Rose . . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ Nepal . 1826
aspera 7 . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Ceylon . 1857
canescens . Purple . 6, S. De. S. 1½ . 1833
chinensis 1. Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 China . 1818
decumbens 2. Rose . . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ Africa . 1821
glomerata 3. Pink . . 7, S. De. S. 1½ Trinidad . 1818
albiflora 4. White . . 1, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1821
nepalensis 5. Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Nepal . 1821
albiflora . . . White . 8, S. De. S. 1½ Nepal . 1829
octandra 6 . . Rose . 4, S. Ev. S. 1½ Ceylon . 1815
stellata . . . Pink . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Nepal . 1820
turnifolia . . . Lilac . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ Nepal . 1825
urecolaris . . . Purple . 4, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1825
zeylanica . . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Ceylon . 1799
- OSCILLATORIA**, *Vauch.* Plants having an oscillatory motion. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. Minute plants, found on stones in rivers, pools, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *rupestris*—*alata*, *autumnalis*, *vaginata*, *contexta*, *corium*, *cyanæa*, *decortica*, *limbata* 1, *limosa*, *littoralis*, *nigra*, *ochracea*, *spadicea*, *spiralis*, *splendida*, *subfusca*, *tenuis*, *tenuissima*, *turfosa*.
- OSTER**. See *Salix viminialis*.
- OSMITES**, *Cassini.* From *osme*, perfume; strong

smell of camphor. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants, thriving in any rich light soil, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass.

- bellidistrum* White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1816
camphorina . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1794
dentata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1820

OSMITOPSIS. See *Osmites*.

OSMORHIZA, *De Candolle.* From *osme*, scent, and *rhiza*, a root; roots sweet scented. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Species of no great ornament, growing in any common garden soil, and increased by division of the roots.

- Bérteri* . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Chili . 1839
brevistylis . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1806
longistylis . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1807

OSMÚNDA, *Linn.* From *Osmunder*, one of the names of Thor, a Celtic deity. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Ornamental ferns, of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nephrodium Banksiaefolium*; 2, *O. regalis*. See *Allosorus*, *Aneimia*, *Botrychium*, *Lomaria*, *Lygodium*, *Struthiopteris*, *Todea*, and *Woodwardia*.

- cinnamomea*. Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1772
Claytoniana. Brown . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1772
gracilis . . . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 2 . 1827
humilis . . . Brn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1823
interupta . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. .
palustris . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 2½ . 1831
Presliana 1. Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 2 I. Luzon.
regalis . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. sha. pl.
spectabilis 2. Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1811

OSMUNDACEÆ. See *Polypodiaceæ*.

OSSÆA, *De Candolle.* In honour of Don Antonio de la Ossa, formerly director of the botanic garden at Havannah. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. A showy plant, well worthy of a place in the stove. Pot it in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and plant cuttings of the young wood in pots of sand, cover them with glass, and place them in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Melastoma purpurascens*.

- purpurascens* Purple . 3, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1822

OSSID, becoming like bone.

OSTEOSPERMUM, *Linn.* From *osteon*, a bone, and *sperma*, a seed; hardness of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental shrubs; for culture and propagation, see *Osmites*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bidens calendulacea*.

- calendulum* . Blue . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
calendula . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .
ceum 1. } Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .
corymbosum Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1822
filicifolium . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
incanum . . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1815
moniliferum . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1714
niveum . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
perfoliatum . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1820
pisifolium . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1757
polygaloides . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1759
rigidum . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
spinascens . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1793
spinosum . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1780

OSTERICUM, *Hoffmann.* The meaning is not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. For the culture of this plant, see *Opopanax*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Angelica pratensis*—*pratense* 1.

OSTRUTHIUM. See *Imperatoria Ostruthium*.

OSTRYA, *Michaux.* From *ostryos*, a scale; in

allusion to the scaly catkins. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ*. The species of Hop Hornbeam attain a good size, and are increased by layers or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Carpinus Ostrya*.

virginica . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1622
vulgaris 1 . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20 Italy . 1724

OSWEGO-TEA. See *Monarda didyma*.

OSYRIS, *Linn.* From *ozos*, a branch; numerous pliant branches. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Santalacææ*. This plant grows well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

alba . . . White . 5, F. Ev. S. 3 S. Eur. . . 1739

OTACANTHUS. See *Otanthus*.

OTACHEITE-APPLE. See *Spodias dulcis*.

OTACHEITE-CHESTNUT. See *Inocarpus*.

OTACHEITE-MYRTLE. See *Securinea*.

OTANTHUS, *Link.* From *ous*, an ear, and *anthos*, a flower; appendages at the base of the florets. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. A pretty plant, growing well in sandy loam; and cuttings planted in a shady border in autumn will soon root. *Synonyms*: 1, *Diotis candidissima*, *Santolina maritima*.
maritimus 1 Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 4 Eng., sea co.

OTHONNA, *Linn.* From *othone*, linen; alluding to the downy clothing of the original plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Ornamental plants. *O. Tagetes* must be treated as other greenhouse annuals; the others may all be referred to *Osmites* for culture, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *O. flabellifolia*.

abrotanifolia . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1692
arborescens . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1723
Athanasis . Yellow . 1, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1795
bulbosa . Yellow . 5, G. Tu. P. 2 C. G. H. 1774
cacalioides . Yellow . 7, G. Tu. P. 2 C. G. H. 1774
cheirifolia . Yellow . 5, F. Ev. Cr. 2 Barbary 1752
coronopifolia . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1731
crassifolia . Yellow . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1710
denticulata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774
digitata . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1824
ericoides . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818
filiculis . . . Yellow . 4, G. Tu. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1791
frutescens . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
heterophylla . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
lingua . . . Yellow . 8, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1787
linifolia . . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1824
parviflora . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1704
pectinata . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1731
perfoliata . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1789
pinnata . . . Yellow . 5, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1759
pinnatifida . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
retrofracta . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812
Tagetes . . . Yellow . 5, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1823
tenuissina . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1759
tuberosa . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1842
virginica 1 . Yellow . 10, G. Ev. S. 3 Africa . 1821

OTIDIA. See *Pelargonium*.

OTITES. See *Silene Otites*.

OTCHILUS, *Lindley*. From *ous otos*, an ear, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the little ear-like appendages at the base of the lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. A curious little epiphyte, of no beauty. *Synonyme*: 1, *Broughdonia amiana*.

fusca 1 . . . Wh. blue . 8, S. Epi. 3 Nepal . 1840

OTÓPTERA, *De Candolle*. From *ous otos*, an ear, and *pteron*, a wing; wing furnished with

an auricle on the unguis. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. An elegant pea-flowering climber, growing in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand. Cuttings strike root freely in pots of sand, under a bell-glass, in heat.

Burchellii . Purple . 5, G. Ev. Cl. 6 C. G. H. . 1816

OUSTRÔPIS. See *Lotus*.

OÛTEA, *Aublét. Joutay* is the name of the species in Guiana. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. These trees grow in sandy loam; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, plunged in heat, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Macrolbium bijugum*.

bijuga 1 . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1823

guianensis . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Guiana . 1825

OUVIRÂNDRA, *Thouars*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginacææ*. A most singular genus of aquatics. The leaves are without parenchyma, and consist of merely open network. They require a warm situation and shade; the water in which they are grown should never be allowed to become cold. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hydrogeton fenestrale*.

Berneriana . Pink . 5, S. Aquat. 3 Madagascar 1857

fenestralis . Grn. yl. 5, S. Aquat. 3 Madagascar 1855

ÔVA, the eggs of anything.

OVAL, having the figure of an ellipse.

OVÂRIUM, or OVARY, the part of the flower in which the young seeds are contained.

OVATE, egg-shaped.

OVATE, when joined by a hyphen to another word, signifies a form between the two, as ovato-cordate, ovate, and heart-shaped.

OVERLAPPING; when the margin of one thing lies upon that of another, it is said to overlap.

OVËDIA. See *Clerodendron*.

OVOID, egg-like.

OVULES, the young seeds of plants contained in the ovarium.

OXALIDÆÆ, OXALIDS, or WOOD-SORRELS.

Herbaceous plants, undershrubs, and trees, containing a large quantity of acid. Some of the species of *Oxalis* have large tuberous roots, which are eatable like the potatoes; some of the shrubby kinds, as *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, and *Carambola*, bear very grateful fruit, and are called in the East Indies Blimbing and Carambola. The leaves of some species are so sensitive that they are included amongst what are called sensitive plants.

ÓXALIS, *Linn.* From *oxys*, acid; the leaves have an acid taste. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Oxalidacææ*. Most of the plants of this genus deserve cultivating on account of their very pretty blossoms, which are produced in great abundance. The stove, greenhouse, and frame species, thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; they should not be watered after they have done flowering until they begin to grow afresh. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings or seeds; the herbaceous fibrous-rooted ones by dividing the plants at the roots, or by seeds; the bulbous-rooted species by offsets. Most of those marked greenhouse may be grown in a frame, only they must be protected from frost in

winter. The hardy species should be planted in a shady border, where they will grow and flower very freely. The seeds of the hardy annual species should be sown in the open border in spring. *O. Acetosella* contains pure oxalic acid, and several species are used in Brazil against malignant fevers. *Synonyms*: 1, *caprina*; 2, *arracacha*; 3, *rubens*; 4, *palustris*; 5, *floribunda*; 6, *Biophytum sensitivum*; 7, *Martiana*; 8, *rosea*.

<i>Acetosella</i>	White	5, H. Bl. P.	1	Brit., woods.
<i>alba</i>	White	5, H. Bl. P.	3	America 1836
<i>ambigua</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>americana</i>	White	4, H. Bl. P.	1	N. Amr.
<i>arbores</i>	White	5, H. Bl. P.	1	America
<i>rosea</i>	Rose	5, H. Bl. P.	1	America
<i>aricata</i>	Violet	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>asulina</i>	Yellow	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1792
<i>Barbelleri</i>	Pa. red.	9, S. Ev. S.	1	Caracas 1824
<i>bifida</i>	Violet	9, G. Bl. P.	3	C. G. H. 1791
<i>bipunctata</i>	Lilac	5, G. Bl. P.	1	Brazil 1825
<i>Bowlet</i>	Crimson	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>brasilensis</i>	Rose	10, G. Bl. P.	1	Brazil 1829
<i>breviscapa</i>	White	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>Burmanni</i>	Purple	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>canescens</i>	Purple	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>caprina</i>	Flesh	8, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1757
<i>canosa</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	Chile 1826
<i>cernua</i> 1.	Yellow	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1767
<i>chinensis</i>	Yellow	8, G. Ev. Tr.	1	China
<i>chilensis</i>	Purple	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>Commersonii</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	Brazil
<i>compressa</i>	Yellow	12, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>convexula</i>	Pink	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1789
<i>corniculata</i>	Yellow	8, H. A.	1	Brit., rocks.
<i>erecta</i> 2.	Yellow	9, G. Tu. P.	3	Lima 1829
<i>crispa</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>cruciatata</i>	Purple	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1826
<i>Cumingii</i>	Golden	9, F. Her. P.	1	Chile 1831
<i>cuneata</i>	Yel. wt.	7, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>cuneifolia</i>	White	4, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>cuprea</i>	Copper	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>Darwalliana</i>	Crimson	6, F. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.
<i>dentata</i>	Flesh	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>Doppel</i>	Red	G. Bl. P.	1	Mexico 1827
<i>Dillenii</i>	Copper	H. A.	2	America 1798
<i>florida</i>	Yellow	H. A.	2	America 1798
<i>discolor</i>	Vio. crm.	5, G. Her. P.	1	Mexico 1844
<i>disticha</i>	Pa. yel.	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>divergens</i>	White	7, F. Bl. P.	1	Mexico 1829
<i>elegans</i>	Violet	6, G. Her. P.	1	Loxa 1846
<i>elongata</i>	White	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>amena</i>	Copper	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1810
<i>fabefolia</i>	Red	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>fallax</i>	Yellow	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1825
<i>ferruginata</i>	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>filiculis</i>	Violet	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1815
<i>filifolia</i>	Pink	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>flabellifolia</i>	Yel. red.	8, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1789
<i>flaccida</i>	Wt. red.	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1812
<i>flava</i>	Yellow	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1775
<i>flöre-pleno</i>	Yellow	3, G. Bl. P.	1	Gardens
<i>floribunda</i>	Red	7, G. Her. P.	1	S. Amer. 1827
<i>fruticosa</i>	Yellow	12, S. Ev. S.	1	R. Jan. 1817
<i>fulgida</i>	Crimson	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>furcata</i>	Red	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>fuscata</i>	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>geniculata</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.
<i>glabra</i>	Purple	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>glandulosa</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>gracilis</i>	Purple	1, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>hirta</i>	Lilac	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1787
<i>hirtella</i>	Red	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>incarnata</i>	Flesh	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1739
<i>laburnifolia</i>	Yellow	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>lavigata</i>	Purple	6, H. A.	1	C. G. H. 1818
<i>laeta</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>lanata</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>lanceifolia</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	Mexico 1840
<i>lasiandra</i>	Pink	5, G. Her. P.	1	B. Ayres 1841
<i>lasiopetala</i>	Pink	7, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1824
<i>lateriflora</i>	Purple	3, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>laxula</i>	White	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>lepida</i>	White	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823

<i>leporina</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>linearis</i>	Violet	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>livida</i>	Flesh	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>lobata</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>lupinifolia</i>	Yellow	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>lutæola</i>	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>Lydoni</i>	Yellow	8, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1861
<i>macrophylla</i>	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820
<i>macrostylis</i>	Purple	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>mandiocana</i>	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	1	
<i>marginata</i>	White	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1812
<i>Martiana</i>	Yellow	7, S. Her. P.	1	Brazil 1829
<i>mauritiana</i>	Pa. rose	9, G. Bl. P.	1	I. France 1810
<i>microphylla</i>	Pa. red.	7, G. A.	1	N. S. W.
<i>miniata</i>	Vermil.	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1819
<i>monophylla</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1774
<i>multiflora</i>	Lilac	2, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1789
<i>nåtans</i>	White	10, G. Aq. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>obtusa</i>	White	9, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1812
<i>Ottónis</i>	Yellow	5, F. Her. P.	1	Chili 1840
<i>papilion-acea</i> 4.	Varieg.	G. Bl. P.	1	Brazil 1819
<i>pectinata</i>	Yellow	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>pentaphylla</i>	Pink	6, F. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1800
<i>perennans</i>	Yellow	7, G. Her. P.	2	N. S. W.
<i>Piotiæ</i>	Orange	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1816
<i>Plumieri</i>	Yellow	S. Ev. S.	2	S. Amer. 1823
<i>polyphylla</i>	Pa. pur.	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>pulchella</i>	White	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>punctata</i>	Purple	5, G. Bl. P.	1	
<i>purpurea</i>	Pa. pur.	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>purpurea</i>	Purple	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1812
<i>pusilla</i>	Pa. red.	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>reclinata</i>	Pink	10, G. Bl. P.	1	1795
<i>repens</i>	Yellow	5, G. Her. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>reptatrix</i>	Flesh	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>rigidula</i>	White	8, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1822
<i>rosacea</i>	Pink	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>rosea</i> 5.	Rose	3, G. Her. P.	1	Chile 1826
<i>rostrata</i>	Pur. vio.	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>rubella</i>	Pink	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>rubro-cincta</i>	Yellow	9, G. Her. P.	1	Guatml. 1841
<i>rubro-flava</i>	Red vel.	6, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>sanguinea</i>	Yellow	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>secunda</i>	Lilac	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>sensitiva</i> 6.	Yellow	7, H. A.	1	China 1823
<i>sericea</i>	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>speciosa</i>	Purple	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1690
<i>stricta</i>	Yellow	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1658
<i>strumosa</i>	White	12, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1821
<i>sulphurea</i>	Pa. yel.	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>sylvestris</i>	White	2, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H.
<i>tendula</i>	Lilac	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1793
<i>tenera</i>	Yellow	5, G. Bl. P.	1	Brazil 1826
<i>tenuifolia</i>	Wt. red.	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>tetraphylla</i>	Purple	6, G. Bl. P.	1	Mexico 1823
<i>tomentosa</i>	White	5, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1791
<i>tortuosa</i>	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S.	1	Chile 1825
<i>tricolor</i>	Wt. red.	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1794
<i>tropaeoloides</i>	Yellow	6, G. Bl. P.	1	
<i>tubiflora</i>	Pink	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>undulata</i>	Lilac	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>urtica</i> 7.	White	8, G. Her. P.	1	Brazil 1823
<i>varifolia</i>	Wt. red.	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1795
<i>grandiflora</i>	White	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>Simsii</i> 8.	White	11, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1790
<i>venosa</i>	Vio. yel.	10, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>versicolor</i>	Crimson	2, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1774
<i>violacea</i>	Violet	5, H. Bl. P.	1	N. Amer. 1772
<i>virginea</i>	White	4, G. Bl. P.	1	C. G. H. 1820

OXYE. See *Bupthalmum*.

OXYE DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

OXHOOF. See *Bauhinia*.

OXHORN. See *Búcida Búceras*.

OXLEYA, *Hooker*. In honour of Mr. Oxley, late surveyor-general of New South Wales. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceæ*. A fine tree, attaining the height of one hundred feet; it should be grown in loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand,

under a glass, provided the leaves are not shortened.

xanthoxylon Grn. wht. 8, G. Ev. T. 100 N. Holl. 1823

OXLIP. See *Primula elatior*.

OXTONGUE. See *Picris*.

OXYACANTHA. See *Rhus Oxyacantha*, and *Cratogeomys Oxyacantha*.

XYANTHUS, *De Candolle*. From *oxy*, acute, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see the stove species of *Gardenia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Oxyanthus speciosus*; 2, *Gardenia tubiflora*; 3, *Gardenia longistylis*. See *Posoqueria*.

hirsutus 1 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1812
speciosus . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Leone . 1789
tubiflorus 2 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Leone .
versicolor . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Cuba . 1839
villosus 3 . Cream . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Leone . 1844

OXYBAPHUS, *Jussieu*. From *oxy*, acid, and *baphe*, dyer's colour. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceae*. This is a genus of curious plants, which succeed well in the open border in summer, but they should be taken up in autumn, and laid up in a dry room out of the reach of frost; they are readily increased by seeds, which ripen in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Allionia linearis*, *Calyptranthes angustifolia*; 2, *A. nyctaginea*; 3, *A. pilosa*.

aggregatus . Pink . 7, F. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1811
albidos . Lilac . 7, H. A. 1 Carolina 1824
angustifolius 1 . Purple . 8, H. De. Cr. 1 Louisiana 1812
Cervantesii . Purple . 6, F. Ev. Tr. 2 Mexico . 1823
chilensis . Lilac . 9, H. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1832
decumbens . Purple . 8, H. De. Cr. 2 Missouri 1813
expansus . Purple . 7, F. Ev. Tr. 2 Peru . 1819
glaberrimus . Purple . 7, F. Her. P. 2 N. Spain 1811
hirsutus . Purple . 8, H. De. Cr. 1 Louisiana 1812
nyctagineus 2 . Purple . 8, H. De. Cr. 1 Missouri 1823
ovatus . Purple . 8, H. Ev. Tr. 2 Peru . 1820
pilosus 3 . Purple . 8, H. De. Cr. 1 Missouri 1812
viscosus . Purple . 7, F. Her. P. 4 Peru . 1793

OXYCEDRUS. See *Juniperus Oxycedrus* and *Acacia juniperina*.

OXYCOCCUS, *Richard*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *kokkos*, a berry; sharp acid taste of the berries. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vaccinaceae*. The Cranberries are a well-known genus of plants. *O. palustris* grows in most turfy bogs in the mountainous parts of Britain, the berries being very much sought after. When the plants are grown for the sake of the fruit, they should be planted on an artificial bog, but when grown only for having specimens, they will do in pots well drained, and filled with peat and sand, with some sphagnum moss about their roots, and placed in pans of water. *Synonymes*: 1, *O. erythrocarpus*; 2, *Vaccinium macrocarpum*; 3, *V. Oxyccoccus*.

erectus 1 . Pink . 5, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. 1806
macrocarpus 2 . Pink . 5, H. Ev. Tr. 3 N. Amer. 1760
variegatus . Pink . 5, H. Ev. Tr. 3 Gardens.
palustris 3 . Pink . 5, H. Ev. Tr. 3 Britain, bogs.

OXYGONIUM, *Presl*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *gonu*, an angle. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns.

alismifolium . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 1 India .
elegans . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1842
ovatum . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1842
vittatiforme . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1840

OXYLOBIUM, *Botanical Repository*. From *oxy*,

sharp, and *lobos*, a pod; the legumes are furnished with a sharp point. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Podolobium*, *Gastrolobium*, and *Mirbelia*.

arborescens . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. . 1805
capitatum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1837
cordifolium . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1807
dilatum . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1840
ellipticum . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1805
ferrugineum . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
obovatum 1 . Yellow . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1840
obtusifolium . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
Osborni . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Darl. D. . 1851
parviflorum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1840
Pultenaeae . Drk. or . 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
retusum 2 . Orange . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1823
spinosum . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1825

OXYPETALUM, *R. Brown*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *petalon*, a petal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. Interesting plants, growing in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Schizostoma longifolia*.

appendiculatum . Rose . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Brazil . 1823
Banksii . Purple . 6, S. Ev. CL 6 Brazil . 1826
solanoides 1 . Rose . 6, G. Ev. Tw. 6 Brazil . 1846

OXYRAMPHIS, *Wallich*. From *oxy*, sharp-pointed, and *rampbos*, a beak. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. A very pretty greenhouse plant, easily grown and propagated. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crotalaria macrostyla*.

macrostyla 1 . Pur. crim. 10, G. Ev. S. 4 Saharanpr. 1837

OXYRIA, *Hill*. From *oxy*, acid. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceae*. The Mountain Sorrels grow well in common garden soil, and are increased by dividing at the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rumex digynus*; 2, *O. reniformis*.

reniformis 1 . Green . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Brit., hills.
americana 2 . Green . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer.

OXYSPORA, *De Candolle*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *spora*, a seed; seeds awned at both ends. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*. Elegant shrubs, bearing panicles of red flowers. They grow best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings, planted in the same soil, root freely under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orthostemma paniculata*; 2, *Melastoma rugosa*.

paniculata 1 . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1826
vagans 2 . Rose . 6, S. Ev. CL 5 E. Indies . 1849

OXYSTELMA, *R. Brown*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *stelma*, a crown; the foliola of the corona is acute. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. An ornamental plant; for culture and propagation, see *Oxypetalum*.

esculentum . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Tw. 4 E. Indies . 1816

OXYTROPIS, *De Candolle*. From *oxy*, sharp, and *tropis*, a keel; flowers ending in a mucrone at the apex of the keel. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. These plants are very handsome when in flower, and are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-borders. The seed should be sown where the plants are intended to grow, as they seldom thrive after transplanting. The rarer kinds may be grown in pots well drained, in a mixture of peat, sand, and a little loam, and

treated as other alpine plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Astragalus campestris*; 2, *A. Halleri*; 3, *O. Gmelini*; 4, *Astragalus montanus*; 5, *A. dahuricus*; 6, *O. sordida*; 7, *A. uralensis*; 8, *O. altaica*.

ambigua . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1817
arctica . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Melvil. I.	1827
argentea . . .	Pale . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1827
argyrophyl- la . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2		1831
brevirostra 8	Blue . . .	8, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1802
cartilæa . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1827
campestris . .	Pa. yel. . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Germany.	1778
clavensis 1.	Yellow . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Scot., mount.	
candicans . .	Pale . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1827
cyanea . . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Caucasus	1818
deadblata . .	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Caucasus	1813
deflexa . . .	Purple . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1800
dichoptera . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1815
filiformis . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Dahuria . .	1824
Fischleri . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Altai . . .	1817
floribunda . .	Purple . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1827
fuctida 2 . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Switzerl.	1819
gibba . . .	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Dahuria . .	1813
grandiflora . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1820
leptoptera . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1818
Lamberti . .	Purple . .	8, H. Her. P.	1/2	Missouri.	1811
leptophylla . .	Red . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1818
longicuspis . .	Purple . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1827
longirostra 3.	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1820
microphylla .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1819
montana 4 . .	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Austria . .	1811
myriophylla .	Pur. wht. .	7, F. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1818
nigrescens . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1828
oxyphylla . .	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1816
Pullisii . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1818
pilosa . . .	Pa. yel. . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1732
prostrata 5 .	Blue wt. .	7, H. De. Tr.		Siberia . . .	1820
pumila . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1823
setosa . . .	Purple . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1828

songarica . .	Violet . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Altai . . .	1820
sulphurea . .	Cream . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1824
sylvatica . .	Purple . .	5, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1820
tenella . . .	Blue . . .	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . . .	1828
uncata . . .	White . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Aleppo . .	1768
uralensis 6 .	Purple . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . .	1800
sericea 7 . .	Blue . . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Scot., sea sh.	
verticillaris .	Blue wt. .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia . .	1819
viscosa . . .	White . .	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Switzerl.	1817

OXYURA, *De Candolle*. Supposed to be from *oxys*, sharp, and *oura*, a tail; but the application is not evident. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental plant, having somewhat the appearance of *Chrysanthemum coronarium*. It grows in any common soil. *chrysanthemoides* Yellow 7, H. A. 1 1/2 Californ. 1834

OYSTER-GREEN is the *Ulva lactuca*.

OYSTER-TREES. See *Rhizophora*.

OZONIUM, *Persoon*. From *ozos*, a branch; the filaments are branched. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. This plant is found during autumn on decayed wood—*auricomum*.

OZOTHAMNUS, *R. Brown*. From *ozos*, a branch, and *thamnus*, a shrub. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in an equal mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the young wood will root in a few days, planted in sand under a glass. *Synonymy*: 1, *Chrysocoma cinerea*; 2, *Eupatorium ferrugineum*; 3, *E. rosmarinifolium*.

cinereus 1 . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Ev. S.	1 V. D. L.	1820
diosmeifolius .	Yel. . .	4, G. Ev. S.	1 N. Hol.	1822
ferrugineus 2 .	Yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S.	1 V. D. L.	1822
rosmarinifolius 3.	Yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S.	1 V. D. L.	1827

P.

PACHANA. See *Cocculus cordifolius*.

PACHIDENDRON, *Willdenow*. From *pachys*, thick, and *dendron*, a tree. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of tree aloes, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam mixed with old lime and brick rubbish; the pots in which they are grown must be well drained, that the moisture may readily pass off. They require but little water in winter, and are increased from suckers, or young side shoots, when they are produced; leaves taken off close from the stem, and laid to dry for a few days, then planted in pots of dry soil, will throw out young plants at their base. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aloe africana*; 2, *A. angustifolia*; 3, *A. ferox*; 4, *A. principis*; 5, *A. pseudo-africana*, *africana angustior*; 6, *A. pseudo-ferox*, *sabferox*; *A. supralævis*.

africanum 1 .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1819
angustifolium 2 .	Red . . .	7, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1806
ferox 3 . . .	Yel. . .	5, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1759
principis 4 .	Yel. . .	7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1821
pseudo-afric- canum 5 . .	Orange . .	6, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1781
pseudo-fer- rox 6 . . .	Orange . .	5, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1820
supralæve 7 .	Orange . .	5, G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1781

PACHIRA. See *Carolinæa*.

PACHNYCBE, *Berkley*. From *pachne*, hoar, frost, and *kybe*, a head. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat.

Or. *Mucoraceæ*. These substances are found on decaying plants of various sorts—*acicula*, *albida*, *ferruginea*, *grisea*, *subulata*.

PACHYLBIS. See *Hieracium Kalmii*.

PACHYNEMA, *R. Brown*. From *pachys*, thick, and *nema*, a filament; filaments very thick. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. This little leafless shrub thrives best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings strike root freely in sand, under a glass.

complanatum . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 N. Hol. 1825

PACHYPHYLLUM, *Humboldt*. From *pachys*, thick, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaves fleshy. *Linn.* 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Maxillaria*.

distichum . .	Green . .	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico .	1836
proctimbens .	Grn. blue.	5, S. Epi.	1 Mexico .	1836

PACHYPHYTON. See *Echeveria*.

PACHYPHYTUM, *Link and Otto*. From *pachys*, thick, and *phyton*, a plant; plants succulent. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Crassula*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Echeveria bracteosa*.

bracteosum 1 . Crimson . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Brazil. 1846

PACHYPLEURUM, *Don*. From *pachys*, thick, and *pleuron*, a rib; ribs of fruit corky. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of no

ornament, growing in any common soil, and increased by division and seeds.

alpinum . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . 1837

PACHYPÓDIUM, *Lindley*. From *pachys*, thick, and *podion*, a peduncle; thick footstalks. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This succulent and tuberous-rooted genus succeeds in an equal mixture of light turfy loam, peat, and sand; as the plants require scarcely any water in winter, the pots must be well drained, that the moisture may pass off readily; cuttings taken off, and laid to dry till the wound is dried up, then planted in a pot of dry soil in spring, will strike root, and produce tubers before winter. *Synonymes*: 1, *Echites succulenta*; 2, *E. tuberosa*.

succulentum 1 Wht. red . 5, G. De. S. 1 C. G. H. 1820
tuberosum 2 . Wht. red . 5, G. De. S. 1 C. G. H. 1813

PACHYRHIZUS, *Richard.* From *pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, a root; alluding to the thick tuberous roots of the plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The plants succeed well in a light rich soil; they may be increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, by the tubers of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dolichos bulbosus*.

angulatus 1 . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 5 E. Ind. . 1781

PACHYSA. See *Erica*.

PACHYSÁNDRA, *Michaux.* From *pachys*, thick, and *aner*, a man; in allusion to the thickness of the stamens. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. These are dwarf-growing plants thriving in any common soil, and may be planted near the front of flower-borders; they are increased freely by suckers from the roots.

coriacea . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1822
procumbens White . 4, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1800

PACHYSTIGMA, *Hooker*. From *pachys*, thick, and *stigma*, a stigma. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A fragrant plant deserving cultivation, and requiring only the ordinary treatment of stove plants, ripened cuttings will root in the usual way.

pteleoides . White . 2, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1844

PACOURY-UYA. See *Platonia insignis*.

PADINA, *Adanson*. Derivation doubtful. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. A small brownish-coloured species, found in the ocean—*deista*.

PADUS. See *Cerasus Padus*.

PÆDERIA, *Linn.* From *pæderos*, opal; in reference to the transparent berries. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The species are remarkably free growers; any kind of light rich soil suits them, and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lygodisodia Lingun*.

fœtida . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 China . 1806
Lingun . . . Red . . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Mauritius . 1823

PÆDEROTA, *Linn.* The ancients applied this name to a species of *Acanthus*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These pretty dwarf alpine plants are well adapted for rock-work; light sandy soil, or an equal mixture of peat, loam, and sand will suit them very well if grown in the open border, the situ-

ation should be dry and airy; they are increased from seeds.

Agéria . . . Yellow . 5, H. A. 3 Italy . 1824
Bonaróta . . . Blue . . 5, H. A. 3 Austria . 1818

PÆONIA, *Linn.* The physician Pæon was the first who used it in medicine. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Beautiful flowering plants, mostly hardy enough to endure our winters. *P. Moután* and its varieties, though able to bear a moderate degree of frost, do not flower so well as when planted out in the border of the conservatory; they bear forcing well; a rich loamy soil suits them best. The shrubby kinds are increased from cuttings taken off in August and September, with part of the wood of the preceding year attached, and planted in a sheltered situation where they will root freely. The herbaceous species are increased by dividing the plants at the roots, taking care to leave a bud to each slip; the new varieties are obtained from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. Makôya*; 2, *P. laciniata*; 3, *P. tartarica*; 4, *P. dahurica*; 5, *P. sessiliflora*.

albiflora . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1548
cándida . . . Flesh . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
festa 1 . . Wt. pink 6, H. Her. P. 2
fragrans . . . Red . . 5, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1805
Hûmei . . . Red . . 5, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1784
Póttssi . . . Crimson. 6, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1822
Reevesii . . . Pink . 6, F. Her. P. 2 China . 1822
Richardsoni White . 6, F. Her. P. 2 Seedl. 1833
rubescens . . . Pink . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1784
sibirica . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
tatárca . . . Flesh . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
uniflora . . . Pink . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
vestalis . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
Whitlôji . . . Blush . 5, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1784
anómala 2 . . Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1788
arietina . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Levant .
Andersoni . . . Rose . 6, H. Her. P. 2
oxoniensis . . . Red bluish 6, H. Her. P. 2
Brownii . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amr. 1826
californica . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1850
corallina . . . Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 3 England .
corsica . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Corsica .
crética . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Crete .
decora . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Turkey .
elâtiôr . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Crimea .
Fallsii . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Crimea .
festa Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 2 . 1837
humilis . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1633
hybrida . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
lobata . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1821
mollis . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .
Moután . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1789
albida-plena White . 5, H. De. S. 3 China .
Annesli . . . Pink . 5, H. De. S. 3 China .
atrosan-
guinea } Purple . 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1846
Banksii . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1794
carnea-plena Flesh . 5, H. De. S. 3 China .
globosa . . . Wt. pur. 4, H. De. S. 3 Shngha. 1845
Hûmei . . . Purple . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1817
lâcra . . . Rosy red 5, H. De. S. 3 Hybrid. 1831
lilacina . . . Lilac . 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1845
papaveracea White . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1789
parviflora . . . Rose . 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1845
picta Rose . 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1844
puncea . . . Carmine. 5, H. De. S. 3 Hybrid. 1831
Rawesii . . . Pa. pink 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1820
Reevesiana . . . Crimson. 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1846
rosea Pink . 5, H. De. S. 3 China .
rosea-plena Red . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1804
rosea-se-
naiplena } Red . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1794
Salmónca . . . Pa. slmn. 4, H. De. S. 3 China . 1846
speciosa . . . Pink . 5, H. De. S. 3 China . 1825

variegata	Wt. pur. 5, H. De. S. 3	Hybrid.
versicolor	Wt. red. 4, H. De. S. 3	China. 1846
officinalis	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	Europe. 1549
albicans	White. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	
anemoniflora	Pink. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	1830
Baxteri	Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 3	Oxford.
blanda	White. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	
canescens	White. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	
polypétala	Crimson. 6, H. Her. P. 3	
rosea	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	
rubra	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	
Sabini	Crimson. 6, H. Her. P. 3	Seedl.
variegata	Crimson. 6, H. Her. P. 3	
paradoxa	Purple. . 5, H. Fu. P. 2	Levant.
finibriata	Purple. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Levant. 1629
perogrina	Drk. pur. 5, H. Her. P. 2	
compacta	Purple. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	
Grevillii	Purple. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	
pubens	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	
Reevesiana	Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 3	China
Russii	Crimson. 5, H. Her. P. 2	Sicily
simpliciflora	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Levant.
tenuifolia	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia. 1765
flore-pleno	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Russia. 1831
latifolia	Crimson. 6, H. Her. P. 1	
triternata	Purple. . 5, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia. 1790
versicolor	Purple. . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Scotch seedl.
villosa	Red. . 5, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. 1816
Wittmanniana	Yellow. . 4, H. Her. P. 2	Crimea. 1842

PÆONY. See *Pœonia*.

PALAFÓXIA. Named by Lagasca in honour of Palafox, a Spanish general. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is an ornamental genus, growing about two feet high, with rather pretty white flowers; it flourishes in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stèvia lineàris*; 2, *Polýpterus integrifolia*.

fastigiata	White. . 8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1823
linearis	White. . 6, G. Her. P. 2	Mexico. 1821
texana	White. . 6, G. Her. P. 2	Texas

PALATE, the mouth of a ringent flower.

PALÀVIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of A. Palau y Verdera, once professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Plants only worth cultivating in botanical collections. Seeds sown on a hotbed early in spring, and the plants transplanted into the open border in May, will produce their flowers and seeds in abundance. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. prostrata* —malvæfolia, moschata 1, rhombifolia.

PALEACEOUS, abounding with chaffy scales.

PALICOÛREA. Named by Aublet, who does not give the meaning of the word. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A genus of pretty shrubs, from four to six feet high; for culture and propagation, they may be referred to *Psychotria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Psychotria lineata*; 2, *P. crocea*; 3, *P. rigida*.

apicata	Yellow. . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Caraccas. 1824
crocea	Orange. . 8, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies. 1823
Pavetta	White. . 8, S. Ev. S. 3	W. Indies. 1823
rigida	Yellow. . 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Caraccas. 1820

PALÍMBIA, *Besser*. Derivation not known. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty; for culture and propagation, see *Pucedanum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Selinum Chabrièi*; 2, *S. podolicum*; 3, *Sison salsum*.

Chabrièi	Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1	France. 1791
podolica	White. . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Podolia. 1791
salsa	Cream. . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Russia. 1804

PALÍURUS, *Tournefort*. The name of a town in Africa. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*.

Very handsome plants, well fitted for shrub-beries. The fruit of *P. aculeatus* is very singular, appearing something like a head with a broad-brimmed hat on. This is the shrub of which, it is by many persons supposed, the crown of thorns which was put on our Saviour's head was made; and this assertion is borne out by many travellers of credit, who say that it is one of the most common shrubs in the country of Judæa, and from the pliability of its branches, which may be brought into any figure, it may afford a probability. They will grow in any common soil, and may be increased by layers, cuttings of the roots, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. australis*; 2, *Zizyphus incarnatus*.

aculeatus	1. Grn. yel. 7, H. De. S. 4	S. Eur. 1596
virgatus	2. Grn. yel. 8, H. De. S. 6	Nepal. 1817

PALLÀSIA. See *Encelia*.

PALLÉNIS. See *Bupthalmum*.

PALMACEÆ, or PALM TREES. One of the most interesting orders in the vegetable kingdom. They are mostly natives of tropical countries, and their products are various and important.

PALMA-CHRISTI. See *Ricinus*.

PALMA-PINUS. See *Sagus vinifera*.

PALMATE, or PALMATED, divided so as to resemble a hand spread open.

PALMATELY-PARTED, parted in a palmate manner.

PALMÉLLA, *Lyngbye*. From *palmas*, vibration; jelly-like nature of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*. Minute species, found in marshy or inundated places; they consist of very small globules, supposed by some naturalists to be the ova of animalcules —*adnata*, *botryoides*, *cruenta*, *grumosa*, *hyalina*, *livida*, *montana*, *protuberans*, *rivularis*, *rosea*.

PALMÉTTO. See *Sabal Palmétto* and *Chamærops Palmétto*.

PALM-KALE or TREE-KALE. See *Brassica Ole-racea palmifolia*.

PALM-OIL is obtained principally from *Cocos aculeata*.

PALMS. See *Palmaceæ*.

PALM-WINE is made in large quantities from the sap of *Mauritia vinifera*.

PALMYRA-WOOD. See *Borassus flabelliformis*.

PALO DE VACA. See *Galactodendron utile*.

PAMPAS GRASS. See *Gynæceum*.

PANACES. See *Heraclæum Pánaces*.

PANÆTIA, *Lindley*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a beautiful little annual of easy cultivation. The flower-heads are of the red-gold colour of *Elichrysium bracteatum*.

fálva	Yellow. . 5, G.	A. 1 Swan R. 1837
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PANARY, used for making bread.

PÁNAX, *Linn.* From *pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy; in allusion to the miraculous virtues ascribed to *P. quinquefolium*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. The species thrive well in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and cuttings root readily under a hand-glass. The root of *P. quinquefolium*, or *Ginseng* of the shops, is much esteemed by the Chinese for

its beneficial influence upon the nerves, and for other supposed virtues; but our physicians have not discovered any proofs of its efficacy in Europe. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. conchifolium*; 2, *P. chrysophyllum*. See *Aràlia*.

<i>aculeatum</i> . Green .	11, S. Her. P. 1½	China .	1773
<i>arborescens</i> . Green .	8, G. Ev. T. 20	N. Zeal .	1820
<i>attenuatum</i> . Green .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind. 18½	3
<i>cochleatum</i> 1 Green .	6, S. Ev. S. 2	Moluc. .	1820
<i>conchifolium</i> Yel. .	5, S. Ev. S. 20	Guiana .	1820
<i>horridentum</i> . White .	5, H. De. S. 6	N. Ame. .	1829
<i>fragrans</i> . Green .	6, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind. .	1816
<i>fruticosum</i> . Green .	8, S. Ev. S. 6	Ternate .	1800
<i>Morotoni</i> 2 . Green .	8, S. Ev. T. 20	Cayenne .	1822
<i>quinquefolium</i> } Lt. yel. .	6, H. Her. P. 1½	N. Ame. .	1740
<i>trifolium</i> . Green .	5, H. Her. P. ¾	N. Ame. .	1759

PANCRATIUM, Herbert. From *pan*, all, and *kratos*, potent; supposed medicinal virtues. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. These are handsome, well-known bulbous plants, requiring to be grown in a composition of three parts light sandy loam, and one part vegetable mould; they are increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds, from which the new varieties are obtained. The bulbs of *P. maritimum* are emetic. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. mexicanum*, *Hemerocallis acutifolia*. See *Callithauma*, *Chlidanthus*, *Coburghia*, *Eurycles*, *Hymenocallis*, *Ismène*, *Stenomesson*.

<i>acutifolium</i> 1 White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2	Mexico .	1824
<i>americanum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2	Jamaica .	1820
<i>amenum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	Guiana .	1790
<i>angustum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1½		
<i>biflorum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	E. Ind. .	1820
<i>canariense</i> . White .	6, G. Bl. P. 1½	Canaries .	1815
<i>caribæum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1½	W. Ind. .	1730
<i>carolinianum</i> . White .	6, F. Bl. P. 2	Carolina .	1759
<i>crassifolium</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1½	S. Amer. .	
<i>declinatum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2	W. Ind. .	1825
<i>distichum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1½	S. Amer. .	
<i>Dryandri</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2		
<i>expansum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2	W. Ind. .	1820
<i>fragrans</i> . White .	5, S. Bl. P. 1	W. Ind. .	1819
<i>guianense</i> . White .	11, S. Bl. P. 2	Guiana .	1815
<i>humile</i> . Yellow .	5, G. Bl. P. 1		1846
<i>illyricum</i> . White .	5, H. Bl. P. 1½	S. Eur. .	1615
<i>litorale</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1½	S. Amer. .	1758
<i>longiflorum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 2	E. Ind. .	1810
<i>maritimum</i> . White .	6, H. Bl. P. 2	S. Eur. .	1597
<i>mexicanum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	Mexico .	1732
<i>ovatum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	W. Ind. .	
<i>pâens</i> . White .	7, S. Bl. P. 2	W. Ind. .	1822
<i>pedale</i> . White .	8, S. Bl. P. 2	Brazil .	1820
<i>plicatum</i> . White .	7, S. Bl. P. 1½	Macao .	1827
<i>rotatum</i> . White .	8, F. Bl. P. 1	Carolina .	1803
<i>speciosum</i> . White .	7, S. Bl. P. 1½	W. Ind. .	1759
<i>undulatum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	S. Amer. .	
<i>verecundum</i> . White .	7, S. Bl. P. 1½	E. Ind. .	1776
<i>zeylanicum</i> . White .	6, S. Bl. P. 1	Ceylon .	1752

PANDANACEÆ, or SCREW-PINES, are a group of plants nearly resembling palms. They very often send down aerial roots, which descend until they reach the ground. Some species bear eatable seeds, and others are useful in medicine.

PANDANUS, Linn. From *pandang*, a word in the Malay language, signifying conspicuous. *Linn.* 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pandanaceæ*. This stately, fine-looking genus has received the English name, Screw-pine, on account of the appearance of the plants; they thrive in a light loamy soil. Some of the species produce suckers, by which they may be increased.

<i>albus</i> . White .	5, S. Ev. T. 10	E. Ind. .	1818
<i>amaryllifolius</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. S. 10	E. Ind. .	1820

<i>candelabrum</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 50	Guinea .	1826
<i>edulis</i> . White .	7, S. Ev. T. 20	Madagas. .	1824
<i>elegans</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	1 of France .	1826
<i>fasciculâris</i> . White .	8, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1812
<i>fœtidus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 10	E. Ind. .	1821
<i>fureatus</i> . White .	5, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1824
<i>humilis</i> . White .	5, S. Ev. T. 6	Maurit. .	
<i>inermis</i> . White .	8, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1818
<i>integrifolius</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1823
<i>lævis</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 12	Java .	1823
<i>latifolius</i> . White .	7, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1820
<i>longifolius</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1829
<i>marginatus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1823
<i>muricatus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 25	Madagas. .	1826
<i>odoratissimus</i> . White .	7, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1771
<i>pedunculatus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	N. Holl. .	1825
<i>pygmaeus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. S. 8	Madagas. .	1830
<i>reflexus</i> . White .	8, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1818
<i>sessilis</i> . White .	9, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1820
<i>spiralis</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	N. S. W. .	1805
<i>turbinatus</i> . White .	6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. .	1823
<i>utilis</i> . White .	5, S. Ev. T. 20	Bourbon .	

PANDURATE, fiddle-shaped.

PANGIACEÆ, or PANGIADS. An order of trees closely related to *Papayads*. They are all natives of the tropics.

PANICEOUS, eatable, good for bread.

PANIC-GRASS. See *Panicum*.

PANIC-GRASS. See *Ehrharta panicea*.

PANICLE, a loose disposition of inflorescence, as oats.

PANICLED, or PANICULATE, forming a panicle.

PANICULATELY-BRANCHED, loosely branched.

PANICULATELY-RACEMOSE, a panicle formed by numerous racemes.

PANICUM, Linn. From *panicula*, a panicle, or *panis*, bread. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A useful genus of grasses. *P. miliaceum* is frequently sown for feeding poultry, and is sometimes used as a substitute for rice. *P. arborëscens* is said by Linnaeus to equal in height the loftiest trees in the East Indies, though the culm is little thicker than a goose's quill; it grows in the woods and jungles. In cultivation, the species grow in any common soil, and are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. See *Arundinaria*, *Cynodon*, *Echinochloa*, *Pennisetum*, *Tricholena*.

<i>brizoides</i> . Apetal .	7, Grass 1	E. Ind. .	1801
<i>colobum</i> . Apetal .	8, Grass ½	E. Ind. .	1699
<i>fasciculatum</i> . Apetal .	6, Grass 2	Jamaica .	1801
<i>frumentaceum</i> } Apetal .	7, Grass 2	E. Ind. .	1810
<i>miliaceum</i> . Apetal .	7, Grass 1½	E. Ind. .	1596
<i>muricatum</i> . Apetal .	6, Grass 1½	E. Ind. .	1805
<i>oryzoides</i> . Apetal .	8, Grass 1½	W. Ind. .	1822
<i>proliferum</i> . Apetal .	7, Grass ¾	N. Amer. .	1820

altissimum, *anceps*, *arborëscens*, *arundinaceum*, *aspermum*, *attenuatum*, *bicolor*, *brevisfolium*, *capillare*, *c. minor*, *carthaginense*, *clandestinum*, *coloratum*, *costatum*, *decumbens*, *dichotomum*, *diffusum*, *divaricatum*, *flavidum*, *fuscum*, *germinicum*, *gongylodes*, *hispidulum*, *indicum*, *interruptum*, *italicum*, *laeve*, *latifolium*, *læcum*, *marginatum*, *maximum*, *miliare*, *mölle*, *nervosum*, *nitidum*, *numidianum*, *pal-mifolium*, *pâens*, *plicatum*, *repens*, *tenellum*, *uliginosum*, *villosum*, *virgatum*.

PANOCOCCA-BARK. See *Swartzia tomentosa*.

PANZERIA. See *Leonurus*.

PAPÁVER, Linn. From *papa*, pap, or thick milk; the juice of the poppy was formerly used in children's food, to make them sleep.

Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. *P. somniferum* is cultivated in the vicinity of London; the capsules are sold to the druggists for the opium which is obtained from them. The plants succeed in a light rich soil. The perennial kinds are increased by dividing at the roots. All the species are narcotic. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. Bárseri*; 2, *P. pulcherrimum*; 3, *P. aurantiacum*; 4, *P. alpinum*; 5, *P. olympicum*. See *Meconopsis*.

alpinum 1	White	7, H. Her. P.	3 Austria	1759
andeanum	Vermil.	6, H.	A. 1 N. Ind.	1839
arenarium	Red	6, H.	A. 1 Caucasus	1823
Argemone	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 1 Brit., cor. fie.	
armeriacum	Yel.	8, H.	A. 14 Armenia	1815
bracteatum 2	Red	8, H. Her. P.	4 Siberia	1817
caucasicum	Red	6, H.	A. 14 Caucasus	1813
commutatum	Scarlet	7, H.	A. 2 Siberia	1839
cræcum	Saffron	5, H. Her. P.	1 Altai	1829
dubium	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 2 Brit., fields.	
flöre-álbo	White	6, H.	A. 2 Tauria	
floribundum	Scarlet	6, H.	B. 14 Levant	1815
fugax	Pa. carn.	6, H.	A. 2 Persia	1827
garlepinum	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 4 Africa	1835
hórridum	Red	7, H.	A. 2 N. Holl.	1825
hybridum	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 13 Eng., cha. fie.	
lævigatum	Red	6, H.	A. 1 Caucasus	1823
microcarpum	Yel.	6, H. Her. P.	1 Kamtsch.	1824
nudicæle	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	14 Siberia	1730
coœcineum	Red ora.	4, H. Her. P.	3 Hybrid	1820
glabratum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	3 Siberia	1800
lateum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	14 Siberia	1730
rudicatum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	3 Norway	1800
orientale	Red	5, H. Her. P.	3 Armenia	1714
côncolor	Scarlet	6, H. Her. P.	3 S. Eur.	1714
maculatum	Scarlet	6, H. Her. P.	3 S. Eur.	1714
obtusifolium	Rose	6, H.	A. 3 Africa	1828
persicum	Brick	6, H. Her. P.	14 Persia	1830
pilosum 5	Red wt.	4, H. Her. P.	24 Greece	1852
pyrenaicum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	
puniceum 4	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerland	
Rhæas	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 2 Brit., cor. fie.	
álbum	White	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., gardens.	
cæneum	Flesh	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., gardens.	
coœcineum	Scarlet	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., gardens.	
maculatum	Varieg.	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., cor. fie.	
múltiplex	Varieg.	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., gardens.	
variegatum	Varieg.	6, H.	A. 13 Brit., gardens.	
Roubiæi	Red	6, H.	A. 1 Montpel.	1823
rubro-aureum	Red	7, H. Her. P.	3 Dahuria	1822
setigerum	White	7, H.	A. 2 S. Eur.	1824
somniferum	White	7, H.	A. 3 Eng., cor. fie.	
álbo-plènum	Varieg.	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
álbum	White	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
fimbriatum	Varieg.	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
nigrum	Purple	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
rubro-plènum	Varieg.	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
variegatum	Varieg.	7, H.	A. 3 Brit., gardens.	
tribolum	Red	6, H.	A. 2 Holland	1818

PAPAVERACEÆ, or POPPY-WORTS. A well-known order of herbaceous plants, small shrubs, and annuals, bearing showy but very fugitive flowers. All possess a peculiar narcotic property, which is extracted and used under the name of opium.

PAPAW-TREE. See *Cárica Papàya*.

PAPÀYA. See *Cárica Papàya*.

PAPARACEÆ, or PAPAW-TREES. A group of shrubs and trees sometimes yielding an acrid milky juice. The fruit of *Cárica Papàya* is eaten when cooked, and esteemed by some persons; but its chief value is, that it forms an excellent vermifuge; and other species are very useful in medicine.

PAPER-MULBERRY. See *Broussonètia papyrifera*.

PAPHNIA, Lindley. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Maxillaria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Maxillaria cristata*.

cristata 1. Wbt. pur. 7, S. Epl. 3 Trinidad. 1843

PAPILIONACEÆ. See *Fabaceæ*.

PAPILIONACEOUS, butterfly-shaped flowers, as the common pea.

PAPILLE, small, soft excrescences.

PAPILLOSE, or PAPILLOUS, having small glandular excrescences, like pimples.

PAPPOPHORUM, Schreber. From *pappos*, down, and *phoreo*, to carry. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Grasses of no interest, increased by seeds—*alopæcuroides*, *laguroides*, *nigricans*, *phleoides*.

PÁPPUS, crown of the fruit of *Compositæ*, and similar plants.

PÁPULÆ, round, soft, watery protuberances.

PÁPULOSE, covered with papulæ.

PAPYRACEÆ. See *Cyperaceæ*.

PAPYRACEOUS, resembling paper.

PAPYRUS, Willdenow. From the Syrian, *babeer*; whence the Egyptian word *papyrus*, paper. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. This is a splendid genus, requiring to be grown in a tub or large pot of water, with rich mud at the bottom; increased from divisions, or by seeds. The famed *Papyrus* of the Egyptians was obtained from our *Papyrus antiquorum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cyperus elegans*; 2, *C. odoratus*.

antiquorum	Apetal	8, S. Aq. P.	12 Egypt	1803
elegans 1	Apetal	7, S. Aq. P.	6 W. Ind.	1820
laxiflorus	Apetal	7, S. Aq. P.	6 Madagas.	1822
odoratus 2	Apetal	7, S. Aq. P.	12 W. Ind.	1819

PARA-NUTS, or BRAZIL-NUTS, are the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

PARABOLICAL, form of a parabola, longer than broad, tapering gradually to both ends.

PARAGUAY TEA. See *Ilex paraguensis*.

PARALLAS. See *Euphòria Paralias*.

PARASTRANTHUS, Don. From *parastrepho*, to invert, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are upside down compared with those of the other genera of the order. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. These beautiful plants are easily cultivated in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and increased by dividing at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia lutea*; 2, *L. unidentata*; 3, *L. variifolia*.

simplex 1	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	3 C. G. H.	1774
unidentata 2	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	3 C. G. H.	1794
variifolia 3	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.	1812

PARDALIÁNCHES. See *Doronicum Pardaliánches*.

PARDÁNTHUS, Ker. From *pardos*, a leopard, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the spotted flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fridaceæ*. A handsome genus, succeeding in light rich soil; when planted in the open border the plants require a little protection in severe weather. Increased by divisions, or by seeds.

chinensis	Orange	6, H. Her. P.	2 China	1759
nepalensis	Orange	6, H. Her. P.	2 Nepal	1823

PEREIRA BRAVA ROOT. See *Cissampelos*.

PARÉNCHYMA, parts of plants consisting of cellular tissue only.

PARIAH-ARRACK, is an intoxicating drink, made

from the sap of the cocoa-nut palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

PARIANA, Aublet. Its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious under shrub, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions.
campéstris. Apetal. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Cayenne. 1803

PARIETAL, attached to the sides of the ovary.

PARIETARIA, *Linn.* From *paries*, a wall; they are commonly found on old walls. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. Mere weeds, found on old walls, stony ground, &c.; they have no beauty, and are of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bœhméria urticifolia* — crética, floridana, indica, judalca, lusitânica, micrantha, officinalis, pennsylvanica, polygonoides, prostrata, urticifolia.

PARIÈTES, the sides of the ovary or capsule.

PARINARIUM, *Jussieu*. From *Parinari*, the Guiana name of one of the species. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chrysobalanaceæ*. A noble genus of plants. *P. excelsum* is a fine tree, attaining the height of sixty feet, with long leaves and large terminal bunches of flowers, succeeded by a fruit of plumb-like appearance, which is eaten in Sierra Leone under the name of Rough Plumb. The plants grow freely in three parts sandy loam and one part peat; ripened cuttings in pots of sand, under a glass, in heat, root readily. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pterocarya campéstris*.

campéstre. 1 Yellow. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana. 1824
excelsum. White. 6, S. Ev. T. 60 S. Leone 1822
macrophyllum White. 5, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Leone 1822

PARIS, *Linn.* From *par*, equal; in allusion to the regularity of the parts. *Linn.* 8, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. The species of this genus thrive in light sandy loam, in a shady situation; increased from divisions, or by seeds. The juice of the berries of *P. quadrifolia* has been used in inflammation of the eyes.

polyphylla. Green. 5, H. Her. P. 1/2 Nepal. 1826
quadrifolia. Green. 5, H. Her. P. 1/2 Brit., woods.
verticillata. Green. 4, H. Her. P. 1/2 Caucasus 1825

PARITUM. See *Hibiscus*.

PARIVÒA, Aublet. The Guiana name of the tree. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very handsome pinnate-leaved stove tree, delighting in rich loamy soil, and propagated from cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dimorphia grandiflora*.

grandiflora 1. Purple. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Guiana. 1821

PARKÈRIA, *Hooker*. In honour of C. S. Parker, who first found the plant in Essequibo. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. This genus of ferns grow best in turfy loam and peat mixed; they are increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

Lockharti. Brown. 5, S. Her. P. 1/2 Trinidad. 1824
pteroides. Brown. 8, S. Aq. P. 1/2 Essequibo. 1825

PARKIA. Named by Brown in memory of the celebrated African traveller Mungo Park. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A beautiful genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Inga*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Inga biglobosa*, *P. biglobosa*.

africana 1. Vermil. 3, S. Ev. T. 35 Africa. 1822
biglobosa. Vermil. 3, S. Ev. T. 30 Guinea. 1822
uniglobosa. Vermil. 3, S. Ev. T. 35 S. Leone. 1822

PARKINSONIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Parkinson, a London apothecary, and author of *Theatrum Botanicum*, &c. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This is a very handsome species, but seldom suffered to grow large enough to flower; a mixture of peat and loam suits it, and cuttings root in sand, under a glass. The imported seeds of it also vegetate freely.
aculeata. Yellow. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. 1739

PARMELLA, *Acharius*. From *parma*, a kind of small shield, and *heilo*, to inclose; the thallus. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. The species of this genus are found on rocks, trunks of trees, &c.; several of them are used in dyeing—*adglutinata*, *ambigua*, *aleurites*, *aquila*, *Borreri*, *cæsia*, *c. dubia*, *caperata*, *Clementiana*, *columnaris*, *conspersa*, *corrugata*, *cyclosetis*, *diacapsis*, *diatripa*, *eleina*, *encausta*, *fahlu-nensis*, *glomulifera*, *herbacea*, *horrëscens*, *lævigata*, *lamuginosa*, *olivacea*, *omphalodes*, *parietina*, *perforata*, *peritata*, *physodes*, *pitifera*, *plumbea*, *pulverulenta*, *recturva*, *reticulata*, *rubiginosa*, *rugosa*, *saxatilis*, *scortea*, *sinuosa*, *speciosa*, *stellaris*, *stigma*, *sulcata*, *thiacea*.

PARMELIACEÆ, or **PARMELIADS**. An extensive order of lichens, found in all damp and shady situations.

PARNASSIA, *Linn.* From Mount Parnassus, the abode of grace and beauty; these plants, on account of their elegance, are feigned to have first sprung up there. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. The plants do best in a moist peat soil and a shady situation. *P. palustris* is one of our most elegant marsh plants; increased by divisions, or by seeds, which ripen plentifully.

asarifolia. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Amer. 1812
caroliniana. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Amer. 1802
palustris. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Brit., bogs.
parviflora. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Amer. 1820
speciosa. Cream. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Amer.

PARÓCHETUS, *Hamilton*. From *para*, nigh, and *ochetos*, a brook; in allusion to the habitation of the plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A light rich soil will answer these pretty plants, which are readily increased by dividing.

commnis. Purple. 7, F. Ev. Cr. 1 Nepal. 1820
majior. Lilac. 6, G. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1827

PARONÝCHIA, *Tournefort*. From *para*, near, and *onyx*, a claw; supposed to cure a tumour which rises near the nail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ulecebraceæ*. From the dwarf stature of the species, they are all well adapted for ornamenting rock-work; they, however, thrive best in pots, in a mixture of sand and loam, and are easily increased by dividing at the roots, or by cuttings under a glass, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ulecebrum capitatum*; 2, *I. echinatum*; 3, *I. Paronýchia*. See *Ulecebrum*.

alsinifolia. White. 7, F. Her. P. 2 Spain.
bengalensis. White. 7, H. A. 1 Bengal. 1817
brasiliána. White. 6, F. Her. P. 1/2 Brazil. 1820

canariensis	. White	. 9, G. Her. P. 1	Teneriffe	1829
capitata 1	. White	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Spain	. 1683
echinata 2	. Grnsh.	. 7, H. A. 3	S. Eur.	. 1821
hispanica 3	. White	. 7, F. Ev. Tr. 1	Spain	. 1683
italica	. White	. 6, F. Ev. Tr. 2	Italy	. 1821
maritima	. White	. 7, H. De. Tr. 1	Pyrenees	1820
nivea	. White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	. 1812
polygonifolia	. White	. 6, H. Ev. Tr. 1	Spain	. 1816
pubescens	. White	. 6, H. De. Tr. 2	Pyrenees	1820
serpyllifolia	. White	. 7, H. De. Tr. 1	France	. 1818
tenuifolia	. White	. 6, H. A. 3		. 1820

PÀRQUI. See *Céstrum Pàrqui*.

PARROT'S-BILL PLANT. See *Clánthus puniceus*.

PARRA, R. Brown. In honour of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., commander of the expedition sent to discover a north-west passage. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Pretty little plants, growing well in the border of the flower-garden. *P. integrissima* requires shelter in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hesperis speciosa*.

arctica . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 MelvilleIs. 1820
 integrissima Rosepur. 5, F. Ev. S. 3 Siberia . 1829

PARSLEY. See *Apium*.

PARSLEY-PIERT. See *Alchemilla arvensis*.

PARSLEY-PIERT. See *Erica aphanes*.

PARSNIP. See *Pastinaca*.

PARSÓNSIA, R. Brown. In memory of James Parsons, M.D., a Scotch botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynæææ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Echites*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Echites corymbosa*; 2, *E. floribunda*; 3, *P. albiflora*.

corymbosa 1 . Red . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 S. Amer. 1820
 floribunda 2 . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Jamaica 1820
 heterophylla 3 Cream 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 N. Zeal. 1847
 variabilis . . White 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6 N. Zeal. 1847

PARTED, divided, but not to the base.

PARTHÉNÍUM, *Linn.* From *parthenos*, a virgin; supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. Plants of no beauty, growing in any common soil—*Hysteróphorus incana*, *integrifolia*.

PARTHÉNÍUM. See *Pyrethrum Parthénium*.

PARTRIDGE-WOOD, is the timber of *Heistéria coccinea*, and another species belonging to the same order.

PASCÁLIA, *Ortega*. In honour of Dedan Pascal, M.D., a professor at Parma. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. This species should be grown in pots, as it requires the protection of the frame in severe frosts; loam and peat suits it well, and cuttings planted under a glass soon root.

glauca . . . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1799

PÁSPALUM, *Flugge*. From *paspalos*, one of the Greek names for millet. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminæææ*. Curious species of grass, without much beauty, and of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. pubescens*; 2, *P. Swartziana*; 3, *P. littorale*; 4, *P. orbiculatum*; 5, *Digitaria pilosa*. See *Ceresia*.

distichum . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 1½ Jamaica . 1776
 elegans . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass 1½ Brazil . 1816
 exile . . . Apetal . 6, S. Grass 1½ S. Leone . 1843
 Kora 3 . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 1½ E. Ind. . 1810
 paniculatum Apetal . 6, S. Grass 6 Jamaica . 1782
 quadrifarium Apetal . 7, S. Grass 1½ Trinidad . 1820
 scrobiculatum } Apetal . 8, S. Grass 1½ E. Ind. . 1778
 serotinum 5 . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1½ N. Amer. . 1804
 stoloniferum Apetal . 8, G. Grass 2 Peru . . 1794

ciliatifolium 1, *conjugatum*, *debile*, *diforme*, *dissectum*, *diabium*, *filiforme* 2, *glabrum*, *inæquale*, *lævis*, *notatum*, *pusillum* 4, *setaceum*, *tenellum*, *vaginatum*, *villosum*, *virgatum*.

PASQUE-FLOWER. See *Anemone pulsatilla*.

PASSERINA, *Linn.* From *passer*, a sparrow; in allusion to the beaked seeds. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæææ*. The plants of this genus flourish well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass. The seeds of *P. annua* may be sown in spring in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stellera Passerina*; 2, *Chamæjasma*. See *Daphne*, *Lachnææ*, and *Stellera*.

annua 1 . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1759
 anthylloides. White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1823
 capitata . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1789
 ciliata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818
 empetrifolia. Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1834
 ericoides . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810
 filiformis . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1762
 grandiflora . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1789
 hirsuta . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ S. Eur. . 1759
 laxa . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1804
 linearifolia . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
 rigida . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817
 spicata . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1787
 Stellera 2 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Siberia . 1817
 tenuiflora . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1817
 Thunbergii . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1817
 uniflora . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1759

PASSERINA. See *Erica Passerina*.

PASSIFLÓRA, *Linn.* From *passio*, passion, and *flos*, a flower; in allusion to the filamentous appendages or rays bearing a resemblance to the emblems of the passion of our Saviour. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloræææ*. The species of this interesting and elegant genus are admirably adapted for stove and greenhouse climbers, being of easy culture, free growers, and if allowed plenty of room, producing abundance of beautiful flowers; many of the kinds produce fruit freely, from which, through impregnation, several fine hybrids have been raised. The fruits of some, as *P. edulis*, *laurifolia*, and *P. quadrangularis*, or *Granadilla*, are eaten; the succulent pulp which surrounds the seeds is found to be fragrant, cooling, and pleasant, agreeably acid, and admirably adapted for allaying thirst in hot climates. *P. edulis* and *P. laurifolia* will fruit freely in the plant stove. *P. quadrangularis* bears fruit resembling a large lime, and to cause it to produce them in abundance, should be treated as follows:—Plant it in a large box, or in a partitioned off corner of a stove, or tan-pit; if in the latter, holes may be bored in the sides to admit the egress of the roots into the tan. The shoots should be trained parallel to the glass, as vines, and treated similar to melons, that is, the most vigorous shoots removed, as they will be found not to bear so freely as those of a moderate growth; it will generally be found necessary to set the fruit by artificial impregnation, taking care to give the plant abundance of water. All the species will thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are easily increased by cuttings planted in sand. The hardy kinds should be planted in

sheltered situations. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. heterophylla*; 2, *P. lunata*; 3, *P. lyræfolia*; 4, *P. palmata*; 5, *P. hircina*; 6, *P. hibiscifolia*; 7, *P. glabrata*; 8, *P. peltata*; 9, *P. discolor*; 10, *P. fragrans*; 11, *P. glauca*; 12, *P. punctata*; 13, *P. odora*. See *Distemma*, *Murucijsa*, and *Tacsonia*.

actinia	Whitish	11, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Organ M.	1842
Adiantum	Yel. red	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Norfolk I.	1792
alata	Gr. blu. rd.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 W. Ind.	1772
alata-cærulea	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Hybrid.	1823
alba	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Brazil	1830
albicans	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Mexico	1826
albida	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Brazil	1816
amabilis	Sca. wt.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1848
Andersoni	Striped	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 St. Lucia	1823
angulata	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Mexico	1823
angustifolia	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 W. Ind.	1773
auriculata	Apetal.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Orinoco	1820
Belotii	Rose	5, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Hybrid.	
biflora	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1800
acutiloba	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Jamaica	1800
bryoniaefolia	Whitish	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Mexico	1823
Buonaparteæ	Rd. bl. wt.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20	
cærulea	Wt. blue	8, H. De. Cl.	25 Brazil	1690
angustifolia	Wt. blue	8, F. Ev. Cl.	25 Hybrid.	1820
Colvillii	Varieg.	8, H. De. Cl.	25 Hybrid.	1824
glaucophylla	Blue	8, H. De. Cl.	25 Brazil	
racemosa	Purple	6, S. Ev. Cl.	25 Hybrid.	1820
capsularis	Yel. gn.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	12 W. Ind.	1820
acutiloba	Yel. gn.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Brazil	1820
geminifolia	Yel. gn.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Jamaica	1820
caracasæna	Pink	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Caracæas	1821
Cavanillesii	Copper	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 W. Ind.	1822
cephalema	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Brazil	1826
chinensis	Wt. blue	8, G. Ev. Cl.	25 China	
ciliata	Pink	8, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Jamaica	1783
cinnabarina	Red	5, G. Ev. Cl.	10 N. Holl.	
coccinea	Scarlet	9, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Guiana	1820
cuneata	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Caracæas	1816
cuneifolia	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 S. Amer.	1825
cuprea	Orange	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Bahama I.	1724
difformis	Gn. blk.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	12 S. Martha	1844
digitata	Blue	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Trinidad	1820
edulis	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	25 W. Ind.	
filamentosa	Wt. blue	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 America	1817
fetida	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1731
gossypifolia	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1831
gracilis	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	6	1823
hederacea	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	3 W. Ind.	
hemicycla	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Surinam	1817
heterophylla	Yelsh.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	15 S. Domin.	1817
hirsuta	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1778
hispidula	Yel. wt.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Mexico	1838
holosericea	Wt. pur.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Vera Cruz	1733
incarnata	Pink	6, F. Ev. Cl.	25 S. Amer.	1629
kermesina	Crimson	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20	1831
Lemichæziana	Crimson	10, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Hybrid.	1846
laurifolia	Red vio.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 W. Ind.	1690
ligularis	Gn. pur.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Peru	1819
Lockharti	Rose	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Trinidad	1817
Loudoni	Purple	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20	1838
lutea	Yel.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	6 America	1714
maculata	Apetal.	8, G. Ev. Cl.	6 N. Amer.	1820
maliformis	Gn. red	9, S. Ev. Cl.	20 W. Ind.	1731
maximiliana	Green	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Brazil	1800
Mayani	Rose	7, S. Ev. Cl.	25 Hybrid.	1833
Medusa	Orange	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1852
mexicana	Whitish	7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Mexico	1820
minima	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Curassav.	1690
Middletoniana	Rose blu.	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1837
Mooreana	Whitish	7, H. De. Cl.	15 B. Ayres	1887
muconata	Red	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Brazil	1820
multiflora	Grnsh.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 S. Domin.	1731
multiformis	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1820
nigelliflora	Wt. grn.	9, S. Ev. Cl.	10 B. Ayres	1835
normalis	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Vera Cruz	1771
oblongata	Apetal.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Jamaica	1816
obscura	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 S. Amer.	1823

onychina	Purplish	11, S. Ev. Cl.	10 B. Ayres	1827
pallida	Yel. gn.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 S. Domin.	
palmata	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Brazil	1817
pátula	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10	
pedata	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 W. Ind.	1781
peltata	Green	8, S. Ev. Cl.	6 W. Ind.	1778
pendulæfolia	Yel. gn.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Jamaica	1848
perfoliata	Crimson	7, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Jamaica	1800
phenicea	Crimson	9, S. Ev. Cl.	20	1831
picturata	Red	9, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Brazil	1820
pubescens	Grn. wt.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 S. Amer.	
punctata	Wt. yel.	5, S. Ev. Cl.	8 Peru	1784
quadran-gularis	Gn. blu.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	25 Jamaica	1768
racemosa	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Brazil	1815
princeps	Scarlet	6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Mantin.	1800
Raddiana	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Brazil	1825
rotundifolia	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Antilles	1779
rubra	Red	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 W. Ind.	1831
sanguinea	Scarlet	8, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Hybrid.	
serrata	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Martiniq.	1800
serratifolia	Gn. pur.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 S. Amer.	1731
sexiiflora	White	6, S. Ev. Cl.	15 Hispani.	1826
sicyoides	Wt. red	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Mexico	1838
stipulata	White	8, S. Ev. Cl.	6 Cayenne	1779
suberosa	Gn. yel.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	6 W. Ind.	1759
tiliaefolia	Gr. rd. blu.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Peru	1823
tinifolia	Grn. wt.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	20 Cayenne	1824
tripartita	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 S. Amer.	1810
tuberosa	Grsh. wt.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	12 S. Amer.	1820
tucumanensis	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 Chile	1836
ulmifolia	Wt. grn.	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1819
verrucifera	Green	4, G. De. Cl.	20 Brazil	1837
vespertilio	White	5, S. Ev. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	1732
vitifolia	White	7, S. Ev. Cl.	10 S. Amer.	1823

Garden varieties. These are now become rather numerous, and some are very beautiful; for particulars respecting them refer to the nurserymen's catalogues.

PASSIFLORACEÆ, or PASSION-FLOWERS. A most interesting and well-known order of climbers bearing singular and beautiful flowers. They "are the pride of South America and the West Indies, where the woods are filled with their species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing at one time flowers of the most striking beauty, and at other times fruit tempting to the eye, and refreshing to the palate."

PASSION-FLOWER. See *Passiflora*.

PÁSTECA. See *Cucumis Citrullus Pástecca*.

PASTINÀCA, Tournesfort. From *pastinum*, a dibble; in allusion to the form of the root. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. *P. sativa*, or Parsnep, is a well known culinary root: the other species are unworthy of cultivation. They are only increased from seed, which should be sown in spring in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Férula feniculacea*; 2, *Malabarica graveolens*; 3, *Smýrniun nudicaule*; 4, *Malabarica pimpinelloides*; 5, *P. opaca*, *P. sylvestris*; 6, *P. dissecta*—*P. feniculacea* 1, *divaricata*, *graveolens*, 2, *latifolia*, *lutea*, *nudicaulis* 3, *panacifolia*, *pimpinellifolia* 4, *sativa* 5, *Sekakul* 6, *stenocarpa*, *taraxacifolia*, *umbrosa*. See *Opopanax*.

PATAGÓNULA, Linn. From the name of its native country, Patagonia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. This is an ornamental tree, growing well in an equal mixture of loam and peat; cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, root readily. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cordia Patagónula*, americana 1. White . 7, S. Ev. T. 25 S. Amer. 1732

PATCHOULI, or **PUCHA PAT**, is a fragrant preparation from a species of *Plectranthus*, perhaps *P. graveolens*, but this is not certain.

PATELLARIA, *Fries*. Derived from *patella*, a saucer; form of the cup. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceae*. An extremely minute species, found on wood—*atrata*.

PATENT, spreading, diffuse.

PATERSÓNIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Colonel William Paterson, an excellent botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A handsome genus of plants, in habit and growth resembling the *Iris*; they succeed well in sandy peat, and may be increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. glauca*.

glabrata . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1814
glauca . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1820
lanata . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1824
longifolia . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1818
longiscapa 1 . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1824
media . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1816
occidentalis . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1824
sapphirina . . .	Sapphire . . .	5, G. Her. P. 1½	Swan R. 1837
sericea . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. S. W. 1803
pygmaea . . .	Blue . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	Swan R. 1837

PATIENCE. See *Rumex patientia*.

PATIENCE-DOCK. See *Polygonum bistorta*.

PATMA-WORTS. See *Raflesiaceae*.

PATRÍNIA, *Jussieu*. Named in compliment to M. Patrin, a Siberian traveller. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceae*. Pretty plants, succeeding well in a light rich soil; multiplied from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. nudicaulis*; 2, *Valeriana sibirica*, *Pedia rupestris*; 3, *P. serratulifolia*; 4, *P. coronata*, *Valeriana ruthénica*, *V. sibirica*. See *Ryanea*.

heterophylla . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. Her. P. 1	China . 1837
intermedia 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. B. 1	Siberia . 1820
rupestris 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, H. B. 1	Siberia . 1801
scabiosifolia 3 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. B. 1	Dahuria . 1817
sibirica 4 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. B. 1	Siberia . 1751

PATRÍSIA. See *Ryanea*.

PÁTULOUS, slightly spreading.

PAUCIFLORA, few-flowered.

PAULÉNTIA. See *Bauhinia Pauléntia*.

PAULLÍNIA, *Schumacher*. In honour of S. Paulli, professor of botany at Copenhagen. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. These species succeed well in light loamy soil, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. Some of them are said to be poisonous.

barbadensis . . .	Wt. grn. . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	W. Ind. 1786
bipinnata . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. Tw. 20	Brazil . 1816
caribaea . . .	Wt. grn. . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 10	W. Ind. 1818
carthaginensis . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	Carthag. 1818
cauliflora . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	Caracas 1822
Cupania . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Trinidad 1818
curassavica . . .	Wt. grn. . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	S. Amer. 1739
Curura . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 20	Antilles 1824
hispida . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. Tw. 20	Trinidad 1825
melastolia . . .	Wt. grn. . .	5, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Brazil . 1819
pinnata . . .	Wt. grn. . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 12	W. Ind. 1752
polyphylla . . .	Grn. wt. . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 20	W. Ind. 1739
pubescens . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	S. Amer. 1820
senegalensis . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 15	Guinea . 1822
sphaerocarpa . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 25	Guinea . 1824
tetragona . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 20	Cayenne 18° 5'
vespertilio . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. Tw. 20	S. Christ. 1823

PAULLÍNIA. See *Serjania*.

PAULÓWNTIA, *Sieb.* In honour of the Hereditary Princess of the Netherlands, who was daughter to the Emperor of Russia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2,

Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*. A very noble hardy tree, growing from thirty to forty feet high, bearing panicles of dark lilac flowers, similar in shape to those of *Catalpa Syringifolia*. It thrives in any good soil, and is readily increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bignonia Houstonii*, *imperialis* 1. Lilac . . 6, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1840

PAUPERÍTIÖUS, poor, having a starved appearance.

PAVETTA, *Linn.* The name of one of the species in Malabar. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceae*. Handsome shrubs, growing best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; increased from cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. indica*; 2, *P. alba*, *Isora paniculata*. See *Isora*.

arenosa 1 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 4	China . 1799
cáfila . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. 1823
indica 2 . . .	White . . .	9, G. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. 1791
tomentosa . . .	White . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. 1824

PÁVIA, *Boerhaave*. In honour of Peter Paiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceae*. Handsome flowering shrubs or trees; increased by layers, or by grafting on the common horse chestnut. When seeds can be obtained, they should be sown in March in common soil, about an inch deep. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æsculus discolor*, *Pavia hybrida*; 2, *Æ. flava*; 3, *Æsculus Pavia macrocarpa*; 4, *P. parviflora*, *Æ. macrostachya*; 5, *Æ. neglecta*; 6, *Æ. Pavia*; 7, *P. humilis*.

carnea . . .	Red . . .	6, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. 1820
discolor 1 . . .	Red yel. . .	6, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer. 1812
flava 2 . . .	Yel. . .	5, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. 1764
macrocarpa 3 . . .	Red yel. . .	5, H. De. T. 10	N. Amer. 1820
macrostachya 4 . . .	White . . .	6, H. De. T. 10	N. Amer. 1820
neglecta 5 . . .	Pa. yel. . .	5, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. 1823
rubra 6 . . .	Scarlet . . .	5, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer. 1711
arguta . . .	Red . . .	6, H. De. S. 10	Europe . 1820
humilis 7 . . .	Red . . .	5, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer.
humilis pendula . . .	Red . . .	6, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer.
sublaciniata . . .	Red . . .	5, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer.

PAVÓNIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Don Josef Pavon, M.D., of Madrid, a traveller in Peru, and, in conjunction with Ruiz, the author of "Flora Peruviana." *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. Mostly species of no merit, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass; they may likewise be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hibiscus cancellatus*; 2, *P. spicata*; 3, *Lebretonia Schránkii*; 4, *H. spinifex*; 5, *Urena Typhalea coccinea*. Scarlet . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2, St. Domin. 1816
Schránkii 8. Scarlet . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2, Brazil . . 1823
Typhalea 5. Wt. red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2, Jamaica . 1824
typhaloides. Pa. red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2, Trinidad . 1824
cancellata 1, *Columella*, *corymbosa*, *leptocarpa*, *odorata*, *paniculata*, *parviflora*, *præmorsa*, *racemosa* 2, *sidoides*, *spinifex* 4, *urens*, *zeylanica*.

PAVÓNIOUS, spotted so as to resemble a peacock.

PAXTÓNIA, *Lindley*. In compliment to the late Sir Joseph Paxton, F.L.S., H.S., who was for many years director of the gardens of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and conductor of the Magazine of Botany, and

- other works on botany and gardening. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This pretty species may be successfully grown in a mixture of very turfy loam, leaf-mould, and sand, with the treatment given to *Blebia*.
- rosea* . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ter. $\frac{1}{2}$ Philippines . 1837
- PEA. See *Pisum*.
- PEACH. See *Amgdalus*.
- PEACH OF SIERRA LEONE. See *Sarcocéphalus esculéntus*.
- PEAR. See *Pyrus*.
- PEARL BARLEY is barley divested of the husk, and then operated upon further so as to form the kernel into round grains.
- PEARLWORT. See *Sagina*.
- PÉCEN, or VENUS'S COMB. See *Scândix Péc-ten*.
- PECTÍDIUM. See *Péctis*.
- PECTINÁRIA, *Haworth*. Derived from *pecten*, a comb. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This species requires the same treatment as the genus *Stapelia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stapelia articulata*.
- articulata* 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1800
- PECTINATE, or PECTINATED, like the teeth of a comb or rake.
- PÉCTIS, *Less*. From *pecten*, a comb; appearance of the teeth of the pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Astericææ*. Stove annuals, of neither interest nor beauty, and the simplest culture — *cantescens*, *ciliatis*, *humifusa*, *linifolia*, *prostrata*. See *Longchampsia*.
- PECTORAL, relating to the breast.
- PEDALÍACEÆ, or PEDALIADS, form a small group resembling Bignoniads. They occur in all parts of the tropics. Their products are useful both as food and medicine.
- PEDÁLUM, *Linn.* From *pedalion*, a rudder; in reference to the dilated angles of the fruit. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceæ*. A curious annual, remarkable for its hard, nut-like fruit, with sharp points or horns; it prefers a mixture of loam and peat.
- index* . . . Whit. pur. . . 8, S. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Indies 1773
- PEDATE; when leaves are cut in divisions, and the outer divisions again lobed, they are pedate.
- PEDATIFID, cut into lobes, the lateral ones not radiating from the petiole like the rest.
- PEDICEL, commonly applied to the partial foot-stalks of flowers.
- PEDICULÁRIS, *Linn.* From *pediculus*, a louse; supposed effect on sheep eating it. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Beautiful little plants, with very regular, finely-cut leaves; they thrive best if planted in a mixture of peat soil, and kept moderately moist. The best way of obtaining an increase is by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. asplenifolia*.
- achilleæfolia* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1827
- adscondens* . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swtzerl. 1819
- atrobubens* 1 . . . Dk. red . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Swtzerl. 1819
- canadensis* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Ame. 1780
- comosa* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1775
- compacta* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1815
- elata* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1826
- elegans* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1827
- euphrasioides* . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1816
- exaltata* . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1827
- flammea* . . . Yel. scar. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Swtzerl. 1775
- flava* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Austria . 1828
- foliosa* . . . Cream . . . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Swtzerl. 1819
- gyrodactyla* . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Austria . 1796
- incarnata* . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 India . 1838
- megalantha* . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1840
- mollis* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dauria . 1816
- myriophylla* . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 2 N. Eur. 1827
- Oederi* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1826
- pallida* . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., bogs.
- palustris* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1827
- proboscidea* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. India 1840
- pyramidalis* . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1787
- recutita* . . . Purple . . . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1816
- resupinata* . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1825
- rosea* . . . Rose . . . 7, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swtzerl. 1819
- rostrata* . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Dahuria . 1827
- ribens* . . . Red . . . 5, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sweden 1793
- Scæptum carolinum* . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1827
- speciosa* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria . 1827
- spicata* . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dahuria . 1826
- striata* . . . Yel. cr. . . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Eur. 1827
- sudetica* . . . Purple . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., heaths.
- sylvatica* . . . Pink . . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Swtzerl. 1799
- tuberosa* . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1815
- uncinata* . . . Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Swtzerl. 1819
- versicolor* . . . Yellow . . . 5, F. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1790
- verticillata* . . . Rose . . . 7, F. Her. P. 1
- PEDILÁNTHEUS, *Necker*. From *pedilon*, a slipper, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Curious plants, resembling *Euphorbia* in habit and general appearance, to which genus they may be referred for cultivation, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Euphorbia canaliculata*; 2, *Crepidaria carinata*; 3, *C. cordellata*; 4, *P. myrtifolia*, *C. myrtifolia*.
- canaliculatus* 1 . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1820
- carinata* 2 . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1817
- cordellatus* 3 . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1699
- padifolius* . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1699
- subcarinatus* . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1795
- tithymaloides* 4 . . . Apetal . . . 7, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1820
- PEDILÓNUM. See *Dendrobium*.
- PEDUNCLE, flower-stalk.
- PEEL-CORN, or NAKED OAT. See *Avëna nuda*.
- PEEPLA or PEEPLEE. See *Pòthos Peepla*.
- PÉGANUM, *Linn.* From *peganon*, rue; on account of the resemblance. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, thriving in any light soil, and multiplied by division at the roots.
- dabricum* . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1816
- Harmala* . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . 1570
- PEKA-NUT. See *Juglans olivæformis*.
- PEKEA. See *Caryocar*.
- PELAGÓNIUM, *L'Heritier*. From *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules may be fancied to resemble the head and beak of a stork. *Linn.* 16, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. The shrubby kinds of this favourite genus will thrive in any rich soil; loam and decayed leaves will be found a good compost for them. The pots should be well drained with potsherds, and the plants receive plenty of air and water whilst in a vigorous growing state; cuttings root freely in soil or sand, under a glass; some of the finer and hard-wooded kinds will be found easier to increase by cuttings from the roots. The tuberous-rooted kinds should be kept quite dry when not in a growing state, and may be increased by small offsets from the roots. No genus is more liable than this

to sport into hybrids by promiscuous impregnation. All the fine varieties which are found in gardens have been produced by artificial hybridisation, that is, by cutting out the authors of the plant intended for the female parent before they burst, and impregnating the stigmas with the pollen of another. *Synonyms*: 1, *Geranium Grenvillea*; 2, *P. australe*; 3, *G. capitatum*; 4, *G. stenopetalum*; 5, *G. miniatum, album*; 6, *Phymatanthus tricolor*.

abrotanifolium	Red.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1791
acerifolium	Pa. pur.	4, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1784
acetosum	Pink	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1710
acognaticum	Red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	Tr. d. Ac.	1818
adulterinum	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1785
affine	Purple	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
alchemiloides	Pink	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1693
albifolium	Pk. vein	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
alternans	Wt. pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
althaeoides	White	5, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1724
amplissimum	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 2		
aniceps	Pink	6, G. Ev.	Tr. 1	C. G. H.	1788
Andrewsii	Blush	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
anemonifolium	Pink	7, G.	B. 1	C. G. H.	
angulosum	Purple	8, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1724
apiculatum	Wt. red	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
ardens	Red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1807
aristatum	Wt. red	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
armatum	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1789
artemisiacifolium	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1817
asarifolium	Dk. pur.	12, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
asperum	Pink	8, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1795
astragalifolium	Wt. pur.	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1788
atrum	Dk. brn.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1793
auriculatum	Pa. red.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	
australe	Rose	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	N. Hol.	1792
balsameum	Pink	8, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1790
Barringtonii	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
barbatum	Flesh	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1790
Beaufortianum	Lilac	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
Bellardi	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
Bentleki-anum	Scarlet	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
betulinum	Wt. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1759
bicolor	Pur. wt.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1778
bladum	Blush	7, G. Her.	P. 2	C. G. H.	1801
blattarium	Violet	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1720
bubonifolium	Wt. pur.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
bullatum	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
canariense	Wt. red.	8, G.	B. 1	Canaries	1802
canescens	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
cianum	Pa. pur.	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
capitatum	Purple	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1816
carduifolium	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
carinatum	Wt. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
carneum	Pink	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1724
carnosum	Pur. wt.	5, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
caucalisifolium	Pink	7, G.	B. 1	C. G. H.	1812
ceratophyllum	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Africa	1786
chamaedrifolium	White	5, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
ciliatum	Flesh	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
citrinodorum	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
cochleatum	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3		
colymbium	Purple	8, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
coluteefolium	Yel. red	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	Hybrid	1824
conduplicatum	Pur. wt.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
congestum	Lilac	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1824
consanguineum	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
conspicuum	Drk. pk.	9, G. Tu.	P. 1	Africa	1810
cordatum	Pur. wt.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774

coriandrifolium	Wt. red.	6, G.	B. 1	C. G. H.	1724
coronillefolium	Brown	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
coronopifolium	Pa. red.	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
cortusefolium	Pink	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	Africa	1786
corydalisifolium	Pa. yel.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
Cotyledonis	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	S. Helna	1765
crassicaule	White	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	S. Africa	1786
crenatum	Purple	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
crispum	Purple	9, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
crithmifolium	Wt. pur.	5, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1790
cucullatum	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1690
grandifolium	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1818
major	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1812
striatifolium	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1810
cuspidatum	Wt. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
cynebatifolium	Drk. red	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
dasycaulon	Wt. pur.	9, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1795
deciduum	Lilac	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1825
delphinifolium	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
denticulatum	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1789
depressum	Cream	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
diocleum	Dk. brn.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
dipetalum	Pa. pur.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
discipes	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 4	Africa	1808
diversifolium	Wt. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1794
echinatum	Wt. red.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1789
elatum	Wt. pur.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1795
electum	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
elegant	Wt. red.	4, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1795
majus	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1795
minus	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1795
Endlicherianum	Rose	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	Taurus	1855
eriotemon	White	4, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1794
exstipulatum	Violet	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1779
filipendulifolium	Gn. brn.	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
fissifolium	Wt. red.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
flavum	Yel. brn.	8, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1724
floribundum	White	4, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
foliosum	Yel. red.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
formosissimum	Wt. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1759
Fothergillii	Scarlet	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
purpureum	Purple	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1810
fragrans	Varieg.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
fulgidum	Scarlet	5, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1723
fuscum	Pur. red	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1812
gibbum	Gn. yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1712
glaucum	Wt. red	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1775
glomeratum	White	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
glutinifolium	Pa. rose	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1777
grandiflorum	Wt. red.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1794
gratum	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
graveolens	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
variegatum 3	Purple	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
grossularioides	Pink	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1731
hepaticefolium	Rose	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1791
heracleifolium	Grey	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
hermannifolium	Pink	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
heterogamum	Pink	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1786
heterophyllum	Wt. red.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
hirtum	Pink	3, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1788
hirtum	Rose	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1768
hispidum	Purple	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1790
holosericeum	Dk. pur.	4, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
humifusum	Red	6, G. Tr.	A. 1	C. G. H.	1801
hybridum	Lilac	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1732
ignescens	Scarlet	4, G. Ev.	S. 1	Hybrid	1812
imbricatum	Lil. pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1800



inelsum .	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. II.	1791
incrassatum .	Pa. rose	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1801
inodorum .	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev.	T. 1	N. Hol.	1796
inquinaus .	Scarlet.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. II.	1714
læcerum .	Pink .	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. II.	1731
laciniatum .	Pink .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
lævigatum .	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
lanceolatum .	Wt. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. II.	1775
lateripes .	Pa. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. II.	1787
albo-mar- ginatum .	Pa. red.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
roseum .	Red .	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
zonitum .	Pa. pur.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1787
lateritium .	Red .	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
læxum .	White .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
læceum .	White .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1823
leptopetalum 4 .	Red .	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
lineare .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
littorale .	Pur. wht.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	S. River	1817
lobatum .	Yel. brn.	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1710
longicaule .	Pa. rose	6, G. Ev.	Tr. 1	C. G. H.	
longiflorum .	Yellow .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
longifolium .	Pink .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
liridum .	Straw .	8, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1811
luteum .	Yellow .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
maculatum .	Blush .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1796
malvaefolium .	Pa. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1812
melandrinum 4 .	Dk. brn.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1790
micranthum .	Scarlet.	9, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
millofolium .	Yl. brn.	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	
monstrum .	Red .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1784
multicaule .	Pa. vio.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
multiradiatum 4 .	Dk. brn.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1820
myrrhifolium .	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1806
neriifolium .	Variog.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
nigræscens .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1777
niveum .	White .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
nothum .	Pink .	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
nummulari- folium .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1801
nitens .	Yellow .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1788
obtusifolium .	Purple .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
odoratissi- mum .	Pink .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1724
Oenotheræ .	Rose .	4, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
orobifolium .	Blood .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1824
ovale .	Purple .	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1774
ovalifolium .	White .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1820
exallidifolium .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1801
oxyphyllum 5 .	White .	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1800
pallens .	Pa. yel.	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pallidum .	Pink .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
papilionæ- ceum .	Pa. wht.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1724
parviflorum .	Pur. red.	6, G. Her.	P. 3	C. G. H.	1800
patentissi- mum .	Li. wht.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
pátulum .	Pa. bld.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1821
pedicellatum .	Ga. brn.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
peltatum .	Purple .	7, G. Tu.	P. 2	C. G. H.	1701
variegatum .	Purple .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1701
péndulum .	Red .	5, G. Ev.	Tr. 1	C. G. H.	
pennicellatum .	Wt. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1794
penniforme .	Yellow .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
petroselinum .	Blush .	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
pectum .	Wt. red.	4, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pilbsum .	Pink .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1801
primulinum .	Violet .	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	
procinæscens .	Dk. pk.	8, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
procrumbens .	Purple .	4, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1801
pulchellum .	White .	4, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
pulverulén- tum .	Gry. bld.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1822
pumilum .	Pink .	6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1800
puscatum .	Cream .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1794
purpuræscens .	Purple .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
pusillum .	Wt. pk.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
quercifolium .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
bipinnati- fidum .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
quinatum .	Pa. yel.	5, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1793

quinqued- bun .	Red .	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
quinque- vulnerum .	Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1796
radiatum .	Dk. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1790
radicatum .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
radula .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 3	C. G. H.	1774
rapaceum .	Purple .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1788
recurvatum .	White .	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1790
reflexum .	White .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
reniforme .	Purple .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1791
reticulatum .	Pink .	5, G. Tu.	P. 2	C. G. H.	1820
retusum .	Dk. crm.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1824
revolutum .	Purple .	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1800
ribifolium .	White .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1798
rigidum .	Whitish	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
roseum .	Rose .	4, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1792
rubens .	Purple .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3		
rubrocine- tum .	Pur. wt.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1774
rugosum .	Pink lil.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
rumicifolium .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1823
sanguineum .	Scarlet.	7, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	
saniculæfo- lium .	Pa. red.	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1806
scabrum .	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1775
scandens .	Rose .	7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
schizopetal- um .	Yel. brn.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
scutatum .	White .	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1701
semitrilo- batum .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800
senecioides .	White .	6, G.	A. 1	C. G. H.	1775
setosum .	Rose .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
sororium .	Wt. red.	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
spatulatum .	Yellow .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1805
affine .	Yellow .	4, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1794
speciosum .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1794
spinösium .	Pink .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1795
spürum .	Violet .	5, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
staphisagri- oides .	Purple .	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1825
stenopetalum .	Scarlet.	6, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1800
Synnotii .	Lilac .	8, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1825
tabulare .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Her.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1775
tenellum .	Yellow .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1802
tenuifolium .	Purple .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1768
ternatum .	Pink .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1789
tetragonum .	Pink .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
variegatum .	Pink .	7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
tomentosum .	White .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1790
tricolor 6 .	Wt. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1791
tricuspidat- um .	Wt. pur.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1780
tripartitum .	Pa. yel.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1789
triphyllum .	Flesh .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1812
triste .	Gru. yel.	7, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1632
undulæfo- rum .	Black .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1821
undulatum .	White .	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
unicolorum .	Crimsn.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
uniflorum .	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1800	
variegatum .	Wt. red.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1812
verbasciflo- rum .	Lilac .	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1811
viciæfolium .	Pa. rose	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1779
violæfolium .	White .	5, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1810
virginum .	Wt. red.	6, G. Tu.	P. 1	C. G. H.	1795
viscosissi- mum .	Li. wht.	6, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1820
vitifolium .	Purple .	7, G. Ev.	S. 1½	C. G. H.	1724
Watsonii .	Purple .	5, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	
Willdenovii .	Wt. vny.	6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	
zonale .	Scarlet.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1710
coccineum .	Scarlet.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1710
crystal- linum .	Scarlet.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1710
marginatum .	Scarlet.	8, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	

GARDEN VARIETIES.--These are now numbered by hundreds, and for beauty they far surpass any of the species hitherto introduced; for their colours and merits, refer to the nurserymen's catalogues, which are published annually.

PELÉCINUS. See *Biserrula Pelécinus*.
PELEGRINA. See *Alströméria Pelegrina*.
PELÉXIA, Poiteau. From *pelex*, a helmet.
Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. An herbaceous plant of no great beauty, growing in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased slowly by division at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Néottia adnata*.
spiranthoides 1 Grn. wht. S. Ter. $\frac{3}{4}$ St. Vincent. 1823

PELIOSÁNTHEs, Andrews. From *pelios*, livid, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Curious plants, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, requiring a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; propagated freely from suckers.
humilis . Green . . 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Indies 1809
Tota . . Brn. Grn. . 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Indies 1807

PELLICLE, a thin skin which envelopes certain seeds.

PELLITORY. See *Parietaria*.

PELLITORY. See *Pyræthrum Parthenium*.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. See *Anthemis Pyræthrum*.

PELLITORY OF THE WALL. See *Parietaria officinalis*.

PELLUCID, bright, transparent.

PELTÁNDRA. See *Arum*.

PELÓRIA. See *Linaria vulgaris Pelória*.

PELTÁRIA, Linn. From *pelte*, a small buckler; in allusion to the form of the silicle. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Pretty little plants, flourishing in any light soil; readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seed. See *Helicophila*.

alliacea . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1601
glastifolia . White . 6, H. A. 1 Syria . . 1823

PELTATE, a leaf is peltate when the petiole is fixed in the disk instead of the margin.

PELTATE-NERVED, used in reference to the nerves of a leaf radiating from the centre.

PELTIDEA, Acharius. From *pelte*, a target, and *eidos*, resemblance; form of the shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. The species of this genus grow on thatch, the bark of trees, among moss, &c. *P. aphthodes* is used, boiled in milk, by the peasants in Sweden, as a cure for the aphtha, from which it takes its name—*aphthodes*, *canina*, *horizontalis*, *membranacea*, *polydactyla*, *rufescens*, *scutata*, *spuria*, *vendsa*.

PENÆACEÆ, or SARCOCOLLADS. These are all small evergreen shrubs, natives of South Africa. It is supposed that from some of the plants of this order the Hottentots obtain the gum-resin called *Sarcocol*, used by them in dressing wounds.

PENÆA, Linn. In honour of P. Pena, who, in conjunction with Lobel, published *Adversaria Botanica* in 1570. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Penæaceæ*. Handsome shrubs, growing in sandy peat; and young plants may be obtained from ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

fruticulosa . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1822
imbricata . Pink . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1824
lateriflora . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

marginata . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1816
mucronata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1787
myrtoides . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
sarcocolla . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
squamosa . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1787

PENANG LAWYERS are walking-sticks made from the Calamus palm.

PENCILLED, marked in lines, as with a pencil, or having the appearance of hair pencil, as the stigmas of numerous species of *Oxalis*.

PENDULOUS, drooping, hanging down.

PENICILLARIA, Willdenow. From *penicillus*, a pencil; in allusion to the spikes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mere weeds, thriving in any common soil, and increased by seeds—*ciliata*, *spicata*.

PENICILLIUM, Link. From *penicillum*, a painter's pencil; alluding to the form of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrydaceæ*. The species are found on the decaying stems of herbaceous plants and other rotten substances—*candidum*, *glaucum*, *sparsum*.

PENNISËTUM, Beauvois. From *penna*, a feather, and *seta*, a bristle. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A genus of grasses, not worth cultivating except in botanical collections. The seed may be sown in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Panicum holcoides*—barbàtum, cenchroides, compressum, dichotomum, holcoides 1, nepalense, orientale, polystachyon, setosum, violaceum.

PENNATOUS, soft, downy, like a feather.

PENNY-CRESS. See *Thlaspi arvense*.

PENNYROYAL. See *Mentha Pulgium*.

PENNYROYAL TREE. See *Satureja viminea*.

PENNYWORT. See *Hydrocotyle* and *Umbilicus*.

PENTACRÏPTA, Lehmann. From *pente*, five, and *krypte*, a vault. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A parsley-scented plant, requiring protection in winter; increased by seeds only—*atropurpurea*.

PENTADÉSMA, R. Brown. From *pente*, five, and *desma*, a bundle; the stamens are disposed in five bundles. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chusiaceæ*. A handsome, lofty-growing tree, very difficult to transplant, on account of the long tap-root, which, if injured, will kill it; the tree produces its flowers when about twenty feet high. It requires a strong moist heat. A mixture of loam and peat suits it; and ripened cuttings, with their leaves not shortened, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

butyracea . White . 11, S. Ev. T. 30 S. Leone 1822

PENTAGONIUM. See *Vincetoxicum*.

PENTÁNDRIA. The fifth class of the Linnæan system of botany.

PENTÁGONAL, having five angles.

PENTÁGYNOUS, having five styles.

PENTÁNDROUS, having five stamens.

PENTAPÉTALOUS, having five petals.

PENTÁPETES, Linn. One of the Greek names for Cinquefoil. From *pente*, five; alluding to the five-celled fruit. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Slerculiaceæ*. Beautiful flowering plants, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings soon

root in mould or sand, under a glass, in heat.
Synonyme: 1, *Brothera ovata*.

ovata 1 . . . Scarlet . 7, S. B. 2 N. Spain. 1805
 phœnicea . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. 2 India . . 1890

PENTAPHYLLOX. See *Lupinaster*.

PENTÁTERIA, *Roeb.* From *pente*, five, and *pteron*, a wing; fruit with five wings. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Bucida*.

arguta . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies .
 bialata . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies. 1825
 paniculata . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Indies. 1826
 tomentosa . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Indies. 1824

PENTAPTERYGUM. See *Thibardina*.

PENTARÁPHIA, *Lindley*. From *pente*, five, and *raphis*, a spike. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. Handsome West Indian plants; for culture and propagation, refer to *Gesnera*.
Synonyme: 1, *Gesnera ventricosa*.

cubensis . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Cuba . 1848
 longiflora 1 . . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Jamaica. 1823

PÉNTAS, *Bentham*. From *pente*, five; in allusion to the parts of the flowers being in fives instead of fours. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Pretty soft-wooded shrubs, well worth cultivating for their numerous flesh-coloured flowers; they are easily cultivated, and require similar treatment to *Ruellia* or *Olerodendron*.

carnea . . . Pink . . 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Africa . . 1844
 parviflora . . . Flame . 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Africa . . 1840

PENTATÁXIS, *D. Don*. From *pente*, five, and *taxis*, an arrangement. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, see *Helichrysum*.
Synonyme: 1, *Elichrysum Zeyheri*.
 micrantha 1 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1821

PENTHÖRUM, *Linn.* From *pente*, five, and *horos*, a boundary; the capsule is terminated by five beaks. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. A succulent plant of little beauty, growing in light sandy soil, and increased by division at the roots; cuttings also root freely under a glass.

sedoides . . . Grn. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Virginia 1768

PENTLÁNDIA, *Herbert*. In honour of J. B. Pentland, Esq., Consul-General in Peru. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. There are two varieties of this species, differing very slightly from each other. The first was found in Cusco in Peru, and was sent to Spofforth under the name of the red Narcissus, by the gentleman in compliment to whom the genus is named: and the other was found by Commodore Sullivan, during his command on the west coast of S. America, in 1837. Both varieties flowered for the first time in England, in August, 1839.

miniata . . . Red . . 9, F. Bl. P. 1½ Peru . . 1836
 lacunosa . . . Red . . 9, F. Bl. P. 1½ Peru . . 1836
 Sulivánica . . . Orange . 3, F. Bl. P. 1½ Peru . . 1837

PENTSTÉMON, *L'Heritier*. From *pente*, five, and *stemon*, a stamen; there are four perfect, and one imperfect. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Charming herbaceous plants, worthy of a place in every collection; they all delight in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by divisions, or by seeds.

Synonymes: 1, *Chelone cœrulea, hirsuta*; 2, *C. atropurpurea*; 3, *C. cristata*; 4, *C. erianthera*; 5, *P. Bradburii*; 6, *C. angustifolia*; 7, *C. elegans*, *P. elegans*; 8, *C. rosea, angustifolia*; 9, *C. gentianoides*; 10, *P. gentianoides*.

acuminatum Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1827
 albidum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Missouri 1823
 angustifolium 1 . . . Li. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Luisian. 1811
 argutum . . . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1825
 atropurpureum 2 . . . Dk. pur. 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Mexico. 1827
 attenuatum . . . Cream . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Ame. 1827
 azureum . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1848
 baccharifolium . . . Scarlet . 9, H. Her. P. 1½ Texas . 1848
 breviflorum . . . Wt. pink 9, H. Her. P. 2 Californ.
 campanulatum . . . Li. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Mexico. 1794
 centranthifolium . . . Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1858
 Cobba . . . Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Texas . 1835
 confertum . . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1827
 cordifolium . . . Red . . 6, H. Ev. Tr. ½ Californ. 1848
 crassifolium . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame.
 cyananthum . . . Blue . . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Rky. Mt. 1848
 dedatum . . . Cream . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1827
 diffusum . . . Purple . 9, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Ame. 1826
 digitalis . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Arkans. 1824
 eriantherum 8 . . . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Luisian. 1811
 gentianoides 9 . . . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Mexico. 1846
 glaberrimum . . . Blue . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Columb. 1835
 glabrum 4 . . . Dk. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Luisian. 1811
 glandulosum . . . Pa. blue. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Ame. 1827
 glabrum . . . Pa. lilac. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1827
 Gordoni . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Californ. 1848
 gracilis . . . Blue . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1824
 grandiflorum 5 . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1811
 Hartwegii 10 . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1825
 transparens . . . Red . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1840
 heterophyllum . . . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Californ. 1834
 hirsutum . . . Pa. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1758
 Jaffrayanum . . . Blue red 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1857
 Künthii 6 . . . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . 1825
 lævigatum . . . Lilac . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1776
 Mackayianum . . . Pur. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Ohio . 1834
 M'Ewani . . . Rose . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid. 1846
 miniatum . . . Vermil. 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico. 1846
 Murrayanum . . . Scarlet . 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Felipe 1835
 ovatum . . . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Ame. 1826
 procrrum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1827
 pruinosum . . . Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1827
 pubescens . . . Pa. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Ame. 1758
 pulchellum 7 . . . Lilac . . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . 1827
 Richardsoni . . . Dk. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Columb. 1825
 roseum 8 . . . Rose . . 8, F. Her. P. 1½ Mexico. 1825
 Scoulbri . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame. 1827
 spectosum . . . Blue . . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame. 1827
 spectabilis . . . Blue pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1850
 staticefolium . . . Lilac . . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Californ. 1833
 triphyllum . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Californ. 1827
 venustum . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1827
 Wrightii . . . Red . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Texas . 1850

PÉNTZIA. Named by Thunberg, in honour of his pupil Charles John Pentz. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A bushy, hoary-branched shrub, with corymbs of little yellow flowers; it grows in a mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. crenata, Tannacetum flabelliforme*.

flabelliformis 1 Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2½ C. G. H. 1774

PEPEROMIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. Analogous to Piper. *Linn.* 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Piperaceæ*.

This is the herbaceous tribe of Peppers. The species grow freely in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings, or divisions of the roots.

<i>acuminata</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1812
<i>alata</i> . . .	Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1812
<i>amplexicaulis</i> . . .	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1793
<i>amplexifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1823
<i>blanda</i> . . .	Apetal . 8, S. Her. P. 1	Caraccas. 1802
<i>brachyphylla</i> . . .	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1818
<i>capensis</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	S. G. H. . 1820
<i>clusiæfolia</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	S. Amer. 1817
<i>coriacea</i> . . .	Apetal . 5, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind. . 1815
<i>cuneifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Caraccas. 1809
<i>discolor</i> . . .	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1821
<i>distichya</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1793
<i>hispidula</i> . . .	Apetal . 8, G. B. 1	Jamaica. 1818
<i>humilis</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1768
<i>inequalifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. 1	Peru . . 1800
<i>incana</i> . . .	Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . 1815
<i>macrostachya</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	Trinidad. 1824
<i>maculosa</i> . . .	Apetal . 9, S. Her. P. 1	S. Dom. . 1790
<i>magnoliæfolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1793
<i>nummularia</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1818
<i>obtusifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 5, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1789
<i>ovalifolia</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	S. Vincent 1824
<i>pallidescens</i> . . .	Green . 7, S. Ev. S. 1	Guatemala. 1846
<i>pellucida</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. A. 1	S. Amer. 1748
<i>pereskiaefolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1820
<i>polystachya</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1775
<i>pulchescens</i> . . .	Apetal . 8, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1809
<i>pubescella</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1778
<i>quadrifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1818
<i>reniformis</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	S. Vincent 1824
<i>repens</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Ev. Cr. 1	S. Amer. 1823
<i>rotundifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1822
<i>rubella</i> . . .	Apetal . 3, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1820
<i>rubricaulis</i> . . .	Apetal . 5, F. Her. P. 1	1822
<i>serpens</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	Jamaica. 1820
<i>stellata</i> . . .	Apetal . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica. 1803
<i>subrotunda</i> . . .	Apetal . 2, S. Her. P. 1	1812
<i>talinfolia</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	W. Ind. . 1820
<i>tenella</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	Jamaica. 1820
<i>tricarinata</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	W. Ind. . 1818
<i>trifolia</i> . . .	Apetal . 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer. 1802
<i>tristachya</i> . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. Cr. 1	W. Ind. . 1826

PÉPLIS, *Linn.* The Greek name of *purslane*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lythraceæ*. The species of *Water purslane* grow in any very moist soil, in which also the seeds may be sown.

<i>alternifolia</i> . . .	Purple 7, H. A. 1	Siberia . . 1816
<i>occidentalis</i> . . .	Green 7, S. Aq. A. 1	Guadaloupe 1829
<i>Portula</i> . . .	Purple 8, H. Aq. A. 1	Brit. ditches.

PÉPLIS, or WILD PURSLANE. See *Euphòrbia Péplis*.

PEPLUS, or DEVIL'S MILK. See *Euphòrbia*.

PEPO. See *Cucurbita Pépo*.

PEPPER. See *Piper*.

PEPPER, BLACK. See *Piper nigrum*.

PEPPER, CAYENNE. See *Capsicum frutescens*.

PEPPER-DULSE. See *Chondria pinnatifida*.

PEPPER-GRASS. See *Pikularia globulifera*.

PEPPER, LONG. See *Piper longum*.

PEPPERMINT. See *Mentha piperita*.

PEPPERMINT-TREE. See *Eucalyptus piperita*.

PEPPER-PLANTS. See *Piperaceæ*.

PEPPER-ROOT. See *Dentaria diphylla*.

PEPPER-VINE. See *Ampelopsis bipinnata*.

PEPPER, WHITE, is *Piper nigrum* with the black husks removed.

PEPPERWORT. See *Lepidium*.

PERÀDO. See *Ilex Peràdo*.

PERÁLTEA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Joseph Peralat, of New Spain, a botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. An elegant plant when in flower; it grows in loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings root if planted in a pot of sand, with a glass over them in heat.

lupinoides . Purple . 9, F. Ev. S. 2 N. Spain . 1827

PERDÍCIUM, *Linn.* From *perdia*, a partridge; partridges were fond of the original plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An uninteresting hardy herbaceous plant; succeeding in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tussilago Anandria*—*Anandria* 1. See *Anandria*, *Chetanthera*, *Chabræa*, and *Trixis*.

PEREGRINIOUS, wandering, diffuse.

PERENNIAL, lasting many years without perishing.

PERESKIA, *Plumier*. Named in honour of Nicholas F. Pieresk, of Aix, in Provence, a lover of botany. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. Grotesque and ornamental plants, very different from the rest of the genera in *Cactaceæ*, from the branches being woody, as well as furnished with proper leaves. The species grow freely in any light soil; and cuttings root readily in mould, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus Pereskia*; 2, *C. portulacæfolia*.

<i>aculeata</i> 1 . . .	White . 10, S. De. S. 5	W. Indies 1696
<i>Blbo</i> . . .	Pa. red . 11, S. De. S. 5	Mexico . 1827
<i>crassicaulis</i> . . .	Red . . 10, S. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . 1838
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Red . . 8, S. Ev. S. 5	Mexico . 1838
<i>grandispina</i> . . .	Red . . 8, S. Ev. S. 4	Mexico . 1818
<i>grandifolia</i> . . .	White . 8, S. De. S. 3	Brazil . 1818
<i>longispina</i> . . .	Red . . 8, S. De. S. 4	S. Amer. . 1808
<i>portulacæfolia</i> 2 . . .	White . 9, S. De. S. 3	W. Indies 1820
<i>Pettitche</i> . . .	White . 9, S. Ev. S. 3	Mexico . 1838

PERFORATED, full of holes.

PERGULÀRIA, *Linn.* From *pergula*, trellis-work; twining plants, fit for arbours, &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus much prized for the fragrance of the flowers. All the species prefer a rich mould, and are readily multiplied by cuttings. See *Vallis*.

<i>minor</i> . . .	Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. Tw. 8	E. Ind. . 1790
<i>odoratissima</i> . . .	Green . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 12	E. Ind. . 1784
<i>sanguinolenta</i> . . .	Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8	S. Leone 1822

PERIÁNTH, or **PERIÁNTHIUM**, the envelope which surrounds the flower. This term is applied when the calyx cannot be distinguished from the corolla, as in *Lilium*, &c. &c.

PERIBÀLIA, *Trinius*. From *periballo*, to encompass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A worthless species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aira involucreta*—*hispanica* 1.

PERICÁLLIS. See *Senecio*.

PERICÁLLIS, *D. Don*. From *perikalles*, very pretty; radial ligula beautiful. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A very desirable plant; increased by cuttings or seeds, and treated as the *Cineraria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cineraria tussiláginis*, *Senecio tussiláginis*.

tussiláginis 1 Purple . 4, G. Her. P. 1 Teneriffe 1829

PERICARP, the seed-vessel.

PERICHÆNA, *Fries.* From *peri*, around, and *ischano*, to encompass. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Very minute *Fungi*, found on the cones of *Pinus Abies*, and dead trunks of trees—*populina*, *strobilina*.

PERICLYMENUM. See *Caprifolium Periclymenum*.

PERIDIUM, the tunic which invests *fungi*.

PERICHÆTIAL, leaves which in mosses surround the base of the stalk of the theca.

PÉRIGONE, the calyx and corolla.

PERIGYNOUS, inserted in the calyx, or in the disk which adheres to it.

PERILLA, *Linn.* The meaning not explained. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants of little merit, flourishing in any light loamy soil.

fruticosa	. . . White	. 7, G. Ev. S. 4	Nepal	. 1823
ocymoides	. . . White	. 7, H. A. ½	India	. 1870
nankinensis	. Cream	. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	China	

PERILOMIA, *Humboldt and Bonpland.* From *peri*, around, and *loma*, a fringe; in allusion to the membranaceously-winged achenia. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. For the culture and propagation of this pretty species, see *Prostanthera* and *Scutellaria*.

ocymoides	. . . Purple	. 8, G. Ev. S. 3	Peru	. 1829
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PERILOIA, *Fries.* From *peri*, about, and *ioulos*, down; appearance of the species when growing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. A minute fungus, growing on potato roots, &c.—*tomentosa*.

PERIPHERAGMOS. See *Cántua*.

PERIPLÔCA, *Linn.* From *periploke*, an intertwining; alluding to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Handsome species, growing freely in any common soil. *P. græca* is a valuable hardy plant for covering naked walls, &c. They are readily propagated by layers, or cuttings, under a glass. See *Microdora*.

angustifolia	Purplish	7, H. De. Tw. 8	S. Europe	1800
græca	. . . Brown	. 7, H. De. Tw. 10	Syria	. 1597
lævigata	. Grn. yel.	7, F. Ev. Tw. 8	Canaries	. 1779
mauritiæna	. Brown	. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	Malabar	. 1823

PERÍPTERA, *De Candolle.* From *periptera*, a shuttlecock; resemblance in the form of the flower. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. A pretty little shrub, growing about three feet high, in a mixture of loam and peat. The species ripens its seed freely, from which it may be increased, as also from cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sida Periptera*, *Andea punicea*.

punicea	1	. Crimson-	. 5, S. Ev. S. 3	N. Spain	1814
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PERIPHERIC, circular, curved.

PERISTERIA, *Hooker.* From *peristera*, a dove; in allusion to the dove-like appearance of the column. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of splendid plants, the most remarkable and interesting of which is the *P. eldæa*; it produces a long spike of yellowish-white waxy flowers, yielding a very peculiar fragrance. In the neighbourhood of Panama, it is known to the natives by the

appellation of "*el Spirito Santo*," and the reason for this name is quite obvious on looking at the flower; the centre of it exhibits a column which, with its summit and the projecting gland of the pollen-masses, together with the erect wings, bears a very striking resemblance to the figure of a Dove; whence the English name of the genus Dove-flower. The species should be grown in pots well drained, in a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf-mould, and sandy peat, and must not be over-watered at any season, more especially when torpid; they are increased by separating the pseudo-bulbs. See *Acineta*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acineta Barkèri*; 2, *Angulda superba*, *Acineta Humboldtii*; 3, *P. maculata*; 4, *Angulda squarida*, *Lycodmrium squaridum*.

Barkèri	1	. Yellow	. 6, S. Epi.	2	Mexico	. 1887
cerina	. . . Yellow	. 6, S. Epi.	1	S. Main	. 1835	
eldæa	. . . White	. 7, S. Epi.	4	Panama	. 1826	
expansa	. . . White	. 7, S. Epi.	4	Panama	. 1839	
fuscata	. . . Brn. cri.	7, S. Epi.	1	S. Amer.		
guttata	. . . Red yel.	8, S. Epi.	½	S. Amer.	. 1837	
Humboldtii	2	Copper	. 5, S. Epi.	1	Peru	. . .
lentiginosa	. . . Yellow	. 5, S. Epi.	1	Guiana	. 1837	
pandula	3	. Wht. spot	9, S. Epi.	1	Panama	. 1855
stapeloides	4	Yel. brn.	5, S. Epi.	2	S. Main	. 1839

PERISTÔME, the rim which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a moss.

PERISTROPHE. See *Justicia*.

PERISTYLIS, *Lindley.* From *peri*, around, and *stylis*, a style. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Herbaceous orchids. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orchis cordata*, *Habenaria cordata*, *Hermínium cordatum*, *Satgrium diphyllum*; 2, *Habenaria goodyeroides*, *Hermínium goodyeroides*; 3, *Hermínium plantagineum*.

cordatula	1	. . . Green	. 6, S. Ter.	2	Madeira	. 1830
goodyeroides	2	. . . White	. 8, S. Ter.	2	E. Indies	1834
plantagineum	3	. . . Green	. 6, S. Ter.	1	Ceylon	

PERITHECIUM, PERIDIUM, different kinds of envelopes of the reproductive organs of *Fungi*.

PERITOMA, *De Candolle.* From *peritome*, a cutting round about; base of the calyx. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. The seeds of this plant require to be sown on a gentle hot-bed, and the plants, when large enough, to be turned out into a sheltered situation in the flower-garden. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cleome serrulata*. See *Cleome*.

serrulata	1	. Purple	. 7, H. A. ½	Missouri	1823
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PERIWINKLE. See *Vinca*.

PERLËBIA. See *Cáchrys*.

PERMANENT, or PERSISTENT, remaining, not falling off.

PÉROTIS, *Aiton.* From *peros*, deficient; alluding to the flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An annual species of grass, succeeding in any common garden soil.

latifolia	. . . Apetal	. 8, H. Grass	2	E. Indies	. 1777
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PERNAMBUCO-WOOD. See *Cesalpinia echinata*.

PERNÉTYA, *Gaudich.* After Don Pernetty, author of "*A Voyage to the Falkland Islands*." *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. Interesting evergreen flowering shrubs, requiring to be favoured with soil suitable for *Andromedas*, and propagated like those plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pernéttya phillyræfolia*; 2, *Arbutus mu-*

cronata; 3, *A. pumila*; 4, *A. pilosa*; 5, *Arbutus furens, punctata*.

<i>angustifolia</i> 1	White	6, H. Ev. S. 3	Valdieu? 1834
<i>ciliaris</i> . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 13	Brazil . 1840
<i>Cunningii</i> . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 5	Mexico .
<i>furens</i> 5 . . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 3	Chile . 1855
<i>mucronata</i> 2	White	6, H. Ev. S. 6	Magellan 1828
<i>pumila</i> 3 . . .	White	6, H. Ev. S. 4	Magellan 1825
<i>pilosa</i> 4 . . .	White	4, H. Ev. S. 5	Mexico . 1839
<i>prostrata</i> . .	White	5, H. Ev. S. 1	

PERPUSILLUS, very small.

PÉRSEA, *Gertner*. A name applied by Theophrastus to an Egyptian tree. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Laurææ*. This ornamental species succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat. The best way of propagating it is by layers, which root freely; ripened shoots taken off at a joint, and planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, will sometimes root. *Synonyme*: 1, *Laurus Persæa*.

gratissima 1 . Grn. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 50 W. Ind. . 1739

PERSIAN SUN'S-EYE. See *Tulipa Oculis solis*.

PÉRSCA, *Tournefort*. So named from the Peach-tree coming originally from Persia. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Drupææ*. To this genus belong the well-known and much-esteemed fruits the Peach and Nectarine. The different kinds are propagated by budding on Damask plum-stocks, and new varieties are raised from the stone, after a mixture of the sorts by impregnation. In this country, they are usually trained on south walls in the fan manner, which is allowed to be the most natural. The soil best suited for them is three-parts mellow-loam, enriched with one-part vegetable mould. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amigdalus Persica Nectarina*; 2, *A. Persica*.

<i>lævis</i> 1 . . .	Red	4, H. De. T. 15	Persia . 1562
<i>vulgaris</i> 2 . .	Red	4, H. De. T. 15	Persia . 1562
<i>alba</i> . . .	White	4, H. De. T. 12	Persia .
<i>compressa</i> .	Rose	4, H. De. T. 12	Persia .
<i>flore-pleno</i> .	Red	4, H. De. T. 10	Persia .
<i>fol. variegatis</i>	Rose	4, H. De. T. 12	Persia .

PERSICARIA. See *Polygonum Persicaria*.

PERSOLUTA, or GARLAND FLOWER. See *Erica Persoluta*.

PERSONATE. See *Lamiææ* and *Scrophulariææ*.

PERSOONIA, *Smilh.* In honour of C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist, the author of *Synopsis Plantarum*, and other valuable botanical works. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protæææ*. An ornamental genus of plants, growing from five to seven feet high, and thriving well in a mixture of equal parts of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. lauræola*; 2, *Drummondii*; 3, *Sacculigera macrostachya*.

<i>biloba</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>brevifolia</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1840
<i>chamæpitys</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. Hol. . 1824
<i>Drummondii</i> .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>elliptica</i> 1 .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1840
<i>elliptica</i> 1 .	Yel. red	6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . 1823
<i>ferruginea</i> .	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1840
<i>flexifolia</i> .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>Frazeri</i> . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>heterophylla</i> }	Red	7, H. Her. P. 3	California. 1834
<i>lutea</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>hirsuta</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1800

<i>juniperina</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1826
<i>lanceolata</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1791
<i>latifolia</i> . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1795
<i>Laureola</i> . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1840
<i>linearis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1794
<i>longifolia</i> 2	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1850
<i>macrostachya</i> 3 }	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Swan R. . 1837
<i>mollis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . 1826
<i>myrtilloides</i>	White	7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . 1837
<i>nitans</i> . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol. . 1824
<i>pallida</i> . . .	Orange	7, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol. . 1824
<i>pinifolia</i> . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1822
<i>pruinosa</i> . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. S. W. . 1824
<i>salicina</i> . .	Pink	7, G. Ev. S. 6	N. S. W. . 1795
<i>scabra</i> . . .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 4	N. S. W. . 1824
<i>spatulata</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol. . 1824
<i>tenuifolia</i> .	Yellow	6, G. Ev. S. 3	N. Hol. . 1822

PERTUSARIA, *Acharius*. Derived from *perthusus*, full of holes. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliæææ*. A genus of cryptogamic plants, nearly allied to *Verrucaria*—*isidioides*.

PERUVIAN CINNAMON. See *Cinnamomum guianæ*.

PERULARIA. See *Orchis fuscescens*.

PERUVIAN-BARK. See *Cinchona Condaminæa, lanceifolia* and *purpurea*.

PERVIOUS, having a passage through which anything can be transmitted.

PERYMIENIUM, *De Candolle*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. Plants of the easiest culture.

<i>Barclayanum</i>	Copper	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Mexico . 1830
<i>discolor</i> . .	White	8, G. Ev. S. 2	Mexico . 1830

PESOMERIA, *Thouars*. From *pipto, peso*, to fall, and *meros*, a part; the sepals are spontaneously thrown off from the flower shortly after they have expanded, just as leaves are thrown off the stems of many of these plants when they receive a sudden check, and then the petals and labellum only remain to constitute the flower. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæææ*. The plant is nearly related to *Blétia* and *Phaius*, but will probably be found to grow best under the treatment given to *Burlingtonia*.

<i>tetragona</i> .	Brown	12, S. Epi. 2	Mauritius . 1837
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PESTILENT-WORT. See *Tussilago Færfara*.

PETALACTE, *De Candolle*. From *petalon*, a petal, and *actæ*, a ray. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræææ*. For culture, see *Helicrysum*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gnaphalium coronatum*.

<i>bicolor</i> . . .	Pur. wht.	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1316
<i>coronata</i> 1 .	White	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1316

PETALIDIUM, *Nees*. From *petalon*, a petal; probably in allusion to the very conspicuous corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthæææ*. A very showy stove plant, flowering freely during the summer months, requiring the same culture as *Ruellia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ruellia barlerioides*, *Ruellia bracteata*.

<i>barlerioides</i> 1	White	6, S. Ev. S. 3½	India . 1810
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PETALOMA, *Swartz*. See *Mouriria*.

PETAL-LIKE SCALES in *Alsiniæææ* and *Silendiæææ*, the scales which are fixed to the throat of the petals.

PETALOSTEMUM, *Michaux*. From *petalon*, a petal, and *stemon*, a stamen; the stamens are joined to the petals at the base. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fabæææ*. Pretty herbaceous

plants, growing in any border soil; young plants are readily obtained by divisions. *Synonymy*: 1, *Dalea Kuhnsteria*.

caudium . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1811
carneum . . . Flesh . . . 7, F. Her. P. 3 N. Ame. 1811
corymbosum 1 White . . . 8, H. Her. P. 13 N. Ame. 1811
villosum . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Missouri 1826
violaceum . . . Violet . . . 8 H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1811

PETALS, divisions of a corolla.

PETÁMENES. See *Gladriolus*.

PETÁSITES. See *Tussilago*.

PETIT COCO. See *Theophrasta Jussieii*.

PETIOLEATE, or PETIOLED, having footstalks.

PETIOLULATE, having little petioles.

PETIVERIA. Named by Linnaeus in honour of J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Petiveriæceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing in a mixture of loam and peat; they propagate readily by cuttings under a glass.

alliaæa . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . 1759
octandra . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies . 1737

PETIVERIÆCÆ, or PETIVERIADS. A small order of tropical undershrubs and herbaceous plants.

PETOUÏA. See *Apiöba Petoüma*.

PETRÆA. Linnaeus dedicated this genus to Robert James, Lord Petre, a famous patron of botany, who died in 1742. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenæcæ*. Beautiful stove plants. *P. volubilis* is one of the most handsome stove twiners we possess. To grow them well, they must be planted in good rich mould, and kept in a strong heat. They may be propagated readily by cuttings under a glass.

erecta . . . Blue . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 S. Amer. 1823
rugosa . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Caracac. 1824
Stapeliæ . . . Lilac . . . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 20 S. Amer.
volubilis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 20 Vera Cruz 1733

PETROBÏUM, R. Brown. From *petros*, a rock, and *bio*, to live; habitation of the species. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteræcæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing well in sandy loam; and cuttings root without difficulty in the same kind of soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bidens arborea*, *Spilanthus arborea*.

arboresum 1 . . . Pa. vel. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 St. Helena 1816

PETROCÁLLIS, R. Brown. From *petros*, a rock, and *kalos*, beautiful; the plant adorns the rocks on which it grows. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæcæ*. This little plant is well fitted for ornamenting rock-work, or it may be grown in pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and is multiplied by seeds, or divisions at the root. *Synonymy*: 1, *Draba pyrenaica*.

pyrenaica 1 . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Her. P. 4 Pyrenees . 1759

PETROCÁRYA. See *Parinàrium*.

PETROMÁRULA, A. Decandolle. From *petros*, a rock, and *maron*, a bitter herb. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulæcæ*. This plant requires to be grown in a sheltered situation, and protected by a frame in winter; it may be increased by divisions. *Synonymy*: 1, *Phyteuma pinnata*.

pinnata 1 . . . Pa. blue . . . 8, F. Her. P. 3 Candia . 1640

PETRÓPHILA, R. Brown. From *petros*, a stone, and *phileo*, to love; in allusion to the places

in which the plants are found. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteæcæ*. A genus of ornamental shrubs, nearly related to *Prölea*, to which genus they may be referred for culture and propagation. *Synonymy*: 1, *Prölea fucifolia*.

acicularis . . . Wht. red . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1830
bilöba . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1850
brevifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. 1837
canescens . . . White . . . 6, G. De. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1830
diversifolia . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. . 1803
fastigiata . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1820
filifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. . 1824
glanduligera . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. 1840
heterophylla . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. 1840
juncifolia . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. 1840
pedunculata . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1824
pulchella 1 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. 1790
rigida . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. . 1823
teretifolia . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1824
trifida . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1820

PETROSELINUM, Hoffmann. From *petros*, a rock, and *selinon*, parsley; habitation of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæcæ*. *P. sativum*, the common Parsley, is a well-known culinary herb. The seeds of all the species may be sown in spring, in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ligastium peregrinum*; 2, *Apium Petroselinum*; 3, *Sison segetum*.

fractophyllum . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. B. 2 . . . 1825
prostratum . . . Green . . . 6, G. B. 2 V. D. L. 1818
romänum . . . Green . . . 6, H. B. 2 Greece . . .
perigrinum 1 . . . White . . . 6, H. B. 2 Portugal 1633
sativum 2 . . . Lt. yel. . . 6, H. B. 2 Sardinia 1548
segetum 3 . . . White . . . 7, H. A. 2 Brit., fields.

PETTY-RICE. See *Chenopodium Quinda*.

PETTY-WHIN. See *Genista anglica*.

PETUNGA, De Candolle. *Petunga* is the name of P. Roxburghiana in Bengal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæcæ*. This is an ornamental plant, growing freely in turf peat and sandy loam.

Roxburghiana White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1818

PETUNIA, Jussieu. The Brazilian name for tobacco is *Petun*; applied to this genus because of its affinity with *Nicotiana*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanæcæ*. A highly ornamental genus of free-flowering plants, well adapted for turning out in beds or borders during summer. They will grow in any light soil, but prefer a mixture of sandy loam and vegetable mould; cuttings will strike at any season in heat, care being taken to keep them from damp. *Synonymes*: 1, *Salpiglossis linearis*, *Nierembergia intermedia*; 2, *Nicotiana nyctaginiflora*; 3, *P. phænicea*, *Nierembergia phænicea*, *Salpiglossis integrifolia*.

acuminata . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. 14 Chile . 1827
Atkinsiana . . . Cr. pur. 7, H. A. 2 Hybrid. 1834
intermedia 1 . . . Yl. pur. 8, F. Her. P. 1 B. Ayres 1832
nyctaginiflora 2 . . . White . . . 8, F. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1823
punctata . . . Bl. wht. 8, F. Her. P. 2 Hybrid. 1843
violacea 3 . . . Ro. pur. 8, F. Her. P. 2 B. Ayres 1831

PEUCÉDANUM, Koch. From *peuke*, a pine, and *danos*, parched; so named because of its strong resinous smell. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiæcæ*. The species are of no interest, and will grow in any common garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Onidium alsaticum*; 2, *Selinum venetum*; 3, *S. austriacum*; 4, *S. baicalense*; 5, *S. peucedanoides*; 6, *S. polymorphum*; 7, *S. Oroselinum*; 8, *S. gallicum*; 9, *S. elegans*,

P. lineare; 10, *S. Bellardi*; 11, *P. tauricum*; 12, *P. palustre*, *Thyselinum palustre*; 13, *Heracleum pumilum*—album, alpestre, alsaticum 1, a. albiflorum 2, arenarium, aureum, austriacum 3, baicalense 4, dauricum, involu-cratum 5, isetense, longifolium, montanum 6, officinale, o. italicum, Oreoselinum 7, panicu-latum, parisiense 8, rablense 9, r. Bellardi 10, rupestre, ruthenicum, r. tauricum 11, seselo-ides, sibiricum, s. sylvaticum 12, tenuifolium, Vocontiorum 13. See *Cnidium*, *Ferula* and *Selous*.

PEUMOS. See *Boldoa*.

PEUMUS, Persoon. From *Peumo*, its Chilean name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Monimidiææ*. An odoriferous tree, attaining the height of thirty feet; it delights in peaty loam, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand.

fragens . Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Chile. . 1824

PEYROUSIA, De Candolle. In honour of La Peyrouse, the French navigator. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridæææ*. A genus of fine bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as *Ixia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Galaxia plicata*.

aculeata . . Blu. yel. . 6, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1825
 anceps . . . Blu . . 9, F. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1824
 corymbosa . . Blu . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1791
 Fabricii . . Blu . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1825
 falcata . . Blu . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1825
 fasciculata 1. Blu . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1825
 fissifolia . . Violet . . 8, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1809
 silenoides . . Violet . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1/2 C. G. H. . 1822

PEZIZA, Dillwyn. Name derived from *Periza*, a tribe of fungi in Pliny. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellæææ*. This is a very extensive genus, containing some of the most beautiful of our fungi, which appear in the end of autumn on decayed wood, or in places where trees have formerly stood; they are in the form of small undulated scarlet cups. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. cyathoides*; 2, *P. epidendra*; 3, *P. albella*—Abbotiana, acetabula, acicularis, æruginosa, agaricina, albo-spadiæa, albo-vio-léscente, amôrpha, anomala, arenosa, a. salicina, argillææa, Aspegrenii, atrata, atrorufa, atro-virens, aurantia, axillaris, badia, bicolor, bo-laris, buccina, cærulea, cæsia, calyculus, cam-panula, cærea, cerina, chrysocoma, cinærea, citrina 1, clandestina, claroflava, cochleata, coccinea 2, compressa, concinna, conigera, cribrosa, cupularis, domestica, epispheia, e-récta, erratica, erumpens, faginea, fascicularis, fibuliformis, firma, fissa, flexella, fructigera, furfurææa, fusca, fuscarioides, granulata, Gre-villii, hemisphærica, herbarum, hirta, hispid-ula, humosa, hyalina, inflexa, leporina, leu-coloma, leucostigma, macropus, Marchantiae, melaloma, melastoma, melaxantha, nidulus, ochrææa, onotica, palléscente, papillaris, pedi-cellata, Persoonii, phascodes, pineti, plano-umbilicata, plúmbea, punctata, radiculata, Rá-pulum, repanda, reticulata, rhabarbarina, Rôse, rufo-olivææa, rutilans, saniôsa, sclerotoides, scutellata, serotina, stercorea, subtilis, sulphu-reæa, tricolor, tuba, tuberôsa, varicolar, vesicu-lôsa, villosa, vinosa, virginea, vitellina, vulgaris 3, v. diaphana, Wauchii, xanthostigma.

PRÆFFIA, Martius. Name of a German gentle-man. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantæææ*. For culture, see *Celsia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Celsia gnaphaloides*.

gnaphaloides 1. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1822

PHÆA, Linn. From *phago*, to eat; a name adopted from Dioscorides. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæææ*. Ornamental herbaceous plants, growing well in the open borders, in common garden soil; they are all increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds, which is by far the best method of propagating them. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. membranæææ*; 2, *Astragalus leontinus*, *oroboides*. See *Astragalus*, *Glottidium*, *Oxytropis*, and *Sphaerosiphia*.

alpina . . Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Austria 1759
 dahurica 1. Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Dahur. 1820
 arenaria . . Cream . . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Siberia 1796
 astragalina . . Wht. blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Eur. 1771
 australis . . Pa. pur. . 5, H. De. Tr. 1/2 S. Eur. 1779
 bœtica . . White . . 5, H. Her. P. 4 Spain . 1649
 canescens . . Pa. rose . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Valpar. 1831
 densifolia . . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Califrn. 1822
 exaltata . . Rose wht. 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Altai . 1828
 frigida . . Cream . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria 1795
 glabra . . White . . 7, H. De. Tr. 1 S. Frnc. 1818
 lappônica . . Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 N. Eur. 1816
 litæa . . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Siberia 1827
 oroboides 2 . . Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. 1/2 Nrway. 1820
 triangularis . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1824

PHACELIA, Jussieu. From *phakelos*, a bundle; in reference to the disposition of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllæææ*. Hardy plants of some beauty, flourishing in any common garden soil; young plants may be obtained by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hydrophyllum magellanicum*; 2, *Cosmânthus fimbriata*. See *Nemophila*.

Aldea . . . Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Peru . 1824
 bipinnatifida Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1824
 ciroinata 1 . . Pink . . 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Magelln. 1817
 congesta . . . Pur. blue 6, H. A. 1/2 Texas . 1835
 fimbriata 2 . . Lil. wht. 6, H. A. 1/2 N. Ame. .
 ramosissima . Wht. pur. 6, H. A. 1/2 Californ. .
 tanacetifolia . Blue . . 6, H. A. 2 Californ. 1832
 alba . . . White . . 6, H. A. 2 Californ. 1840
 vinifolia . . Lt. blue . 9, H. A. 1/2 Texas . 1834

PHACIDIUM, Fries. From *phakos*, a lentil, and *eidos*, similar. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellæææ*. Curious species, found on oak-leaves, raspberry-leaves, &c., both in a living and dead state. — *carbonææum*, *coronatum*, *dentatum*, *Laurocæra*, *Pini*, *repandum*, *Rubi*.

PHACORHIZA. See *Typhula Phacorhiza*.

PHACOSPERMA, Haworth. From *phakos*, a lentil, and *sperma*, seed. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacæææ*. An ornamental plant, succeeding in peat and loam. The best way to obtain young plants is from seed, which it ripens freely.

peruviana . . Purple . 5, S. Her. P. 2 Peru . 1820

PHÆDRANASSA, Herbert. From *phaidros*, gay, and *anassa*, queen. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidæææ*. See *Phycella* for the manage-ment of the species. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phycella chloræææ*; 2, *Phycella obtusa*.

chloræææ 1 . . Criu. grn. 12, G. Bl. P. 1/2 Peru . 1844
 obtusa 2 . . . Crimson . 12, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru . 1844

PHÆNOGÆMOUS, such plants as possess visible sexual organs.

PHÆNOPSIS, *De Candolle*. From *phaino*, to be conspicuous, and *opsis*, the sight. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Of no interest to cultivators. *Synonyme*: 1, *Prenanthes viminea*.

viminea 1. Yellow . 7, H. B. 1½ Austria . 1789

PHÆOSTOMA. See *Clarkia*.

PHÁGNALON, *De Candolle*. See *Conjza*.

PHAGUS. See *Quercus Æsculus*.

PHAIUS, *Loureiro*. From *phaios*, shining; in allusion to the beauty of the original species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an interesting and valuable genus of plants, especially *P. albus*, which ought to be in every collection of orchidaceous plants; the following is the best way of cultivating it:—When the plant becomes dormant, it should be placed in a cool house, the temperature of which, in winter, should not be more than 45 or 50 degrees. After reposing the proper time, it will begin to push from the base of the stems; and when the young shoots are about half an inch in length, the plants should be repotted into heath soil, well drained at the bottom, and mingled with an abundance of finely-broken potsberds, according to the usual method of cultivating orchidaceous plants. For a moderate-sized plant, the pot should be about six inches in diameter at the top, which will allow of its completing the annual growth without being again potted. It will bear a free supply of water when growing vigorously, and may then be syringed once or twice a day, till it shows signs of flowering, when the syringing must be discontinued. When it has ceased flowering, it should be kept in a cool house, and sparingly watered until the leaves begin to turn yellow, when it must be removed to its winter quarters, and kept dry, merely supplying as much water as will keep the plant alive, and taking care never to wet the stems. For the culture of the other species, see *Blétia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Blétia Tankervilleæ*; 2, *B. Woodfordii*; 3, *P. grandifolius*.

albus . . . White . 7, S. Epi. 2 Sylhet . 1836
angustifolius Green . 7, S. Ter. 2 Trinidad . 1821
bicolor . . . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Epi. 2 Ceylon . 1837
flavus . . . Yellow . 6, S. Ter. 2 India . 1837
grandifolius 1 Wh. brn. . 4, S. Ter. 2 China . 1778
intermedius Brn. yel. . 4, S. Ter. 2 India . 1839
maculatus 2. Grn. yel. . 6, S. Ter. 2 Nepal . 1823
Wallichii 3 . Oran. yel. . 4, S. Ter. 2 Kooseea . 1837

PHALACRÆA. See *Ageratum latifolium*.

PHALACROLÔMA, *D. Don*. See *Erigeron carolinianum*.

PHALÉNOPSIS, *Blume*. From *phalaina*, a moth, and *opsis*, resemblance; in allusion to the appearance of the flowers, which bears a striking resemblance to that insect: whence the name Indian Butterfly-plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *P. amabilis* is an extremely beautiful plant. The flowers are produced on a nearly erect spike, and are very elegant, on account of their large size and the brilliant whiteness of the broad leathery petals. Some of the other species are equally handsome. They all require a very hot, damp part of the house, and are otherwise treated as the genus

Vanda. Increase is from side shoots, which, however, do not throw out freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. equestris*, *Stauroglottis equestris*.

amabilis . . . Wh. yel. . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Manilla . 1836
grandiflora . . . Wh. yel. . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Java . 1847
intermedia . . . Pink wht. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Hybrid . 1850
Löwii . . . Pink wht. . 6, S. Epi. 1 Moulm. . 1860
rosea 1 . . . Pink wht. . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Manilla . 1848
Schilleriana . Purple . . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Philpn. I.

PHALANGIUM, *De Candolle*. From *phalana*, a venomous spider; said to cure the bite. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The greenhouse and frame species of this ornamental genus grow well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; the hardy species do well in any light rich soil; they may all be increased by division at the root, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anthericum Liliago*; 2, *Anthericum ramosum*. See *Nolina* and *Echeandia*.

gladum . . . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1½ Peru . 1823
græcum . . . White . 5, F. Her. P. 1½ Greece . 1828
Liliago 1 . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1896
minor . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. ½ S. Eur. . 1896
longifolium Green . 9, G. Her. P. 2 Lima . 1829
nepalense . . . White . 5, F. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1824
ramosum 2 . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1870

PHALARIS, *Linn.* From *phalaros*, brilliant; having shining seeds. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Mostly uninteresting species. *P. commutata* and *appendiculata* are rather pretty; *P. canariensis* is cultivated on account of its seeds (canary-seed), which are given to birds; they merely require to be sown in any common soil. See *Achnodonton*, *Aira*, *Chilochloa*, *Crypsis*, and *Degrappis*.

appendiculata Apetal . 6, H. Grass 1 Egypt . 1820
canariensis . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1½ Brit. wastes.
commutata . . . Apetal . 6, H. Grass 1 Italy . 1823
aquática, bulbosa, cœrulescens, capensis, microstachya, minor, nitida, nodosa, paradoxa, quadrivalvis.

PHALEROCARPUS, *G. Don*. From *phaleros*, white, and *karpus*, fruit; because of the colour of the fruit. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eriacææ*. This pretty little plant may be referred to *Oxycooccus* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gaultheria serpyllifolia*, *Oxycooccus hispidulus*, *Arbutus filiformis*, *Vaccinium hispidulum*.

serpyllifolia 1 White . 4, H. Ev. Cr. ¼ N. Ame. 1815

PHÁLUS, *Michaux*. From *phallos*, signifying a wooden club. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Fetid-smelling fungi, found in woods and hedges, on hazel trunks, &c.—*caninus*, fetidus, ismos.

PHALOCÁLLIS, *Herbert*. Not explained by its author. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This remarkable plant produces a delicate and beautiful flower on a strong and tall stem. It will succeed pretty well under a warm south wall in the open ground; increase is by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Capella plumbæa*.

plumbæa 1 . . . Lead col. . 7, F. Bl. P. 4 Mexico . 1837

PHANEROGAMUS PLANTS are such as have conspicuous flowers.

PHANEROPHLEBIA, *Presl*. From *phaneros*, conspicuous, and *phleps*, a vein; veins conspicuous. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.

Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium juglandifolium*; 2, *Aspidium nobile*.

juglandifolia 1 Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 1½ S. Ame. 1823
nobile 2 . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 1½ S. Ame.

PHARBITIS, *Choisy*. Meaning not explained.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. This is a genus of very showy climbers, and tender annuals. The seeds of the latter should be sown on a hotbed, and when the plants are large enough, they should be planted into pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and decayed leaves; and afterwards treated as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ipomœa barbata*; 2, *I. barbiger*; 3, *I. cathartica*, *I. pudibunda*, *Convolvulus pudibundus*, *C. portoricensis*; 4, *I. cœrulescens*; 5, *I. cuspidata*; 6, *I. Dillenii*; 7, *I. hederacea*; 8, *I. hispida*; 9, *I. Nil.* *I. cœrulea*; 10, *I. punctata*; 11, *I. scabra*; 12, *I. varia*.

barbata 1. . Purple . 9, H. Tw. A. 10 Vrgnia. 1729
barbiger 2. . Blue . . 9, H. Tw. A. 10 N. Ame.
cathartica 3. . Blue pur. 9, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Mexico. 1848
rosea . . Rose . 8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 S. Dmin. 1836
cœrulescens 4. . Blue. 7, H. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. 1820
cuspidata 5. . Purple . 7, G. Tw. A. 6 Peru . 1732
Dillenii 6. . Blue . . 6, G. Tw. A. 6 Æthiop.
diversifolia . Blue . . 6, G. Tw. A. 5 Mexico. 1836
hederacea 7. . Blue . . 8, H. Tw. A. 10 N. Ame. 1729
hispida 8. . . Wht. pur. 8, S. Tw. A. 10 E. Ind. 1829
Learii . . . Blue . . 6, S. De. Cl. 20 B. Ayres 1835
limbata . . . Vio. wht. 9, H. A. 2 Java . 1849
Nil 9 . . . Blue . . 8, G. Tw. A. 10 Amer. . 1597
ostrina . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Cuba . 1840
punctata 10. . Pur. vio. 8, G. Tw. A. 6 India .
scabra 11. . . White . 9, S. Tw. A. 10 S. Ame. 1804
tyrianthina . Purple . 10, S. De. Tw. 10 Mexico. 1838
varia 12. . . Blue viol. 9, S. Ev. Tw. 8 S. Ame. 1816

PHARIUM. See *Béssera*.

PHARMACEUTICAL, relating to the art of pharmacy.

PHARNACEUM, *Linn.* Pharnaces, king of Pontus, is said to have first used it in medicine. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebrææ*. Plants of little beauty, hardly worth cultivating except in botanical collections. The stove and greenhouse shrubby species thrive well in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily, in the same kind of soil, if placed under a glass. The annual kinds should be sown in pots in the spring, and placed in a moderate hotbed, where they may remain till they are removed into the greenhouse in June. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mollugo bellidifolia*; 2, *M. spergula*.

bellidifolium 1. . White . 7, S. A. ½ W. Ind. 1823
Cervianum . . . White . 6, H. A. ½ Russia. 1771
cordifolium . . . White . 7, F. A. ½ C. G. H. 1823
dichotomum . . . White . 7, F. A. ½ C. G. H. 1783
glomeratum . . . White . 7, G. A. ½ C. G. H. 1817
Hoffmannseggianum . . . White . 7, S. Cr. A. ½ Brazil . 1829
incanum White . 7, G. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1782
lineare White . 5, G. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1795
Mollugo 2 White . 7, S. A. ½ E. Ind. . 1752
pruinosum White . 7, G. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1819
sperguloides White . 7, S. A. ½ E. Ind. . 1819
umbellatum Brown . 7, H. A. ½ Egypt . 1820

PHARUS, *Linn.* From *pharos*, a covering; the long broad leaves are used as wrappers for various articles in Jamaica. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A fine stove species, succeeding in rich loamy soil; young plants may be obtained from seed.

latifolius . . . Green . 7, S. Grass 6 Jamaica . 1703

PHASCUM, *Linn.* From *phaskon*, an ancient Greek name for a moss. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Minute species of moss, often scarcely discernible to the naked eye, and varying much in appearance from each other; they grow on moist banks, in clay fields, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. Schreberianum*, *curvisetum*; 2, *P. strictum*; 3, *P. multicapsulare*; 4, *P. stoloniferum* — *alternifolium*, *apiculatum* 1, *axillare* 2, *bryoides*, *crassinervium*, *crispum* 3, *c. rostellatum*, *curvifolium*, *cuspidatum*, *muticum*, *m. majus*, *minus*, *pâten*, *recurvifolium*, *piliferum*, *rectum*, *serratum* 4, *subulatum*, *triquetrum*.

PHASEOLUS, *Linn.* From *phaselus*, a little boat; fancied resemblance in the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The different varieties of kidney-bean belong to this genus; they all thrive in any rich light soil. The annual kinds are increased by seeds, and the perennials by seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. trilobus*; 2, *P. hirtus*; 3, *Dolichos poly-stachyos*. See *Dolichos*.

aconitifolius . Pink . . 7, S. Tw. A. 2 E. Ind. 1731
amœnus . . . Red . . 7, H. Tw. A. 3 Socy. I. 1820
angulosus . . . Pa. red . 7, H. Tw. A. 3 N. Ame. 1820
Caracalla . . . Lilac . . 8, S. De. Tw. 2 India . 1690
chrysanthos . Yellow . 7, H. A. 3
compressus . . . White . 7, H. Tw. A. 2
derâsus Wht. grn. 7, H. Tw. A. 4 Brazil . 1819
gonospermus . . . Pa. vi. wt. 7, H. Tw. A. 4
hæmatocarpus . . . Pa. vio. 7, H. Tw. A. 4
hélvolus Pa. red . 7, H. Tw. A. 4 Carolina. 1732
heterophyl-lus . . . Red . . 6, H. Tw. A. 4 Mexico. 1820
lathyroides . . . Scarlet . 7, H. Tw. A. 2 Jamaica 1786
lobatus Yellow . 9, S. Ev. Tw. 10 B. Ayres 1843
lunatus Green . 7, S. Tw. A. 10 E. Ind. 1779
Mâx Green . 6, H. Tw. A. 2 Molacæ 1758
microsper-mus . . . Drk. pur. 6, S. Tw. A. 2 Cuba . 1825
multiflorus . . . Scarlet . 7, H. De. Tw. 10 S. Ame. 1633
albiflorus White . 8, H. De. Tw. 10 S. Ame. 1633
Mûngo 2 Yellow . 6, H. Tw. A. 1½ India . 1790
oblongus Pa. vio. 8, H. Tw. A. 2
perennis 3 . . . Drk. pur. 7, H. De. Tw. 8 Carolina 1824
saponaceus White . 8, H. Tw. A. 1
scaber Yel. grn. 7, H. Tw. A. 3 E. Ind.
semierectus . . . Red . . 7, S. Tw. A. 3 W. Ind. 1781
speciosus Scarlet . 7, S. De. Tw. 6 Orinoco. 1820
sylvestris Scarlet . 7, G. De. Tw. 6 Mexico. 1825
torbæus Violet . 7, H. Tw. A. 3 Nepal . 1818
tumidus White . 7, H. Tw. A. 2
veixillatus . . . Grn. pur. 7, H. Tw. A. 2 Carolina. 1732
violaceus Violet . 7, S. Tw. A. 3 Africa . 1800
vulgaris White . 7, H. De. Tw. 1 India . 1597
fasciatus White . 7, H. De. Tw. 1 India . 1597
variegatus White . 7, H. De. Tw. 1 India . 1597
Xuarezi Red . . 7, H. Tw. A. 2½ S. Ame. 1818
albus, *diversifolius* 1, *Dolichoides*, *farinatus*, *inamœnus*, *mæsoleucus*, *nânus*, *radiatus*, *stipularis*, *sphæricus*, *subtrilobatus*, *trilobus*.

PHAYLOPSIS, *Willdenow*. From *phaylos*, contemptible, and *opsis*, appearance. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, growing in light rich soil; young cuttings, in the same sort of soil, placed under a glass, in heat, will root in a few days. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ætheilëma imbricatâ*.

glutinosa White . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Guinea . 1824
imbricatâ 1 White . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Mauriti. . 1822
longifolia White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ S. Leone. 1823

PHEASANT'S EYE. See *Addis autumnalis*.

PHEBALIUM, *Ventenat*. From *phibale*, a myrtle;

appearance of the species. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Ornamental species, requiring a mixture of three parts sandy peat, and one part sandy loam; cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass.

atereum . . . Golden . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1823
Billardieri . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Hol. . 1822
elatum . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. 1825
lachnoides . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
lineare . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1825
salicifolium . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1825
squamulosum Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824

PHEGÓPTERIS. See *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

PHELLÁNDRIUM, Linn. From *phello*, to deceive, and *aner* a man. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A curious little plant, growing by the sides of rivers, in muddy ditches, or pools. Linnaeus says it will render horses paralytic; this is caused by a coleopterous insect which breeds in the stalks. See *Méum*.
aquaticum . White . 6, H. . A. 3 Brit., brooks.

PHÉLOS. See *Quercus Phélos*.

PHÉLOS, signifying a cork.

PHENAKOSPÉRMUM. From *Phenax*, a cheat, and *sperna*, a seed; the seeds differ from the order. See *Helicônia Ballia* and *Uránia guianensis*.

PHILADELPHÆÆ, or SYRINGAS, form a small group of deciduous shrubs, the common *Syringa* or mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*), is a familiar example.

PHILADÉLPHUS, Linn. The philadelphos of Aristotle is a tree now unknown. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Philadelphææ*. A very handsome and desirable genus of shrubs, producing their elegant blossoms in May and June; they have the appearance and smell of orange-flowers, only much more powerful. The plants succeed in any common soil, and are readily increased from layers or suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. grácilis*; 2, *P. nepalensis*; 3, *P. grandiflorus*; 4, *P. humilis, pubescens*.

coronarius . White . 5, H. De. S. 8 S. Eur. . 1596
flore-pleno . White . 5, H. De. S. 8 S. Eur. .
fólis-variegatis } White . 5, H. De. S. 8 S. Eur. .
nanus . . . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 .
vulgaria . White . 5, H. De. S. 8 .
floribundus . White . 6, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.
Gordonianus White . 7, H. De. S. 10 N. Amer.
grandiflorus . White . 6, H. De. S. 6 Carolina. 1811
hirsutus 1 . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Ame. 1820
inodorus . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 2 Carolina. 1733
latifolius . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
laxus 4 . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1830
Lewisii . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. 1739
mexicanus . White . 5, F. De. S. 4 Mexico 1839
Satsumi . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 5 Japan . 1850
speciosus . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer.
tomentosus 2 White . 6, H. De. S. 6 Nepal . 1822
triflorus . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 Himalaya
verrucosus 3 White . 6, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer.
Zeyheri . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.

PHILÆIA, Comm. From *phileo*, to love; on account of the beauty of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacææ*. The only species yet introduced is *P. buxifolia*, and is amongst the handsomest of the antarctic American flora. It is of slow growth, and is suited for cool situations, not too windy, and grows in com-

mon light soil; it sends up suckers, by which it may be increased.

buxifolia . Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Chile . . 1850

PHILESIÆÆ, or PHILESIADS, consists of a small group of very beautiful shrubs, bearing large showy flowers; *Lapageria rosea* bears eatable berries, and the roots have the same properties as *Sarsaparilla*.

PHILIBERTIA, Kunth. In honour of J. C. Philibert, author of an Elementary Treatise on Botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadææ*. This interesting plant is admirably adapted for training up rafters, pillars, or trellis-work, in stoves or conservatories. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits it; and cuttings root readily when planted in sand or soil, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. grácilis*.

grandiflora 1 Yel. wht. 6, G. Ev. Tw. 6 B. Ayres. 1836

PHILLÁMPHORA. See *Nepenthes Phillámphora*.

PHILLYREA, Linn. From *phyllon*, a leaf; leafy plants. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleacææ*. Ornamental shrubs, more valuable on account of their deep green foliage than for any beauty in their flowers, which are small and insignificant; they grow in any common soil, and are multiplied with facility, either by cuttings or layers; which last, is the best way of obtaining young plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. virgata*; 2, *P. ilicifolia*.

angustifolia . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. . 1597
brachiata . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. . 1597
rosmarini-folia } White . 5, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. . 1597
lævis . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. . 1597
lanceolata . White . 6, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. .
latifolia . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 12 S. Eur. . 1597
ligustrifolia 1 . } White . 5, H. Ev. S. 15 S. Eur. . 1596
media . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 12 S. Eur. . 1597
buxifolia . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 12 S. Eur. . 1597
obliqua . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 15 S. Eur. . 1597
oleacea . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 16 S. Eur. . 1597
péndula . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 15 S. Eur. . 1597
robusta . . . White . 6, H. Ev. S. 50 E. Indies. 1824
spinoza 2 . . . White . 6, H. Ev. S. 15 S. Eur. . 1597

PHILODÉNDRON, Lindley. From *phileo*, to love, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the habits of the plants of this genus to overrun trees in the South American forests. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. This is a curious genus, thriving in loam and peat, and increased by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *C. crassipes*; 2, *C. fragrantissimum*; 3, *Caladium grandiflorum*; 4, *Arunum hederaceum*; 5, *P. laciniatum*, *C. lacinum*; 6, *Arunum lacinum*, *Caladium lacinum*; 7, *A. cannaefolium*; 8, *C. grandiflorum*, *Simsii*.

arborescens . White . 6 S. Ev. S. 8 W. Ind. 1759
auritum . . . Grn. wt. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Guatml. 1831
cannaefolium 1 . } White . 4, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1785
crassinervium } Grn. wt. 12, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Brazil. 1835
fragrantissimum 2 . } Red wt. 3, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Dmra. 1834
grandifolium 3 . } White . 3, S. Ev. S. 6 Caraccs. 1803
hederaceum 4 . } Purple . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1793
incisocrenatum 5 . } Grn. wt. . S. Ev. Cl. 6 S. Ame. 1840
lacinium 6 . . . Green . S. Ev. Cl. 6 Caraccs. 1822
Linnæa 7 . . . Red wt. 5, S. Her. P. 2 Surinm. 1735

perthium . Grn. wt. 5, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind.
 pinnatifidum Grn. wt. 5, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind.
 Simsii . . . White . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Caraccs. 1803
 tripartitum . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 8 Caraccs. 1816

PHILOGYNE. See *Narcissus*.

PHILOTHËCA, *Rudge*. From *philos*, smooth, and *theke*, a sheath; smooth tube of stamens. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Rutacæ*. An ornamental plant, requiring the same treatment as *Phebalium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eriostemon salsoloides*.

australis 1 . Pa. red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1822

PHILOXERUS, *R. Brown*. From *philos*, a lover, and *xeros*, arid; the plants like an arid situation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantacæ*. Plants of little beauty; and of easy culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Illecebrum vermiculare*.

aggregatus . White . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 4 Trinidad. 1820
 brasiliensis . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1790
 vermiculatus 1 Pink . 8, S. Ev. Tr. 4 S. Amer. .

PHILYDRACEÆ, or **WATER-WORTS**, consists of a few species of herbaceous plants, principally natives of China and N. Holland. They have the habit of sedges and the flowers of spider-worts.

PHLYDRUM, *Banks*. From *philos*, a lover, and *hydor*, water. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Phylodracæ*. A pretty little species, with hairy leaves, and spikes of bright yellow flowers. It delights in a mixture of three parts loam and one part peat, in which it merely requires to be sown.

lanuginosum . Yellow . 6, G. B. 3 China . 1801

PHLEBIA, *Fries*. From *phleps*, a vein; veiny branches. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricacæ*. Three rather interesting species, common in the latter part of the year on Alder trees—*merismoides*, *radiata*, *vaga*.

PHLEBODIUM, *R. Brown*. From *phleps*, a vein. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of ferns requiring the same treatment as *Polypodium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium areolatum*; 2, *P. adreum*; 3, *P. decumanum*; 4, *Grammitis elongata*, *G. lanceolata*; 5, *Polypodium glabellum*; 6, *Pleopeltis percausa*; 7, *Polypodium glaucum*.

areolatum 1 . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824
 adreum 2 . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. . 1742
 decumanum 3 . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1818
 elongatum 4 . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1843
 inaequale . Brown . 3, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
 lycopodioides 5 . Brn. yel. 3, S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica. 1822
 multiseriale . Brn. yel. 3, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
 nitidum . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2 Hondur. 1844
 percussum 6 . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841
 pulvinatum . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841
 sporocarpium 7 . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Mexico . 1842
 squamulosum . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1842

PHLEUM, *Linn.* Supposed to be the Greek name for *Typha*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacæ*. *P. pratense* and its varieties are extensively cultivated as spring grass for fodder, and are considered very valuable herbage: they prefer a strong stiff soil; the other species have little to recommend them, being mostly

uninteresting. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. stoloniferum*. See *Chilochloa*.

alpinum . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 Scotland, mts.
 Michxii . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 Scotland, mts.
 pratense . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 2 Britain, mead.
 majus . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 2 Britain, mead.
 minus . . . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 2 Britain, mead.

Bertolonii 1, *commutatum*, *echinatum*, *felinum*, *Gerardi*, *nodosum*.

PHLOGACANTHUS, *Nees*. From *phlox*, a flame, and *acanthus*, the type of this family; in allusion to the long spike of yellow or flame-coloured flowers. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthacæ*. For the introduction of these magnificent shrubs to British collections, we are mainly indebted to Dr. Wallich. They rise to the height of from four to six feet, and may be grown in rather a rich soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Justicia curvisiflora*; 2, *Justicia guttata*; 3, *Justicia thyrsoiflora*.

curvisiflorus 1 Red yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Sylhet . 1839
 guttatus 2 . Yel. spot. . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies 1823
 thyrsoiflorus 3 Orange . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1812

PHLOMIS, *Linn.* From *phlogmos*, a flame; in reference to the down being used for wicks. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacæ*. Very handsome plants, the greenhouse and hardy kinds all succeeding well in a rich light soil; cuttings, planted under a glass, root freely. The perennial species may be increased by seeds, or division. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. sàmia*; 2, *P. crética*; 3, *P. rotundifolia*; 4, *P. microphylla*; 5, *P. salviaefolia*; 6, *P. lunarifolia* *Russelliana* 7, *P. virens*. See *Leonotis*, *Leucas*, and *Eremostachys*.

agraria . . . Purplish 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Siberia . 1830
 alpina . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1802
 angustifolia . Cream . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Levant . 1596
 armeniaca . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Armenia 1834
 bicolor 1 . . Yel. pur. 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Libya . 1714
 cashmeriana . Pa. lilac 7, H. Her. P. 2 B. Ayres
 crinita . . . Pa. brn. 6, F. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1820
 ferruginea . Yel. brn. 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Naples . 1823
 crética 2 . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Crete . 1820
 floccosa . . . Yellow . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Egypt . 1828
 fruticosa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Spain . 1596
 herba-venti . Red . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1596
 italica 3 . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. 2 Italy . 1661
 lacinata . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . 1731
 lanata 4 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Candia . 1696
 lunarifolia . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . 1818
 Lychnites . Yel. brn. 7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. . 1658
 Nissolia . . . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. 2 Levant . 1757
 orientalis . Pa. brn. 7, F. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1820
 pungens . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Armenia 1820
 purpurea 5 . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. . 1661
 Russelliana 6 . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Levant . 1821
 sàmia Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Africa 1714
 simplex . . . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Himalay. 1838
 tuberosa . . . Purple . 8, H. Tu. P. 3 Siberia . 1759
 viscosa 7 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Levant .

PHLOX, *Linn.* From *phlox*, a flame; appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. This is an elegant genus of plants. The species are all rendered more valuable from their lively red, purple, or white flowers, being produced at a season of the year when the majority of the plants that flower at the same period are syngenesious, and for the most part yellow; the trailing kinds are admirably adapted for growing on rock-work, or in small pots; they grow best in a rich loamy soil. All the species root freely by cuttings,

under glass, or by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. amœna*; 2, *P. stolonifera*; 3, *P. crassifolia*; 4, *P. scabra*; 5, *P. longiflora*; 6, *P. Nuttalliana*.

acuminata	. Pa. pur.	7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1812
acutifolia	. Purple	8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame. 1825
aristata	. White	4, F. Her. P. 1	Carolina 1823
atrocaulis	. Red	9, H. Her. P. 2	Eng. hy. 1834
canadensis	. Blue	4, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1825
carnea	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1816
mâjor	. Flesh	8, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens
Carolina	. Pa. pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina 1823
cordata	. Pa. pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina 1827
grandiflora	. Pa. pur.	6, H. Her. P. 3	Gardens
rosea	. Rose	7, H. Her. P. 4	Gardens
Coldryana	. Dk. cri.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Gard. hyb.
disticha	. Red	8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame. 1826
divariata	. Lt. blue	3, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1746
Drummondii	. Purple	7, H. A. 1	Texas 1825
alba	. White	6, H. A. 1	Gard. hyb.
elata	. Lilac	9, H. Her. P. 6	N. Ame. 1828
exelsa	. Purple	8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame. 1824
floridana	. Rose	3, S. Ev. P. 1	N. Ame. 1834
glaberrima	. Red	4, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1725
Ingramiana	. Lilac	7, H. Her. P. 4	Hybrid. 1834
intermedia	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame.
involuta	. Lilac	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1830
læta	. White	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame.
latifolia	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 3	Carolina 1812
Leopoldiana	. Rose	6, F. B. 2	Hybrid. 1847
maculata	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame. 1743
Marianna	. Crimson	6, H. Her. P. 1	Gar. hy. 1840
nitida	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame. 1800
nivalis	. White	4, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1820
odorata	. Lilac	8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame.
omniflora	. White	8, H. Her. P. 2	Hybrid.
ovata	. Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1759
Listoniana	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1816
paniculata	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1732
alba	. White	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1813
penduliflora	. Ro. pur.	10, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1823
pilosa	. Purple	5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1759
amœna	. Pink	6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1809
procumbens	. Flesh	5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1827
pulchella	. Wt. pink	8, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1835
pyramidalis	. Flesh	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame. 1800
alba	. White	6, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame.
corymbosa	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame.
penduliflora	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Ame.
reflexa	. Dk. pur.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid.
reptans	. 2. Blu. pur.	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1800
crassifolia	. 3 Purple	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1825
scabra	. Lilac	8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame.
setacea	. Flesh	4, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1786
Shepherdii	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 3	Hybrid. 1824
Sickmannii	. 4. White	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame. 1826
speciosa	. Flesh	7, F. Her. P. 1	Colmba. 1826
suavolens	. White	7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame. 1766
variegata	. White	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1766
subulata	. Dk. pur.	5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1766
suffruticosa	. Dk. pur.	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame. 1790
tariflora	. 5. White	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Ame. 1825
purpurea	. Purple	8, H. Her. P. 2	Hybrid. 1836
triflora	. Pa. lilac	8, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina 1816
undulata	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame. 1759
Van Houttii	. Pk. wht.	8, H. Her. P. 1	Gar. hy. 1844
Vernoniæana	. Purple	8, H. Her. P. 3	Hybrid. 1824
virginica	. Purple	7, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia 1812
alba	. White	7, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid. 1834
Wheeleriæna	. Pink	8, H. Her. P. 3	Hybrid. 1824

PHŒNIX, *Linn.* The Greek name of the Date. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. The Date of the ancients is included in this noble genus of palms. *P. dactylifera* is a fine lofty-growing tree, with a rugged trunk, and leaves from six to eight feet long. The inhabitants of Arabia, Upper Egypt, &c., chiefly live upon the fruit of it; the hard stones are even ground up as food for their camels, and of the leaves they make bags and baskets. In Barbary, the midribs are used as fences for their gardens,

and they sometimes make use of the trunks in small buildings. The threads of the integuments between the fronds are made into ropes, and the rigging of smaller vessels; a juice is sometimes extracted from the tree by incisions, or scooping holes at the top, which is afterwards made into an agreeable wine. *P. fari-nifera* contains a farinaceous substance in the heart of the stem, which is said to be as nutritive as sago. The species all delight in a strong rich soil, and the only way of obtaining young plants is by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Élate sylvestris*.

acabilis	. Wht. grn.	5, S. Palm	6 E. Ind.	1816
dactylifera	. Wht. grn.	6, S. Palm	40 Levant	1597
farinifera	. Wht. grn.	5, S. Palm	30 E. Ind.	1800
leonensis	. Wht. grn.	6, S. Palm	30 S. Leone	1823
paludosa	. Wht. grn.	5, S. Palm	15 E. Ind.	1820
pygmæa	. Wht. grn.	6, S. Palm	6 Mauritius	1823
recinata	. Wht. grn.	6, S. Palm	15 C. G. H.	1792
sylvestris	. Wht. grn.	6, S. Palm	25 E. Ind.	1823

PHENOCOMA, *Don.* From *phoinos*, bloody, and *kome*, hair; involucre. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An ornamental species, requiring the same treatment as *Elichrysium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Elichrysium proliferum*.
prolifer 1 . Crimson . 9, S. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1789

PHOLIDOTA, *Lindley*. From *pholis*, a scale, and *ous*, (*otos*), an ear; in allusion to the scaly ear-like bractæe of the spike. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These are very pretty plants, and of easy cultivation; by keeping them constantly moist, they will grow well with the same treatment as *Burlingtônia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. imbricata*, *Ornithidium imbricatum*, *Ptilocnema bracteolata*.

articulata	. Wht. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1	Khoosea	1837
aculeata	. Yellow	2, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1837
chinensis	. Grn. wht.	5, S. Epi.	1	China	1844
clypeata	. Grn. yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Borneo	1845
conchodea	. Yellow	2, S. Epi.	1	Manilla	1840
imbricata	. Yellowish	2, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1824
pallida	. White	11, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1823
suavolens	. White	3, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1823
tristis	. Brn. wht.	4, S. Epi.	1	India	1832
undulata	. Yel. wht.	3, S. Epi.	1	E. Indies	1823

PHOLIURUS, *Trinius*. From *pholis*, a scale, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious species of grass, growing in any common soil, and increased by seeds, which only require sowing in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ophiurus pannonicus*.
pannonicus 1 . Apetal . 7, H. Grass 1 Hungary 1804

PHOMA, *Fries*. From *phos*, a pustule; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Minute and curious species of brown-coloured fungi, commonly found on dead willow and poplar leaves—*Dahlia*, *Hedera*, *Poppuli*, *pâstula*, *saligna*.

PHORMIUM, *Thunberg*. From *phormos*, a basket; use made of the plant in its native country. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. In its native country this is a very useful plant, serving the inhabitants of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, &c., with cordage, coarse thread and linen. Attempts have been made to grow it for manufacturing purposes in New Holland, but without success. It requires to

be grown in a rich strong loam, and is multiplied by divisions of the root.

tenax 1. Grn. wht. 8, H. Her. P. 6 N. Zealand 1798

PHOTINIA, *Lindley*. From *photeinos*, shining; in reference to the leaves. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceæ*. A very handsome genus of trees, with fine, bright, glossy leaves, and corymbs of white flowers. The species require very little protection except in severe weather. They thrive best if planted in a mixture of loam and peat against a wall, in a warm situation; ripened cuttings put in sand, under a glass, will root readily; they may also be grafted or inarched on the different species of *Pyrus*, or *Mespilus*. In Nepal, they use the bark of *P. dubia* for dyeing scarlet. *Synonymes*: 1, *Mespilus bengalensis*; 2, *Cratægus glabra*.

arbutifolia . White . 7, F. Ev. T. 10 California 1796
dubia 1 . White . 7, F. Ev. T. 10 Nepal . 1821
integrifolia . White . 6, F. Ev. T. 10 Nepal . 1820
serrulata 2 . White . 5, F. Ev. T. 10 China . 1804

PHOTINOPTERIS, *J. Smith*. From *photeinos*, shining, and *pterus*, a fern; fronds shining; *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.
Horsfieldii . Brown . 3, S. Her. P. 1 Java . . .
simplex . Brown . 3, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies .

PHRAGMIDIUM, *Link.* From *phragma*, a division, and *eidos*, similar. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Extremely minute species of black fungi. *P. gracile* is found in autumn on raspberry leaves; the others on the leaves from which they have taken their names—*gracile*, *Potentillæ*, *Rosæ*, *Rubi*.

PHRAGMITES, *Trinius*. From *phragmos*, a hedge; forming hedges. *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. This plant is very common in ditches, and is readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arundo Phragmites*.
communis 1. Apetal . 8, H. Aq. P. 6 Britain, ditches.

PERYMA, *Linn.* Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A dwarf-growing plant, of no great merit. It succeeds best in a mixture of peat and loam, and cuttings planted under a glass root readily.

leptostachya Wht. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Ame. 1802

PHRYNIUM, *Willdenow*. From *phrynos*, a frog; plants inhabiting marshes. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. Plants resembling *Calathea* in general appearance. "In China, they use the leaves for wrapping up cakes in the oven; they are infused before expansion in spirit of rice or sugar, with three times its quantity of water, to make vinegar." For culture and propagation, see *Canna*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maranta Casupo*; 2, *M. comosa*; 3, *M. spicata*; 4, *Myrsmma cannaefolia*; 5, *Calathea villosa*; 6, *Maranta sanguinea*.

angustifolium . } Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. 1824
capitatum . Wht. pur. 7, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind. 1807
Casupo 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 12 S. Ame. 1820
corollatum . Orange . 7, S. Her. P. 5 Brazil . 1828
comœsum 2 . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 8 Surinam. 1812
dichotomum White . 7, S. Her. P. 5 E. Ind. 1810
ellipticum 3 . Pa. yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Guiana. 1822
grandiflorum Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1823
imbricatum . Pa. red . 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. 1818

means . . Wht. red. 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Peru .
Myrsmma 4 . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1820
obliquum . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ E. Ind. 1824
Parkeri . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Grnada. 1823
parviflorum . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. 1820
sanguineum 6 . Scarlet . 6, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. 1815
setosum . . Purple . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ RioJan. 1824
spicatum . . Yellow . 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1825
virgatum . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 8 E. Ind. 1818
villosum 5 . Yellow . 3, S. Her. P. 1 Dmarr. 1812

PHŮ. See *Valeriana Phũ*.

PHULLATA. See *Quercus Phullata* and *Q. amulata*.

PHYCÉLLA, *Lindley*. A diminutive of *phykos*, red alkanet; colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Very pretty plants, succeeding in a mixture of one part loam, one of sand, and the rest of peat. They are sufficiently hardy to grow well if planted in a pit, frame, or warm border, with a slight protection in severe frost; increased by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amargillis cyrtanthoides*; 2, *P. ignea glauca*; 3, *A. ignea*. See *Phædrandssa*.

biflora . . Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. 1 Chile .
brevituba . Scarlet . 7, G. Bl. P. 1½ . 1836
chloræra . Grn. cri. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 Mexico. 1844
corusca . . Scarlet . 9, G. Bl. P. 1 Coqmba. 1825
cyrtanthoides 1 . . Crimson 6, G. Bl. P. ½ Chile . 1824
glauca 2 . Red . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Valpars. 1824
Herbertiana . Red yel. 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ Andes . 1825
ignea 3 . . Scarlet . 4, G. Bl. P. 1½ Chile . 1824
pulchra . . Red . . 10, G. Bl. P. 1½ Valpars. 1824
obtusa . . Red . . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru . 1844

PHYLICA, *Linn.* From *phyllikos*, leafy; in allusion to the abundant evergreen foliage. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs. *P. ericoides* covers tracts of land about Lisbon in the same manner as heath does in England. They grow best in sandy peat, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. reflexa*; 2, *P. pubescens*; 3, *P. eriophora*; 4, *P. spicata*; 5, *P. spicata*. See *Soulángia* and *Staëria*.

acerosa . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
acuminata . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1819
australis . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1818
biolor . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817
callosa 1 . . Yel. grn. 3, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
capitata 2 . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1800
Commelini . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
cylindrica . Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.
ericoides . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1831
excelsa . . Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. T. 12 C. G. H. 1823
glabrata . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817
globosa . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1800
hirsuta . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
horizontalis . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
imberbis . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1834
imbricata . White . 10, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1801
lanceolata . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1790
ledifolia . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1820
nifida . . White . 11, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774
eriophora 3 . White . 11, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774
papillosa . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1820
parviflora . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790
pinea 5 . White . 11, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774
pinifolia . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1789
plumosa . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1759
pinnila . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823
rosmarinifolia . } White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1815
secunda . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817
squarrosa . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
trichotoma . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818
villosa . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1790

PHYLICA. See *Souléngia*.

PHYLICA. See *Trichocéphalus*.

PHYLLANTHUS, *Linn.* From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers produced from the edges of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. A very interesting genus of plants. The shrubby kinds thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annuals and biennials may be sown in a hotbed frame; they require the same treatment as other tender annuals. In India the root, leaves, and young shoots of *P. Niruri*, are considered deobstruent and diuretic. *P. Urinaria* is also powerfully diuretic. See *Emblica*, *Kirgandia*, and *Xylophylla*.

calveinus	. Green	. 5, S. Ev. S.	1 N. Holl.	. 1823
cantonensis	. Grn. yel.	8, S. A.	1 Canton	. 1820
Conami	. Green	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Indies	. 1791
cuneatus	. Grn. yel.	8, S. A.	1 China	. 1818
fraxinifolius	. Green	. 8, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Indies	. 1819
grandifolius	. Green	. 9, S. Ev. S.	4 America	. 1771
gracilis	. Grn. yel.	8, S. B.	1 E. Indies	. 1818
juglandifolius	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	2	. 1818
lanceolatus	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	3 I. Borbn.	. 1822
longifolius	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	3 I. Borbn.	. 1822
lucens	. Grn. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	2 China	. 1820
maderaspatis	. Green	. 7, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Indies	. 1783
microphylla	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	2 Caraccas	. 1817
mimosoides	. Green	. 8, S. Ev. S.	2 Carribees	. 1817
Niruri	. Green	. 7, S. A.	1 E. Indies	. 1692
nitans	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	2 Jamaica	. 1820
obcordatus	. Grn. yel.	8, S. B.	1 E. Indies	. 1817
obovatus	. Green	. 7, H. A.	1 N. Amer.	. 1803
obscurus	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Indies	. 1824
polypyllus	. Green	. 8, S. Ev. S.	2 E. Indies	. 1805
reticulatus	. Red	. 8, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Indies	
rhamnoides	. Grn. yel.	7, S. Ev. S.	3 E. Indies	. 1820
scandens	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Indies	. 1822
simplex	. Grn. yel.	8, S. A.	1 E. Indies	. 1817
strictus	. Grn. yel.	8, S. A.	3 E. Indies	. 1824
thymoides	. Grn. yel.	8, G. Ev. S.	1 N. Holl.	. 1835
turbinatus	. Green	. 7, S. Ev. S.	2 China	
Urinaria	. Grn. yel.	8, S. A.	1 E. Indies	. 1819
virulosus	. Green	. 7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Indies	. 1802

PHYLLARTHON, *De Candolle*. From *arthros*, a joint, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaves supposed to be jointed, or leaflet articulated on leaf-stalk. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. For the culture of this handsome shrub, see *Bignonia*. Synonymes: *Arthrophyllum mada-gascariense*, *Bignonia articulata*.

Bojeriana . Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Mauritius . 1844

PHYLLIS, *Linn.* From *phyllon*, a leaf; its chief recommendation. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing from two to three feet high, and producing axillary corymbs of green flowers in abundance. It succeeds best in a rich strong mould, and cuttings root freely under a glass, in sand.

Nobla . . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries . 1699
pauciflora . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries . 1699

PHYLLITIDIS. See *Polyphodium Phyllitidis*.

PHYLLIS. See *Laminaria Phyllitis*.

PHYLLOCACTUS. See *Euphyllium*.

PHYLLOCLADUS, *Richard*. From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *klados*, a branch. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. An ornamental tree; for cul-

ture and propagation, see *Podocarpus*. Synonyme: 1, *Podocarpus asplenifolius*; 2, *rhom-boidalis*.

Cunninghami . . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 30 V. D. L.
rhomboidealis 1 . . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 40 V. D. L. 1825
trichomanoides 2 Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 40 V. D. L. 1840

PHYLLIDIUM, a dilated petiole, with the consistence of a leaf.

PHYLLODOCE, *Don*. A mythological name. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. The species are elegant little shrubs, requiring to be grown in heath-mould, and propagated by layers. Synonymes: 1, *Menziezia empetrifor-mis*, *Bryanthus empetriformis*; 2, *Menziezia cœrulea*, *Bryanthus cœruleus*.

empetriformis 1 Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1810
taxifolia 2 . . . Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Scot., heaths.

PHYLLÓGATHIS. See *Melastoma*.

PHYLLOLABIUM, *Fischer*. From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lobos*, a pod; in allusion to the flat membranous pods. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species will grow well in a mixture of peat and sand, and cuttings will root in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them, in heat.

chinense . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ China . . 1818
zanzibarense White . 6, S. Her. P. 1½ Zanguebar 1826

PHYLLOMA, *Link*. From *phyllon*, a leaf, and *loma*, a fringe; in reference to the coloured edges of the leaves of *P. aloiflorum*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of plants nearly related to the Aloe. They grow well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by suckers; they require to be very cautiously watered. Synonymes: 1, *Dracæna marginata*, *Lomatophyllum borbonicum*; 2, *Aloe hexapéta-la*, *Lomatophyllum Jacquinii*; 3, *A. macra*; 4, *A. rufocincta*.

aloiflorum 1 . . . Orange . 4, S. Ev. T. 10 Bourbon 1766
Jacquinii 2 . . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies
macrum 3 . . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Maurits. 1817
rufocinctum 4 . . . Orange . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies 1818

PHYLLOTA, *Bentham*. Meaning not known. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Pultenea*. Synonyme: *Pultenea aspera*.

aspera 1 . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1824
comosa . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1824
phylicoides . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. S. W. 1824
squarrosa . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1824

PHYLLGYNE. See *Narcissus*.

PHYMATANTHUS. See *Pargonium*.

PHYSALIS, *Linn.* From *physa*, a bladder, alluding to the calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. A genus principally composed of weeds. The stove and greenhouse species will grow well in any rich light soil; young plants may be obtained from cuttings, which root readily under a glass. The hardy kinds thrive in common garden soil, and are increased from seeds. The annual species merely require sowing in the open ground. Synonymes: 1, *Atropa aristata*; 2, *P. tuberosa*; 3, *P. fetidissima*, *P. nodosa*; 4, *Atropa frutescens*; 5, *P. par-viflora*; 6, *P. dubia*; 7, *P. Lagascea*, *P. Rothiana*; 8, *P. edulis*; 9, *P. atriviticifolia*;

10, *P. pruindsa*, *P. barbadensis*; 11, *P. flexuosa*; 12, *P. pennsylvanica*; 13, *P. Jacquinii*. See *Nicandra*.

Alkekengi . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. . 1548
arborescens . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 24 C. G. H. . 1700
aristata 1 . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 5 Canaries . 1779
frutescens 4 . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Spain . 1787
peruviana . White . 7, G. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. . 1772
edulis 8 . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. . 1772

æquata, *angulata*, *capensis*, *chenopodifolia* 2, *curassavica*, *fetens* 3, *indica* 5, *Linkiana* 6, *micrantha*, *minima* 7, *parviflora*, *philadelphica* 9, *prostrata*, *pubescens*, *P. pruindsa* 10, *quercifolia*, *somnifera*, *S. flexuosa* 11, *viscosa* 12, *V. Jacquinii* 13.

PHYSARUM, Persoon. From *physa*, a bladder; appearance of peridium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Curious species, found on dead beech-wood, decaying trunks of trees, &c.—*aireum*, *hyalinum*, *leucopus*, *metallicum*, *nigripes*, *nitans*, *rubiginosum*, *sulcatum*, *viride*.

PHYSIANTHUS, Martius. From *physa*, a bladder, and *anthos*, a flower, the corolla is inflated at its base. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. This is a very interesting genus, well adapted for training to the rafters or pillars of a stove. It grows in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by seeds or cuttings. See *Schubertia*, *Arauja*.

albans . . White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 B. Ayres . 1830
auricomus . Yel. wht. 9, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Brazil . . 1836

PHYSIC-NUT. See *Jatropha*.

PHYSINGA, Lindley. From *physos*, a bladder, from the inflated appearance of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a plant of little beauty, but very curious; it has the habit of an *Epidendrum*, and requires similar treatment to most other Mexican epiphytes.

prostrata . Purple . 9, S. Epi. 4 Demerara . . 1835

PHYSOCHLAINA, Don. Derived from *physa*, a bladder, and *chlaina*, an outer garment; alluding to the inflated calyx. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. The species of this genus produce their very elegant flowers early in the season, and are therefore desirable plants. They grow well in any soil, and are easily increased by divisions of the root, or by seed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hyoscyamus orientalis*; 2, *H. physaloides*.

grandiflora . Pur. yel. 3, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Thibet. 1848
orientalis 1 . Pur. blue 4, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Iberia . 1821
physaloides 2 Pur. vio. . 3, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1777

PHYSOLBIUM, Bentham. From *physa*, a bladder, and *lobos*, a pod; alluding to the shape of the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture, see *Kennedyia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Kennedyia Stirlingii*.

carinatum . Crimson 5, G. Ev. Cl. 5 K. Geo. Snd. 1839
elatium . . Scarlet . 5, G. Ev. Cl. 8 Swan R. . . 1837
gracile . . Crimson 5, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Australia . 1839
Stirlingii 1 . Scarlet . 3, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Australia . 1834

PHYSOMATIUM, Kaulf. From *physa*, a bladder, the *indusium* is inflated. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns, growing well in a mixture of peat and loam, and they

may be increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Woodsia pubescens*.

mölle . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .
pubescens 1 . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1820

PHYSOMYCTES. See *Mucoraceæ*.

PHYSOSIPHON, Lindley. From *physa*, an inflated bladder, and *siphon*, a tube; the calyx is tubular, and inflated at the base. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious little plants, with the habit of *Pleurothallis*, and requiring precisely similar treatment to that genus. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stelis tubata*.

carinatus . Orange . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Mexico. 1838
emarginatus . Orange . 8, S. Epi. 1/2 Peru
Loddigessii 1 . Orange . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 N. Spain 1823
spiralis . . Purple . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil .

PHYSOSPÉRMUM, Vela. From *physa*, a bladder, and *sperma*, a seed; the teguments do not adhere to the seed in a young state. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A rather ornamental genus of plants; for culture and propagation, see *Pleurospérmum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ligusticum cornubiense*; 2, *Smørnium nudicaule*.

commutatum 1 White 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Eng., fields.
nudicaule 2 . Green 5, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1817

PHYSOSTÉGIA, Bentham. From *physa*, a bladder, and *stega*, a covering; alluding to the calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Dracocéphalum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dracocéphalum cordatum*; 2, *D. denticulatum*; 3, *D. speciosum*; 4, *D. variegatum*; 5, *D. virginianum*.

cordata 1 . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1824
denticulata 2 Striped . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Carolina 1787
imbricata . Pa. pur. . 9, H. Her. P. 5 Texas . 1833
speciosa 3 . Pink . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. 1822
truncata . . Pa. pink. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Felipe 1834
variegata 4 . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Carolina 1812
virginiana 5 . Red . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1683
alba . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame.

PHYSOSTÉLMA. See *Höya*.

PHYSURUS, L. C. Richard. From *physa*, a bladder, and *oura*, a tail. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Dr. Lindley, in the Botanical Register for 1844, states that *P. pictus* rivals the Wana Rajah of Ceylon (*Anæctochilus setaceus*) in the singular beauty of its foliage. For culture, &c., see *Anæctochilus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anæctochilus pictus*, *P. argenteus pictus*.

argenteus . White . . 6, S. Epi. 1/2 Brazil . . 1843
filibrillaris . White . . 3, S. Epi. 1/2 S. Amer. .
maculatus . Wht. yel. . 4, S. Epi. 1/2 Ecuador . 1860
pictus 1 . . White . . 3, S. Ter. 1/2 Brazil . . 1844
Préslei . . Yellow . . 2, S. Ter. 1/2 Maraquitá
rariflorus . Yellow . . 3, S. Ter. 1/2 Caracacs .

PHYTÉLEPHAS, Ruiz et Pavon. From *phyton*, a plant, and *elephas*, ivory; buttons and toys are made from the hard albumen of the nuts. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. These ornamental palms succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Elephantusia macrocarpa*.

macrocarpa 1 . White . 5, S. Palm 15 Peru . . 1822
microcarpa . White . 5, S. Palm 12 Columbia 1822

PHYTEUMA. Linnæus adopted this name from Dioscorides; meaning unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or.

1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. Handsome herbaceous plants, well adapted for rock-work, or growing in small pots; they will grow in any common soil, and increase readily by divisions or seeds. *P. spicatum* is occasionally eaten as an article of food. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. strictum*, *P. virgatum*; 2, *P. cordatum*; 3, *P. brevifolium*; 4, *P. ellipticum*; 5, *P. ovatum*. See *Petromarula*.

betonicifolium . . .	Pa. blue 6, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1818
campanuloides . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus. 1804
Sibthorpi- anum . . .	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	M. Olmps. 1804
canescens . . .	Lilac . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary. 1804
Charnellii . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees. 1823
comosum . . .	Blue . 6, H. .	B. $\frac{3}{4}$ Austria. 1752
globularifolium . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$	S. France. 1820
Halleri . . .	Violet . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$	S. France. 1822
hemisphaericum . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1752
hispidum . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1825
humilis . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$	Switzerl. 1825
inequatum . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria. 1820
lanceolatum . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$	Armenia. 1826
limoniifolium 1 . . .	White . 6, H. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	Switzerl. 1832
Michellii . . .	Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1822
nigrum . . .	Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Bohemia. 1820
orbiculare 2 . . .	Violet . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Eng. pastures.
decipiens 3 . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$	Switzerl. 1819
giganteum 4 . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	France. 1817
pauciflorum . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$	Switzerl. 1823
pinatum . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2	Candia. 1640
pulchellum . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1836
Scheuchzeri 5 . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{4}$	Switzerl. 1813
scorzonerifolium . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Alps . 1819
sibiricum . . .	Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia. 1817
Sieberi . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees. 1826
spicatum . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Europe. 1597

PHYTEUMA. See *Cypripedium*, *Phyteuma*, and *Réseda*.

PHYTOCRÈNE. Wall. From *phyton*, a plant, and *krene*, a fountain. This plant is called the vegetable fountain on account of the quantity of sap which flows from it on being cut. It requires the same treatment as other stove climbers, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

gigantea . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 40 Martaban. 1830

PHYTOLACCA. Linn. From *phyton*, a plant, and *lacca*, lac, in allusion to the crimson colour of the fruit. Linn. 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceæ*. The stove species of this ornamental genus grow well in any rich light soil, and may be increased either from cuttings or seeds.

P. decandra is a fine herbaceous plant, requiring a good deal of room, on account of its wide-spreading branches. Its greatest beauty is in the numerous bunches of black berries, which make a pretty appearance; it grows freely in rich soil, and is increased by seed, or cuttings under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. icosandra*; 2, *P. heptandra*; 3, *P. mexicana*, *Bogotensis*.

abyssinica . . .	Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Africa. 1775
bogotensis . . .	White . 6, S. Her. P. 3	Bogota. 1824
decandra . . .	Li. pur. . 8, H. Her. P. 6	Virginia 1815
dioica . . .	Wht. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 12	S. Ame. 1768
dodecandra . . .	Red . 6, S. Her. P. 6	Africa .
icosandra 3 . . .	White . 9, S. Her. P. 3	E. Ind. 1758
mexicana 1 . . .	White . 7, S. Her. P. 3	Mexico. 1824

octandra . . . Wht. grn. 9, S. Her. P. 6 Mexico. 1782
stricta 2 . . . Wht. grn. 6, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amr. 1820

PHYTOLACCÆÆ, or PHYTOLACCADS. Small undershrubs or herbaceous plants, nearly related to Buckwheats and Chenopods.

PIARANTHUS. R. Brown. From *piar*, fatness, and *anthos*, a flower. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus of plants scarcely distinguishable from *Stapelia*, to which genus it may be referred for cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia arida*; 2, *S. Gussoneana*; 3, *S. incarnata*; 4, *S. mammillaris*; 5, *S. parviflora*; 6, *S. pallia*.

arida 1 . . .	Pa. yel. . 8, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1795
Gussoneana 2 . . .	Yel. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1831
incarnata 3 . . .	Flesh . . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1793
mammillaris 4 . . .	Brown . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1774
parviflora 5 . . .	Yel. grn. . 8, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1795
pallia 6 . . .	Drk. pur. 8, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1774
punctatus . . .	Drk. pur. 8, S. Ev. S. $\frac{3}{4}$	C. G. H. 1795

PICEA. See *Pinus*.

PICNOMON. See *Cirsium Acarna*.

PICOTIA. See *Onthalodes*.

PICRAMNIA. Swartz. From *picros*, bitter, and *thamnos*, a shrub; the whole plant very nauseous. Linn. 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. Shrubs of little beauty, succeeding in peat and loam; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Antidesma . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. $\frac{4}{5}$	Jamaica. 1793
pentandra . . .	Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies. 1822

PICRIDIMUM. Desfontaines. From *picros*, bitter. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The perennial species of this genus thrive well in common garden soil, and are increased by seed or divisions. The annual kinds merely require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crêpis albidia*; 2, *Sonchus picridoides*.

albidum 1 . . .	Wht. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1	France. 1781
ilicifolium . . .	Yellow . 8, F. Her. P. 1	Tenriffe. 1829
tingitanum . . .	Yellow . 7, H. .	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Barbary 1718
vulgare 2 . . .	Yellow . 7, H. .	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ France. 1773

PICRIS. Linn. Derivation same as the genus *Picridium*. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus nearly allied to, and requiring the same treatment as *Picridium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crêpis lappacea*—altissima 1, asperima, asplenioides, barbarum, daburica, fragrans, hieracoides, hispida, Kamtschatica, laxa, lyrata, nepalensis, ovalifolia, pauciflora, Pilidma, Rhagadiolus, rigida, Sprengeriana, strigosa. See *Helminthia*.

PICRIS. See *Serratula Picris*.

PICTA. painted.

PICRÈTIA. Decandolle. In honour of A. Pictet, a celebrated physician. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental plants, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat; young cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æschynomene aristata*; 2, *Robinia squamata*.

aristata 1 . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3	St. Domin. 1816
squamata 2 . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3	W. Indies. 1824

PIERARDIA. Roxburgh. In honour of Mr. Pierard, of Kew. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. An edible-fruited tree. It grows in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and ripened

- cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pieràrdia sàpida*.
dulcis 1. Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Sumatra . 1820
- PIERIS.** See *Andròmèda*.
- PIG-FACES, or CANAGONG.** See *Mesembryanthemum aquilaterale*.
- PIG-NUT.** See *Càrum bulbocàstanum*.
- PIGEON-PEA.** See *Cajànus*.
- PILEA, Lindley.** From *pileo*s, a cap; one of the divisions of the perianth. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticàcæ*. A neat little creeper, making a good cover to hide the earth of large pots, &c.; it will grow in any common soil, and propagates freely from cuttings.
muscòsa . Green . 5, S. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Indies . 1793
- PILEANTHUS, De Candolle.** From *pileo*s, a cap, and *anthos*, a flower; flower inclosed before expansion in an involucre. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtàcæ*. For culture, see *Càly-thria*.
Limàcis . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holland . 1824
- PILE-WORT.** See *Ficària*.
- PILEATE,** having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.
- PILI,** long stiffish hairs.
- PILL-WORT.** See *Pilulària*.
- PILIFEROUS,** bearing hairs.
- PILÓBOLUS, Tode.** Derived from *pileo*s, a cap, and *boleo*, to eject. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoràcæ*. A curious little species, of a very fugacious nature, found on dung during the summer and autumn months—*crystallinus*, *c. ròridus*.
- PILOSE,** covered with long soft hairs.
- PILOSÉLLA.** See *Hieràcium Pilosélla*.
- PILULÀRIA, Linn.** From *pilula*, a pill; shape of the heads containing the reproductive organs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Marsileàcæ*. An obscure little plant, found in damp meadows among grass, especially where they have been overflowed with water during winter.
globulifera . Brown . 7, H. Ev. Tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. moi. pl.
- PILULÍFERA,** producing little balls.
- PILÚMNA, Lindley.** From *pileo*s, a cap. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidàcæ*. *P. láxa* is a very interesting orchid, with pale-coloured flowers, which are borne on short racemes. The species require the same treatment as *Mazil-lària*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichopília cándida*.
fragrans 1 . White . 7, S. Epi. $\frac{2}{3}$ Merida . 1856
láxa . . . Pur. wt. gn. 9, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1844
- PIMELEA, Banks.** From *pimele*, fat. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelàcæ*. A genus of beautiful shrubs, growing three or four feet high, and producing numerous heads of flowers. To flourish well, they must be planted in a mixture of three parts sandy peat and one part loam, the pots being carefully drained; young cuttings will strike in sand, under a glass; they likewise produce seeds, by which they are readily increased.
affinis . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1827
arcuària . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. Zeal. . 1827
cérnea . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1835
clavàta . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
collina . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824

- crinita* . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Swan R. . 1837
decussàta . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
diosmæfòlia . Rose . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
drupàcæa . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1817
filamentòsa . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
glauca . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
graciliflòra . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 K. G.'s Sd. 1830
Hendersóni . Rose . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 K. G.'s Sd. 1837
hispida . . Blush . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1830
humilis . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
hypericina . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 3 K. G.'s Sd. 1830
incàna . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
intermèdia . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 K. G.'s Sd. 1825
lanàta . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1834
ligustrina . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1823
linifolia . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1793
linoides . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
longiflòra . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1831
macrocéphala . Rose . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1848
nàna . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1839
Nieppergiana . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. . 1846
nivea . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1833
paludosa . . White . 2, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1826
pauciflòra . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1812
prostràta . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Zeal. .
ròsea . . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1800
spicàta . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
sylvestris . Blush . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1830
spectabilis . Wt. pink 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1840
Verschaffeltii . White . 2, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1851
- PIMÉNTA, Lindley.** *Pimento* is the Spanish name for Indian pepper. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtàcæ*. This species forms in Jamaica a handsome tree, growing thirty feet high, and producing a fruit well known in this country under the name of Allspice. It delights in a strong loamy soil, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Mýrtus pimènta*.
vulgàris 1. . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Indies 1723
- PIMÉNTO.** See *Pimènta*.
- PIMPERNEL.** See *Anagállis*.
- PIMPINÉLLA, Linn.** Altered from *bipinnate*; referring to the leaves being twice pinnate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiàcæ*. Worthless species, growing best in a dry sandy soil, and increased only by seed, which ripen in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tràgium Anisum*; 2, *T. aromàticum*; 3, *T. Bròteri*; 4, *P. ténuis*; 5, *T. depréssum*; 6, *P. dissècta*; 7, *P. mèdia*; 8, *T. peregrinum*; 9, *P. nigra*; 10, *T. Colàmnæ*; 11, *T. villosum*—*Anisa* 1, aromàtica 2, àurea, bubonoides 3, crètica 4, deprèssa 5, flàva, intermèdia, lùtea, màgna, m. dissècta, 6, m. orientàlis 7, peregrina 8, rotundifolia, Saxifràga, S. nigra 9, Tràgium 10, villosa 11. See *Sison*, *Tràgium*, and *Trinia*.
- PIMPLED,** covered with minute pustules, resembling pimples.
- PINÁSTER.** See *Pinus Pinàster*.
- PINCKNEYA.** Named by Michaux in honour o Mr. Pinckney, an American, now forgotten. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonàcæ*. *P. pubens* is a half-hardy tree, furnished with long downy leaves, and dividing but little into branches. It grows best planted against a south wall, with a little protection in severe weather; sand and peat is the best soil for it, and cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass.
ionántha . Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 N. Grenada
pubens . . Red . 6, F. Ev. T. 25 Georgia. . 1786

PÍNDROW. See *Picea Pindrow*.

PINEA. See *Pinus Pinea*.

PINE. See *Pinus*.

PINE-APPLE. See *Ananássa*.

PINÆCÆ, or CONIFERS. These are noble timber trees, natives of various parts of the world, but principally in the temperate and arctic regions. Their timber is known by the names of Deal, fir, pine, cedar, &c., and is highly esteemed.

PINGUICULA, *Linn.* From *pinguis*, fat; in allusion to the greasiness of the leaves. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lentibulariæcæ*. Beautiful little plants, but difficult to keep artificially. *P. grandiflora* will succeed in common bog soil. The other species require a shaded morass to come to any perfection. *P. vulgaris* acts on cow's-milk the same as common rennet. In Sweden and Norway the milk of the Reindeer is poured on the leaves, and set aside for a day or so, when it acquires consistence and tenacity, and then neither the whey nor the cream will separate, forming a very grateful food.

alpina . . . White . 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Germany 1794
edéntula . . . Yellow . 4, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1823
grandiflora . Blue . 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
lusiánica . Lilac . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.
lutea . . . Yellow . 6, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina. 1816
orchidoides . Purple . 10, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1845
vulgaris . . . Violet . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, bogs.

PÍNGUIN. See *Bromelia Pinguin*.

PÍNGUIS, fat, greasy.

PINK. See *Dianthus*.

PINNÆ, the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

PINNATE; when a leaf is divided into numerous small leaflets, as the leaves of the ash.

PINNATELY-TERNATE, having three leaflets disposed in a pinnate manner.

PINNATÍFID, when a leaf is divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the mid-rib.

PINNATÍFIDLY-SINUATED, scalloped in a pinnatifid manner.

PINÓLIA. See *Èria*.

PIN-PILL. See *Opuntia curassávica*.

PINSÄPO. See *Picea Pinsäpo*.

PINUS, *Linn.* From *pinos*, a Greek word used by Theophrastus to designate a pine-tree; and some authors derive it from the Celtic *pin*, or *pyn*, a mountain or rock; alluding to the habitat of the tree. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinæcæ*. This much-esteemed and well-known genus contains some of the trees of most universal use in civilised society, and form a very important article of commerce both in Europe and America. Most, if not all, of the species are highly deserving of culture, being very ornamental and beautiful in every stage of their growth. They will succeed on almost any kind of soil, but to bring the timber to its greatest state of perfection, a somewhat loamy and a cool subsoil are requisite. Young plants may be obtained by a variety of methods. All the species may be propagated by layers, by inarching on nearly allied kinds, by herbaceous grafting; many may also be increased by cuttings; but the speediest way is by seed, and which process we shall briefly

notice. In some of the species the cones attain their full size the first year, but, in most, not till the end of the second autumn. The cones of *P. sylvestris* and the like, open of themselves shortly after being gathered from the tree, and spread out in the sun; but the cones of *P. Pinaster*, *P. Pineæ*, and similar kinds, do not, though treated in the same manner, open their scales for several months. The seed should be sown on finely-prepared rather sandy soil, in March or April. The seeds of the most common kinds are always sown on beds, and after being gently beaten down, are slightly covered with light soil. The seeds of the rare kinds are sown in pots filled with finely-prepared soil, and when up, treated like other hardy seedlings. For a great mass of other useful information relative to these fine trees, indeed, for every thing that it is necessary to know respecting them, we refer the reader to *Loudon's Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, a work which ought to be in the hands of every lover of hardy trees and shrubs.

Under *Pinus*, we have included the genera *Abies* and *Picea*, of Don and other authors, believing them to be so nearly akin as to render it unnecessary to keep them generically distinct. We have, however, in this genus departed a little from the original plan of the work, by dividing it into Sections, so that those who differ from us in opinion, will have no difficulty in recognising the species of *Abies* and *Picea* of authors, every species of those genera being retained alphabetically under the respective Sections.

SECT. I. PINUS, *Linn.* Derivation same as genus. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. palustris*; 2, *P. genevënsis*; 3, *P. oocarpa*; 4, *P. Pinaster Ascarina*; 5, *P. Lemoniána*; 6, *P. ndra-zelándica*; 7, *P. echinata*, *P. uncinata*; 8, *P. rubra*; 9, *P. Edgariana*; 10, *P. monophylla*, *Llaveana*; 11, *P. californica*. See *Abies*, *Cedrus*, *Cunninghámia*, *Dámmara*, and *Lárix*.

albicaulis . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Oregon . .
apuleénsis . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Mexico . . 1839
aristata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 N. America
australis 1 . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 60 N. America 1730
australis . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 40 Austria . . 1835
Banksiana . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 25 Huds. B. . 1785
Beardsleyi . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 S. Francisco
Benthamiána . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 200 California . 1847
britica . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Calabria . .
californica . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 California . 1829
canariénsis . . . Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 60 Canaries . 1815
Cembra . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Siberia . . 1746
helvética . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Switzerland. 1819
pygmæa . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 6 Siberia . .
sibirica . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Siberia . . 1746
cembroides . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Mexico . . 1845
cornea . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80
Coulteri . . . Apetal 3, H. Ev. T. 100 California . 1832
Craigiána . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 40 S. Francisco
densiflora . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 30 Japan . . 1864
Devoniána . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 80 Mexico . . 1839
Ehrenbergii . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50
excoéla . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 150 Nepal . . 1823
Freemonti . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 California . 1848
ana 10 . . .
filifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Guatemala. 1849
Gerardiána . . . Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 40 E. Indies
Gordoniána . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80 Mexico . . 1846
Grenvillei . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80 Mexico . . 1846
Griffithii . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 40 California .

halapensis	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. T.	40 Levant . . . 1683
genevensis 2	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Geneva . . . 1820
maritima	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
minor	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
Hartwegii	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Mexico . . . 1839
hnops	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1739
insignis	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 California . 1833
Jeffreyana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 California .
Koraïensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Japan . . .
Khasyamus	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Nepal . . .
Lambertiana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	150 N. America 1827
Laricio	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Corsica . . 1814
caramanica	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 S. Europe . 1820
corsicana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Corsica . . 1814
subviridis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 . . .
leioophylla	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T.	60 Mexico . . .
Liaveana	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Mexico . . . 1830
longifolia	. . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. T.	35 Nepal . . . 1801
lophosperma	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 California . 1843
macrocarpa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
macrophylla	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. T.	60 Mexico . . . 1839
maderensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Madeira . . .
Masoniana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Japan . . . 1864
mitis	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1739
Montezumae	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Mexico . . .
monticola	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 California . 1831
muricata 9	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 California . 1848
occidentalis	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T.	80 St. Domin. .
Ocote 3	. . . Apetal 5, F. Ev. T.	40 Mexico . . . 1838
Orizaba	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Orizaba . . 1845
Fallisiana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Siberia . . 1820
Parryana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 California .
parviflora	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Japan . . .
pátula	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Mexico . . . 1826
Pinaster	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. T.	50 S. Europe . 1596
Aberdonia 4	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Nice . . . 1825
chinensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 China . . .
fol. varie-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 Gardens . .
gatis	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
Lemoniana 5	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
maritima	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . .
Masoniana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 China . . . 1824
minor	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 France . . .
nepalensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Nepal . . . 1824
nova hol-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. Holland 1816
landica 6	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 St. Helena . 1816
Pinus	. . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T.	60 S. Europe . 1548
americana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 America . .
cretica	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Crete . . .
fragilis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 S. Europe . .
ponderosa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1828
pseudostro-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Mexico . . . 1839
budus	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	20 Europe . . .
pumilio	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	20 . . . 1832
Fischeri	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	12 Austria . .
Milneus 7	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	6 Styria . . .
nana	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	15 . . .
rubriflora	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1804
pingens	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Pyrenees . 1834
pyrenealca	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 California . 1829
radiata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Nepal . . .
Royleana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1766
resinosa 8	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1759
rigida	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Mexico . . . 1839
Russelliana	. Apetal 3, H. Ev. T.	100 California . 1832
Sabiniana	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 N. America 1713
serotina	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S.	40 China . . . 1825
sinensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 California .
spinulosa	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	100 E. America 1705
Strobilus	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 . . .
alba	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 . . .
brevifolia	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	100 . . .
compressa	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	100 Fleetbeck .
syvestris	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Scotland . .
altaica	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 . . . 1836
genevensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Geneva . . . 1820
haguenensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Haguen . . . 1828
horizontalis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Scotland . .
intermedia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Russia . . .
monophylla	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 . . .
rigidus	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Livonia . . .
scariosa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 France . . . 1820
tortuosa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 . . .
uncinata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Scotland . .

vulgaris	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	80 Scotland . .
Tæda	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 N. America 1713
alopeu-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 . . .
roidea	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 . . .
Teocote	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Mexico . . . 1826
timoriensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Timor . . .
tuberculata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 California . 1829
11	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 N. America 1739
variabilis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	40 . . . 60
Veltchii	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 . . .
Williamsöni	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 . . .
Wincheste-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Mexico . . . 1846
riana	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Mexico . . . 1846

SECT. II. *ABIES*, *Tourn.* From *abeo*, to rise; in allusion to the aspiring habit of growth of the tree, or from *apios*, a pear-tree; the cones being like its fruit; *Abies* species of most authors. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pinus Abies*; 2, *A. álba*; 3, *A. canadensis*; 4, *A. cephalonica*; 5, *A. Douglasii*; 6, *A. Menziesii*; 7, *A. nigra*; 8, *A. orientalis*; 9, *A. rubra*; 10, *A. Smithiana*, *A. Morinda*; 11, *Pinus religiosa*, *Picea religiosa*.

alba 2	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1700
nana	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S.	15 N. America
canadensis 3	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 N. America 1736
cephalonica 4	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 Cephalonia. 1824
Douglasii 5	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 N. America 1826
taxifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 N. America
excelsa 1	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	120 N. Europe . 1548
carpatia	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	50 Carp. M. . .
Clanbrast-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S.	10 . . .
liana	. . . Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	120 . Europe . 1548
communis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 . . .
gigantea	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 . . .
monströsa	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	150 . . .
nigra	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	30 . . .
péndula	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	4 . . .
pygmaea	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S.	10 Florence Ct.
stricta	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. S.	30 . . .
tenuifolia	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	40 N. Europe .
variegatis	. Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	40 Japan . . . 1849
jezoensis	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 California . 1831
Menziesii 6	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	70 N. America 1700
nigra 7	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Levant . . . 1825
orientalis 8	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 Mexico . . . 1839
religiosa 11	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 N. America 1755
rubra 9	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Kamaon . . 1818
Smithiana 10	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Kamaon . . 1818

SECT. III. *PICEA*, *D. Don.* From *pice*, pitch; the trees produce abundance of resin — *Picea* and *Abies* species of most authors. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pinus grandis*; 2, *P. balsamea*, *Abies balsamifera*; 3, *P. Fraseri*, *A. Fraseri*; 4, *P. grandis*, *A. grandis*; 5, *P. nobilis*, *A. nobilis*; 6, *A. Picea*, *A. pectinata*; 7, *P. Pichta*, *A. Pichta*; 8, *P. Pindrow*; 9, *P. Pinsapo*; 10, *P. Webbia*, *Pinus spectabilis*, *A. Webbia*.

amabilis 1	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 N. Calif. . . 1831
balsamea 2	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 N. America 1696
longifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 . . .
Fraseri 3	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	150 Pennsylv. . 1811
grandis 4	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	150 N. Calif. . . 1831
nobilis 5	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 N. America 1831
Nordman-	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	60 California .
niana	. . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 Germany . 1603
pectinata 6	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	50 Siberia . . 1820
Pichta 7	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 Kamaon . . 1837
Pindrow 8	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	100 Spain . . . 1838
Pinsapo 9	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Nepal . . . 1822
Webbia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	30 Nepal . . . 1822

PIPER, *Linn.* From *pippul*, a Bengalese name, or *pepto*, to digest. *Linn.* 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Piperaceæ*. All the species of this interesting genus flourish in a mixture of loam and peat, requiring but little water; they are multiplied

with facility by cuttings and suckers. The well-known pepper of the shops is principally produced by *P. nigrum*. *P. Belle* furnishes the Beetle-leaf of the Southern Asiatics, in which they inclose a few slices of the Areca-nut, and a little shell lime; this they chew to sweeten the breath, and to keep off the pangs of hunger, and such is the immense consumption of this luxury in the East, that it nearly forms as extensive an article of commerce as that of tobacco in the West. See *Peperomia*.

acutifolium . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . .	1823
aduncum . . .	Apetal . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . . .	1748
Amalago . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . . .	1759
Betle . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . . .	1804
colubrinum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . .	1820
decumanum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6 Carthage . . .	1768
discolor . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies . . .	1821
geniculatum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 2 Jamaica . . .	1823
glabrum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 8 Campeac . . .	1768
glaucescens . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . .	1822
hirsutum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . . .	1793
hispidum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . . .	1793
laurifolium . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Indies . . .	1768
longum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . . .	1788
macrophyllum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies . . .	1800
marginalatum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. . . .	1811
medium . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . . .	1820
nigrum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Indies . . .	1790
nifidum . . .	Apetal . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . . .	1793
petitum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Indies . . .	1748
racemosum . . .	Apetal . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 8 Campeac . . .	1768
reticulatum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies . . .	1748
Siribba . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . . .	1768
tomentosum . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 12 W. Indies . . .	1768
triolem . . .	Apetal . . .	8, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies . . .	1813
tuberculatum . . .	Apetal . . .	7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . . .	1816
umbellatum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . . .	1748

PIPERACEÆ, or **PEPPER-WORTS**, are shrubs and herbaceous plants of no beauty, but are interesting on account of furnishing the peppers of the shops and other products useful in medicine.

PIPERÉLLA. See *Thymus Piperella*.

PIPERITUS, hot, pungent.

PIPEWORT. See *Eriocaulon*.

PIPFUL. See *Piper*.

PIPTANTHUS, *Sweet*. From *pipto*, to fall, and *anthos*, a flower; the flowers are very fugacious. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very handsome and ornamental shrub when in flower, and sufficiently hardy to thrive in the open ground without any protection; it grows well in a rich loamy soil, and is increased by layers, or cuttings of the nearly ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anagyris indica*. nepalensis 1 . Yellow . 5 H. De. S. 10 Nepal . 1821

PIPTATHERUM, *Beauvois*. From *pipto*, to fall, and *ather*, an awn. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Curious species of grass, requiring the same treatment as *Milium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Milium cærulescens*; 2, *M. multiflorum*, *arundinaceum*; 3, *M. paradoxum*, *Arachne virescens*; 4, *Eriobloa punctata*. cærulescens 1 Apetal . 6, H. Grass 2 Barbary . 1819 multiflorum 2 Apetal . 6, H. Grass 3 S. Eur. . 1778 paradoxum 3 Apetal . 6, H. Grass 3 France . 1771 punctatum 4 Apetal . 6, H. Grass 3 S. Eur. .

PIPTOCLAINA, *Don*. From *pipto*, to fall, and *klaina*, a cloak; the calyx is deciduous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. The seeds

of this annual should be sown on a hotbed, and in May or June the plants should be planted out in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Heliotropium supinum*.

supina 1 . . Yel. wht. 6, H. A. 3 S. Eur. . 1640

PIQUERIA, *Cavanilles*. After Andreas Piqueria, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *P. trinervia* is a pretty herbaceous plant; all the species are of easy culture, and are multiplied by divisions.

trinervia . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1798

artemisioides, ovata, pilosa.

PIRI-JIRI. See *Haloragis citriodora*.

PIRIQUETA, *De Candolle*. Meaning not explained by Aublet. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Turneriaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Turnera*.

villosa . . . Yellow . 7, S. A. 2 Guiana . 1826

PISCIDIA, *Linn.* The leaves, bark, and twigs are used for the purpose of stupifying fish; whence the name from *piscis*, a fish, and *cedo*, to kill. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus, the Jamaica Dogwood, consists of two ornamental timber-trees, with spreading branches and pinnate leaves. Sandy loam suits them best, and cuttings may be rooted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Erythrina*. See *Daubentonia*.

carthagenensis 1 Dirty wt. S. Ev. T. 25 Carthage 1690

Erythrina . . . Dirty wt. S. Ev. T. 25 W. Indies 1690

PISCIDIUM. See *Lepidium Piscidium*.

PISIFORME, formed like a pea.

PISÓNIA, *Linn.* In honour of M. Piso, an eminent physician of Amsterdam. *Linn.* 7, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Nyctaginaceæ*. Stove shrubs, of not much merit. *P. aculeata* is remarkable for its spiny branches, and for its glutinous and burry seeds, which fasten to whatever touches them. A mixture of peat and loam suits them best, and they are easily propagated by cuttings in the same sort of soil.

aculeata . . . Green . 3, S. Ev. T. 10 Jamaica . 1739

fragrans . . . Grn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . 1823

grandis . . . Grn. wt. 3, S. Ev. T. 10 N. Hol. . 1806

hirtella . . . Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1825

macrophylla . Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Indies . 1823

mexicana . . Grn. wt. 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1824

nigricans . . Grn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . 1806

nitida . . . Grn. wt. 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Madagasc. 1824

obovata . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies . 1823

obtusata . . Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies . 1824

Olfersiana . Pink gn. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1824

subcordata . Green . 3, S. Ev. S. 20 Jamaica . 1821

PITA PLANT. See *Agave americana*.

PISTACHIA-TREE. See *Pistacia*.

PISTÁCIA, *Linn.* Altered from *Foustaq*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Terebinthaceæ*. Ornamental plants. The greenhouse kinds thrive in loam and peat, and cuttings of the ripened wood root in sand, under a glass. The hardy species do best planted against a wall, as they are rather tender; common garden soil suits them, and they may be increased by layers, or cuttings in sandy soil under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. Lentiscus massiliensis*; 2, *P. officinarum*; 3, *P. reticulata*.

atlantica . . . Apetal 5, F. De. T. 10 Barbary . 1790

Lentiscus . . . Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 15 S. Europe 1654

angustifolia	1	Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. 10	S. Europe	
chia		Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. 15	Scio	
Terebinthus		Apetal	6, H. De. T. 20	S. Europe	1656
sphaerocarpha		Apetal	5, H. Ev. T. 15		
vera	2	Apetal	5, H. De. T. 20	Syria	1770
narbonensis	3	Apetal	4, H. De. T. 20	Narbonne	1752
triflora		Apetal	5, H. De. T. 20	Syria	

PISTIA. From *pistos*, aquatic. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Pistiaceæ*. These are singular plants, and only require to be thrown into the water in the stove, where they increase rapidly.

occidentalis . Wht. grn. 6, S. Aq. 4 W. Indies . 1843
stratiotes . . White . 6, S. Aq. 4 Jamaica . 1843

PISTIACEÆ, LEMNODS, or DUCK-WEEDS. These are all weeds, principally floating aquatics of no beauty, and scarcely worth cultivation.

PISTILLARIA, Erics. From *pistillum*, a pestle; form of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricicææ*. The species constituting this genus are chiefly found on the decayed leaves of ferns—*micans*, *musciola*, *puberula*, *pusilla*, *quisquiliaris*.

PISTILLUM, or PISTIL, the columnar body in the centre of a flower, consisting commonly of three parts; viz., the ovary, style, and stigma.

PISTOLOCHIA. See *Aristolochia Pistolochia*.

PISTORINIA, De Candolle. The meaning is unknown to us. *Linn.* 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Cras-sulacææ*. The seeds merely require sowing in light soil in any dry situation in the open border, or on rock-work, where it has a pretty appearance. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cotyledon hispánica*.

hispánica 1 . Red . . 6, H. . B. 4 Spain . 1796

PISUM, Linn. From *pis*, the Celtic word for pea; whence the Latin *pisum*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. This genus affords one of the most valuable and well-known legumes, the Pea; and like most cultivated vegetables, it has produced numerous improved varieties, growing from a foot to twelve feet high. They prefer a rich dry soil, in which they may be sown at any season, according to the time when they are wanted. See *Ochrys*.

americanum	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	S. Ame.	1800
arvense	. Red	. 7, H. Cl. A. 4	S. Eur.	
elatum	. Dk. blue	. 7, H. Cl. A. 5	Iberia	1820
Jomardii	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3	Egypt	1820
maritimum	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., sea sh.	
sativum	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3	S. Eur.	
humile	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 1		
macrocarpum	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3		
quadratum	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3		
saccharatum	. White	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3		
umbellatum	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3		
thobacum	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3	Egypt	1825

PITCAIRNIA, L'Heritier. In honour of W. Pitcairn, a physician of London. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliacææ*. A handsome genus of plants, remarkable for their long narrow prickly leaves, and regular panicles of flowers; for culture, &c., see *Tillandsia*. See *Echmea* and *Puya*.

albiflorus	. White	. 9, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil	. 1824
angustifolia	. Scarlet	. 9, S. Her. P. 2	Santa Cruz	1777
bracteata	. Scarlet	. 4, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	1799
bromeliæ-folia	. .	. 6, S. Her. P. 2	Jamaica	. 1781
chilensis	. Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	Chile	. 1820
cinnabarina	. Verm.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	. 1850
echinata	. Rd. yl.	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico	. 1852

excæpa	. .	Scarlet	5, S. Her. P. 1	N. Gren.	. 1848
flammea	. .	Flame	11, S. Her. P. 2	Rio. Janer.	1825
fulgens	. .	Scarlet	5, S. Her. P. 2	Guadaloup	1850
fructuosa	. .	Scarlet	5, S. Her. P. 2	S. America	1850
furfuracea	. .	Red	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	S. America	1816
humilis	. .	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. America	1820
integrifolia	. .	Red	. 8, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	1800
intermedia	. .	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	S. America	1820
iridiflora	. .	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	S. America	1820
Jacksoni	. .	Scarlet	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Guatemala	1848
latifolia	. .	Scarlet	. 8, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	1785
longifolia	. .	Scarlet	. 6, S. Her. P. 3	Lima	. 1852
macracalyx	. .	Yellow	10, S. Her. P. 1	S. America	1852
media	. .	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. America	1820
micrantha	. .	White	. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Rio Janer.	1843
montalbenis	. .	Scarlet	. 6, S. Her. P. 2	Mexico	. 1850
muscosa	. .	Yl. pur.	10, S. Her. P. 3	Brazil	. 1852
nubigena	. .	ro. sca.	10, S. Her. P. 1	Venezuela	1852
pingens	. .	Sca. yl.	. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Quito	. 1862
ringens	. .	Crim.	. 8, S. Her. P. 2	Demerara	
staminea	. .	Scarlet	. 1, S. Her. P. 2	S. America	1823
suaveolens	. .	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil	. 1824
sulphurea	. .	Yellow	. 8, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	1797
undulata	. .	Scarlet	. 7, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil	. 1840

PITCH is obtained from various species of *Pinus*.

PITCHER-LEAF. See *Nepenthes Phyllanthophora*.

PITCHER-PLANT. See *Nepenthes*.

PITCHERS, hollow leaves having the appearance of pitchers.

PITH, medulla, occupying the centre of a stem or shoot.

PITOSPORACEÆ, or PITOSPORADS. Chiefly New Holland trees and shrubs; some, as the *Billardiæra*, are climbers, and bear eatable fruit.

PITOSPORUM, Banks. From *pille*, to pitch, and *sporos*, a seed; the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporacææ*. All the species are very handsome shrubs, on account of their glossy foliage and pretty flowers, which render them well adapted for conservatories. *P. Tobira* will succeed against a south wall, with the protection of a mat in severe weather. All the species thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. hirsutum*.

a glass.	<i>Syngnathus</i>	5	G. Ev. S.	3½	N. Hol.	1820
Andersonii	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S.	1½	N. S. W.	1830
angustifolium	Yellow	6	G. Ev. S.	6	V. D. L.	1844
bicolor	Chocolt.	6	G. Ev. S.	6	Norfolk I.	1837
bracteatum	Yellow	4	G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1820
capense	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S.	10	Madeira	1783
coriaceum	Blue	5	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Zeal.	1827
cornifolium	Brown	3	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Zeal.	
crassifolium	Crimsn.	4	G. Ev. S.	4	N. Zeal.	
ferrugineum	Yellow	3	G. Ev. S.	6	Guiana	1787
flavum	Yellow	4	G. Ev. S.	3	E. Austr.	
fulvum	Yellow	4	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1820
glabratum	Grsh. wt.	5	G. Ev. S.	6	Hong Kg.	1845
hirtum	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S.	6	Canaries	1822
japonicum	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S.	4	Japan	
ligustrifolium	Wt. yl.	9	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1823
mauritianum	Yellow	5	G. Ev. S.	6	Mauritius	1825
oleifolium	Yellow	4	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1823
revolutum	Yellow	3	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1795
tenuifolium	Pa. yl.	5	G. Ev. S.	3½	N. Hol.	1820
Tobira	White	5	G. Ev. S.	6	Japan	1804
tomentosum	Yellow	7	G. Ev. S.	6	N. Hol.	1824
undulatum	Wt. grn.	4	G. Ev. S.	3	N. S. W.	1789
variegatum	Wt. yl.	4	G. Ev. S.	3	Gardens	
viridiflorum	Green	5	G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806

PI-TSI, or WATER-CHESTNUT. See *Scirpus turberisus*.

PLACÆA, Miers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidacææ*. A greenhouse bulbous plant, of much interest.

ornata . Wht. crim. . 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1840

PLACÉNTA, that part of the capsule to which the seeds are attached.

PLADERA, *Rozburgh*. From *pladaros*, abounding in juice. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. The seed of these plants should be sown on a hot-bed, and treated similarly to balsams.

decussata . . White . . 6, G. . . B. 1 W. Indies. 1816
virgata . . Red . . 7, G. . . B. 1 E. Indies. 1820

PLAGIANTHUS, *Forster*. From *plagios*, oblique, and *anthos*, a flower; direction of the flowers. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. These plants grow well in any rich light soil, and cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Sida* and *Asterotrichion*.

divaricatus 1 Red . . 6, G. Ev. S. 8 N. Zealand. 1822
Lampeni . . Yellsh. . 12, F. Ev. S. 6 V. D. L. . 1833
sidoides 2 . . Yellsh. . 9, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. .

PLAGIOBOTRYS, *Fischer and Meyer*. From *plagios*, transverse, and *bothrys*, a pit; the pits at the base of the carpels are transverse, and not longitudinal. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. A hardy annual, not worth cultivating except in botanic gardens—*rufescens*.

PLAGIOLOBIUM, *Sweet*. From *plagios*, transverse, and *lobos*, a pod; alluding to the shape of the pod. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A genus of very beautiful greenhouse plants. For culture and propagation, see *Hovea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hovea chorozemæfolia*; 2, *H. ilicifolia*.

chorozemæfolium 1 Pur. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
ilicifolium 2 . . Pur. 3, G. Ev. S. 2 K. G.'s S. 1824

PLAGIUS. See *Balsamita*.

PLÁNERA, *Michaux*. In honour of J. Planer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceæ*. A genus very nearly related to *Ulmus*, growing freely in a loamy soil, in moist situations; they may be multiplied by layers or grafts. *Synonymes*: 1, *Plánera aquática*; 2, *Ulmus parvifolia*; 3, *U. nemoralis*.

acuminata . Green . . 4, H. De. T. 10 Japan .
carpinifolia . Green . . 4, H. De. T. 10 Siberia .
Gmelni 1 . Brown . . 4, H. De. T. 10 N. Ame. 1816
parvifolia 2 . Green . . 4, H. De. T. 10 Caucas. 1822
Richardi 3 . Brown . . 4, H. De. T. 10 N. Ame. 1760

PLANE-TREE. See *Platanus*.

PLANK PLANT. See *Bossia scolopendria*.

PLANTAGINACEÆ, or **RIB-WORTS**. A small order of well-known herbaceous plants, scattered over the whole world. They are usually called plantains.

PLANTAGO, *Linn.* Derived from *planta*, the sole of the foot; resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plantaginaceæ*. A genus, the greater number of the species of which are mere weeds, of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. sphærocéphala*; 2, *P. crispata*; 3, *P. rigida*; 4, *P. Cornuti*; 5, *P. Cornuti*; 6, *P. alpina*.

Ispaghula . . White . . 6, H. . . A. 4 E. Indies 1824
Kentuckensis . White . . 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1820

afra, *albicans*, *alpina*, *altissima*, *amplexicaulis*, *arenaria*, *asiatica*, *Bellardi* 1, *brasiliensis*, *brutia*, *capensis*, *ceratophylla*, *cordata*, *coronopus*, *crassa* 2, *crassifolia*, *critica*, *Cynops*, *de-*

pressa, *divaricata* 3, *elongata*, *eristachya*, *exaltata*, *gargánica*, *gentianoides*, *Gouani* 4, *graminea*, *hirsuta*, *holosericea*, *Holosteum*, *humifusa*, *hungarica*, *indica*, *interrupta*, *Jacquinii* 5, *Kamitchatica*, *Lagopus*, *lanceolata*, *l. variegata*, *Læflingii*, *lusitánica*, *macrorrhiza*, *major*, *m. rosea*, *m. scoparia*, *maritima*, *m. variegata*, *m. vivipara*, *maxima*, *media*, *miciana*, *microcephala*, *minima*, *montana*, *notata*, *parviflora*, *patagonica*, *pilosa*, *Psyllium*, *pumila*, *recurvata*, *salsa*, *sacatilis*, *scorzonarifolia*, *sericea*, *serpentina*, *Serraria*, *sibirica*, *sinuata*, *sphærocéphala* 6, *squarrosa*, *stricta*, *subulata*, *tenuiflora*, *teretifolia*, *tumida*, *vaginata*, *varia*, *villidosa*, *virginica*, *Wulfeni*.

PLANTAGO. See *Alisma Plantago*.

PLANTAIN. See *Alisma Plantago*.

PLANTAIN. See *Plantago*.

PLANTAIN-TREE. See *Musa*.

PLÁNTIA, *Hcberl*. After Mr. Plant, a zealous and industrious experimental cultivator and nurseryman at Cheadle, who has raised some curious hybrids amongst this race of plants. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. This pretty and florid little plant was first introduced into this country as a *Moræa*, by Synott, and has since been raised at Spofforth, from Cape seeds, under the name of *Sisyrinchium*, to which genus refer for culture.

flava . . . Yellow . . 6, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1842

PLANT OF GLUTTONY. See *Cornus suecica*.

PLATANACEÆ, or **PLANE-TREES**. A small order of deciduous trees and shrubs. They form beautiful objects as landscape trees, and their close-grained timber is highly esteemed for indoor and cabinet work.

PLATANTHÈRA, *Richard*. From *platys*, broad, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Pretty plants. For culture and propagation, see *Orchis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orchis bifolia*; 2, *Hubenaria ciliaris*; 3, *H. cristata*; 4, *H. dilatata*; 5, *H. fimbriata*; 6, *H. flava*; 7, *H. herbicola*; 8, *H. blephariglossis*; 9, *H. orbiculata*; 10, *H. hyperborea*; 11, *H. incisa*; 12, *H. psychodes*, *H. ladera*; 13, *H. gigantea*.

bifolia 1 . . White . . 6, H. Ter. 1 Britain, woods.
ciliaris 2 . . Yellow . . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1796
cristata 3 . . Yellow . . 9, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1806
dilatata 4 . . White . . 9, H. Ter. 1 Canada . . 1823
fimbriata 5 . . Purple . . 6, H. Ter. 1 Canada . . 1789
flava 6 . . Yellow . . 7, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland. 1823
herbicola 7 . . Green . . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1789
holopétala 8 . . White . . 5, H. Ter. 1 Canada . . 1820
Hookeri 9 . . Green . . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1822
hyperborea 10 Green . . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1805
incisa 11 . . Pa. yel. . 6, F. Ter. 1 N. America. 1826
psychodes 12 Yellow . . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. America. 1826
Susanna 13 . . Grn. wht. 6, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies . 1834

PLÁTANUS, *Linn.* From *platys*, ample; in allusion to the spreading branches and shady foliage. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Platanaceæ*. Noble trees, of peculiar grace and elegance, well fitted for large plantations, or to stand singly on a lawn. They are easily increased by layers, or cuttings planted out in autumn, in a sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. acerifolia*; 2, *P. cuneata*.

occidentalis . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1636

- orientalis . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 50 Levant . 1548
 acerifolia 1 . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 60 Levant . 1724
 cuneata 2 . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 20 Levant . 1739
 hispánica . Apetal . 4, H. De. T. 60 Levant . 1739

PLATYCÁRPHA. See *Cynara glomerata*.

PLATYCÁRPUM, Humboldt. From *platys*, broad, and *karpos*, fruit; in reference to the compressed seed-pod. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. This tree thrives in peat and loam; and half-ripened cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass, root readily. If the plants are kept rather dry in winter, it will tend to throw them into flower. orinocense . Pa. rose 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Orinoco . 1813

PLATYCERIUM, Desvaux. From *platys*, broad, and *keras*, a horn. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acróstichum alcidôrme*; 2, *Polypodium grande*; *Acróstichum bifôrme*, A. grande, A. fusifôrme; 3, A. stemmária.
 alcidôrme 1 . Brown . 8, G. Her. P. 3 N. S. W. . 1908
 bifôrme 2 . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 4 Java .
 grande . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Moreton B. 1828
 stemmária 3 Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Guinea . 1822

PLATYCHILUM, Delaunay. From *platys*, broad, and *cheilos*, a lip; breadth of corolla. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A beautiful plant, requiring the same treatment as the *Hoveas*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gompholobium Celsianum*.
 Celsianum 1 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1820

PLATYCDON, De Candolle. From *platys*, broad, and *kodon*, a bell; the flowers are broad and bell-shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. A neat, elegant genus when in flower; it grows best in sandy loam, and may be increased by seeds or young cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Campanula grandiflora*; 2, P. komalanthum.
 grandiflorum 1 Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dahuria. 1782
 album semip . White . 7, G. Her. P. 1 China . 1845
 plenum . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 China . 1845
 chinense 2 . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 China . 1845

PLATYLOBBIUM, Smith. From *platys*, broad, and *lobos*, a pod; in reference to the broad legumes. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Free-flowering shrubs, of rather difficult culture; they require a mixture of three-parts sandy peat and one part loam; the pots must be carefully drained, to allow the water to pass off freely, and care must be taken not to over-water them. They may be propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass; or by seeds, which are sometimes produced in abundance.
 formosum . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. 1790
 Murrayianum . Yel. red . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 V. D. L. 1832
 obtusangulum . Yel. red . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 V. D. L. 1832
 ovatum . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. 1792
 parviflorum . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. 1792
 triangulare . Orange . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 V. D. L. 1805

PLATYLOMA, J. Smith. From *platys*, broad, and *loma*, a fringe. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of ferns, requiring precisely the same treatment as *Polypodium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Adiantum paradoxicum*, *Allosorus paradoxa*.
 andromeda: } Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 . 1840
 folia
 atropurpurea . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1 .

- Brœwnii 1 . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 Australia
 calomelanos . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1842
 cordata . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1842
 falcata . . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1823
 flexuosa . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . . 1838
 rotundifolia . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1841
 ternifolia ? . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1840

PLATYLOPHUS, D. Don. From *platys*, broad, and *lophos*, a crest; the capsule, from being much compressed at the apex, appears as if winged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. The White Ash of the English colonists is an elegant tree. It succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Weinmannia trifoliolata*.
 trifoliatus 1 . White 5, G. Ev. T. 45 C. G. H. . 1820

PLATYPÉTALUM, Hooker. From *platys*, broad, and *petalum*, a petal. *Linn.* 15, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. An Alpine plant, requiring to be grown in a pot filled with a mixture of peat and sand, and treated like other plants of similar habits.
 purpurascens Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 4 Melville I. 1827

PLATYPTERIS, Humboldt and Bonpland. From *platys*, broad, and *pteron*, a wing; appendage to the seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A small plant of little beauty, growing in any peaty soil, and increased by cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Spilánthes crocatus*.
 crocata 1 . Orange . 3, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. . 1812

PLATYSPERMUM, Hooker. From *platys*, broad, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Mere annual weeds, growing in any garden soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Caulalis littoralis*; 2, C. orientalis; 3, *Daucus muricatus* — littoralis 1, orientalis 2, o. pulcherrimum, muricatum 3.

PLATYSTEMON, Benth. From *platys*, broad, and *stemon*, a stamen. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. A genus of rather pretty annuals, growing freely in sandy loam.
 californicus . Yellow . 8, H. A. 1 Californ. . 1833
 leiocarpus . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1837

PLATYSTIGMA, Benth. From *platys*, broad, and *stigma*; the stigma is ovate. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. This plant somewhat resembles *Platystemon californicus*, and requires the same treatment as that plant.
 lineare . Yellow . 5, F. Her. P. 3 California . 1833

PLATYSTYLIS, Sweet. From *platys*, broad, and *stylos*, a style; in allusion to the dilated style. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very handsome genus of flower-border plants. For culture and propagation, see *Orobis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Orobis cyaneus*; 2, O. sessilifolius; 3, O. stipulaceus.
 cyanea 1 . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1823
 sessilifolius 2 Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria . 1823
 stipulacea 3 . Purple . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia .

PLAZIA, See Skiffia.

PLECTANTHERA, See Luxemburgia.

PLECTOCÉPHALUS, See Centaurea.

PLECTOCOMIA, Mart. From *plektos*, twined, and *kome*, hair; the leaves are at the top of

long climbing stems. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. One of the species introduced is a slender climbing plant, growing to the length of 500 feet, and requires the usual treatment of stove palms.

assámica . Wht. grn. . 8, S. Palm 100 Assam . 1858
elongata . Red . . 8, S. Palm 500 India . 1840

PLECTRÁNTHUS, *L'Héritier*. From *plektron*, a cock's-spur, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to the shape of the flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Any light rich soil will suit the stove and greenhouse shrubby and herbaceous kinds; and cuttings root readily. The seeds of the annual and biennial species require to be sown on a hotbed, and treated the same as other tender annuals and biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. secundus*; 2, *Ocimum môle*; 3, *O. scutellarioides*. See *Coleus*, and *Lumnitzera*.
Forskahlei . Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Abyssinia 1806
incanus . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 3 . 1822
parviflorus . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. 1805
punctatus . Blue . 3, S. A. 2 Africa . 1775
ternatus . Purple . 8, S. Her. P. 1 Madagasc. 1821
ternifolius . Blue . 8, G. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1820
viscosus . Blue . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Indies. 1826

asper, australis, Coetsa, coloratus, comosus, cordifolius 1, galeatus, graveolens, mollis 2, rotundifolius, scutellarioides 3, secundus, strobiliferus, thymiflorus.

PLECTRÍTIS, *Lindley*. From *plektron*, a cock's-spur; in reference to the flower being gibbous in front. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. The seeds of these plants only require to be sown in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Valerianella congesta*.

brachystemon White 6, H. A. 1 N. California 1836
congesta 1 . Rose. 7, H. A. 1 N. America. 1826
minor . Rose. 7, H. A. 1 N. America. 1826

PLECTRÓNIA, *Linn.* From *plektron*, a cock's-spur; tree with large spines. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental tree; for culture and propagation, see *Chiocecca*.
corymbosa . Wht grn. 6, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. 1816

PLEBEA, *Michaux*. From *pleias*, the seven stars; disposition of the flowers. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. A species succeeding well in peat soil, in a moist situation: it also grows well in pots, placed in pans of water; increased by seeds.

tenuifolia . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1/3 Carolina . 1824

PLEIÖNE, *D. Don*. A mythological name. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Small terrestrial orchids, deserving cultivation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cælogyne humilis*, *Epidendrum humilis*, *Cymbidium humilis*; 2, *Cælogyne lagenaria*; 3, *C. maculata*. See *Cælogyne*.

humilis 1 . Pink . . 8, S. Ter. 1/3 E. Indies . 1841
lagenaria 2 . Wht. red . 8, S. Ter. 1 Khosae hills 1840
maculata 3 . Wht. red . 8, S. Ter. 1 E. Indies . 1841
præcox . Purple . 8, S. Ter. 1 Nepal . 1840

PLEOCNÉMIA, *Presl*. From *pleos*, full, and *nemos*, a grove. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonyme*: 1, *Polypodium Leuceanum*.

Luceana 1 . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon

PLEOPÉLTIS, *Humboldt and Bonpland*. From *pleos*, full, and *pelte*, a shield; the form of the indusium. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypo-*

diaceæ. A genus of ferns, succeeding well in loam and peat, in a shady situation; readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

ensifolia . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1/3 S. Amer. 1823
latifolia . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1/3 S. Amer. 1823
nuda . . Brown . 5, S. Her. P. 1/3 Nepal .

PLERÔMA, *Don*. From *pleroma*, fulness; cells of the capsule. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, from three to six feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pleroma Kunthianum*, *Lasiandra Kunthiana*; 2, *Lasiandra Kunthiana*; 3, *Melastoma heteromalla*; 4, *M. villosum*; 5, *Rhæzia viminea*. See *Lasiandra*.

Benthamia- } Purple . 2, S. Ev. S. 4 Org. Mts. 1841
num 1 . }
elegans . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 4
granulosum . Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1819
heteromalla 3 Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1819
Kunthia- } Purple . 8, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1841
num 2 . }
semidecandrum . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Rio. Jan.
villosum 4 . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1820
vimeum 5 . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1821

PLEURÁNDRA, *Labillardière*. From *pleuron*, a side, and *aner*, a male; in allusion to the stamens being on one side of the calyx. *Linn.* 13, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. A very pretty genus of plants, growing about two feet high, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in the same sort of soil, under a glass.

acicularis . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1822
bracteata . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1823
calycina . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1826
Cneorum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
ericefolia . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
nitida . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1823
stricta . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1826
scabra . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1824

PLEUROGRÁMMA, *Presl*. From *pleura*, a side, and *gramma*, a writing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonyme*: 1, *Grammitis linearis*.

linearis . Brn. yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1/4 Jamaica . 1823

PLEURÓGYNE, *Don*. From *pleura*, a side, and *gyne*, a female; stigmas joined to the sides of the ovary. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. This plant is rather difficult to cultivate. The soil in which the seed is sown should have a large proportion of powdered chalk mixed with it. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gentiana rotata*, *Suertia rotata*.

rotata 1 . . Blue . 8, H. A. 1/3 Siberia . 1827

PLEUROSPÉRMUM, *Hoffmann*. From *pleuron*, a rib, and *sperma*, a seed; in allusion to the membranes of the pericarps both having ribs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A genus of no interest, growing in any common soil, and readily increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ligasticum austriacum*—austriacum, uralense.

PLEUROTHÁLLIS, *R. Brown*. From *pleuron*, a side or rib, and *thallo*, to flower; in allusion to the one-sided disposition of the flowers of some of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of curious little plants, well fitted for cultivating on wood, in the same way as *Burlingtonia*. *Sy-*

nonymes: 1, *Duboisia Raymóndi*, *D. palpitigera*. See *Bulbophyllum*, *Notglia*, *Physosiphon*, and *Rodriguezia*.

anceps	. Yel. red.	8, S. Epi.	1	Rio Jan.	1837
aphylla	. Yellow	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
aurea	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nevad.	
bicarinata	. Grsh. yel.	7, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	
bicolor	. Purple	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1838
bivalvis	. Yellow	6, S. Epi.	1	Merida	
bogotensis	. Yellow	11, S. Epi.	1	Bogota	
breviflora	. Brn. pink	4, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1841
chamensis	. Yellow	7, S. Ter.	1	Merida	
chitonoides	. Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad	1836
chloroleuca	. Yel. wht.	3, S. Epi.	1	Bogota	
ciliata	. Brown	8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1834
circumplexa	. Yelsh.	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
corniculata	. Purple	7, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	1822
crassa	. Grecu	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1838
crassifolia	. Green	5, S. Epi.	1	Guiana	1836
deglans	. Violet sp.	7, S. Epi.	1	N. Grenad.	
flexuosa 1	. Purple	9, S. Epi.	1	Peru	
fictens	. Purple	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1840
foliosa	. Yellow	2, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1825
fragilis	. Or. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1841
gelida	. Yelsh.	5, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	1841
glandulifera	. Green	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1837
grandiflora	. Yellow	6, S. Epi.	1	Peru	1842
grubby	. Pur. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1834
Hartwegii	. Pa. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
intricata	. Pur. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Merida	
Lancœna	. Orange	1, S. Epi.	1	Surinam	1831
Lindœna	. Purple	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nevad.	
Lingua	. Purple	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1842
luteola	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	1839
marginata	. Orange	6, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	
musculata	. Or. pur.	5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1837
oblongifolia	. Red	7, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	
obovata	. Red	8, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1837
occulta	. Yel. pur.	7, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1837
lutea	. Yellow	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1837
ochroleuca	. Red yel.	9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1839
octomerioides	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1837
ophiophylla	. Ylsh. brn.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
Kermesina	. Yel. cr.	6, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	
orbiculata	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1842
pachyloba	. Purple	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1842
pendulifera	. Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	
pectinata	. Grn. spot	8, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	
peduncularis	. Yellow	7, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1842
picta	. Yl. strip.	3, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1834
alba-rosea	. Wht. red	8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara	1833
plantaginea	. Grn. yel.	8, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	
plumosa	. Grn. pur.	7, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad	1842
proflera	. Purple	6, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1826
pubescens	. Purple	5, S. Epi.	1	Peru	1842
pulehella	. Purple	6, S. Epi.	1	Quito	
punctata	. Drk. pur.	4, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1842
racemiflora	. Yelsh.	9, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	1823
Raymóndi 1	. Pur. cr.	8, S. Epi.	1	Caracas	1860
ruscifolia	. Grn. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1	W. Indies	1794
recurva	. Purple	1, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1841
restrepoides	. Pur. grn.	7, S. Epi.	1	Peru	
roseo-punctata	. Wt. rose.	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nevad.	
ruberrima	. Red	8, S. Epi.	1	Merida	
sauropetaloides	. Grn. spot	9, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1820
scabrilinguis	. Brn. wht.	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	
semit-pellucida	. White	5, S. Epi.	1	Caracas	1841
semit-scabra	. Red	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nevad.	
seriata	. Yel. grn.	5, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1842
sertularioides	. White	8, S. Epi.	1	Jamaica	
siœna	. Grn. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1	Trinidad	1841
Smithiana	. Grn. pur.	5, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1842
stunopetala	. Pa. grn.	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1838
strupifolia	. Pur. wht.	9, S. Epi.	1	Rio Janeiro	1838
succosa	. Purple	5, S. Epi.	1	Peru	
tires	. Cinnam.	8, S. Epi.	1	Brazil	1842
tigrina	. Yel. pur.	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1838
tricarinata	. Orange	8, S. Epi.	1	Peru	
undulata	. Yellow	8, S. Epi.	1	Sr. Nevad.	
villosa	. Pur. sp.	5, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1838
vittata	. Purple	8, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1837
Wagneriana	. Yellow	9, S. Epi.	1	Venezuela	1850

PLICATE, plaited; 3, 4, or 5, plicate, means 3, 4, or 5 plaited.

PLCACA, Aiton. From *plukamos*, bent hairs; alluding to the pendulous branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The plant grows best in a mixture of loam and peat; and it may be readily propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

pendula . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries . 1772

PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD. See *Baccharis*.

PLUCHÆA, De Candolle. See *Conyza*.

PLUKENËTIA. Named by Plumier in honour of Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Uninteresting stove climbers, growing in a light loamy soil; increased by cuttings, under a glass, in sand—*erruciosa*, *volubilis*.

PLUM. See *Prunus*.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ, or LEAD-WORTS. Are small under-shrubs or herbaceous plants, bearing, in many cases, showy flowers both for the greenhouse and open air. Several species are useful in medicine.

PLUMBAGINELLA, Spach. The diminutive of *Plumbago*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceæ*. Of simple culture; the seeds only require to be sown in the open ground in a warm situation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Plumbago micrantha*.

micrantha 1 . . . White . . . 7, H. . . A. 2 Persia . 1829

PLUMBAGO, Linn. From *plumbum*, a disorder in the eyes, which some species were formerly said to cure. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceæ*. Pretty free flowering plants, growing in any common soil, and increased readily by cuttings. The root of *P. europæa*, it is said, when chewed, will cure the toothache. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. zeylanica*, *scandens*; 2, *Plumbagidium roseum*, *Thalia coccinea*; 3, *Valeradia plumbaginoides*. See *Valeradia* and *Plumbaginella*.

capensis . . . Blue . . . 11, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1818
coccinea 2 . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Neilgher. 1861
europæa . . . Blue . . . 9, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1596
lapathifolia . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Iberia . 1822
Lurpente 3 . . . Blue . . . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 China . 1847
micæna . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1829
micrantha . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia . 1829
occidentalis 1 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3 W. Ind. 1817
rhombifolia . . . Blue . . . 9, S. A. 1½ S. Amer. 1826
rosea . . . Red . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1777
scandens . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 W. Ind. 1699
tristis . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1792
zeylanica . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ E. Ind. 1731

PLUMIERIA, Linn. In honour of C. Plumier, a celebrated French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A genus of very fine flowering plants, growing best in a light loamy soil, or a mixture of peat and loam; large cuttings, with their leaves on, after being dried for a few days, will grow freely in pots of mould, without being watered. The plants, when in a dormant state, must be kept dry, otherwise they do not flower freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. tricolor*; 2, *P. Gouani*.

acuminata . . . Red yel. . . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies . 1790
alba . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 12 Jamaica . 1733
bicolor . . . Wht. yel. . . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 S. Amer. . 1815

Blandfordiana 2	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer.	. 1825
conspicua	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer.	. 1820
incarnata	Flesh	. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Peru	. 1820
Jamiesoni	Yel. red.	. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guayaquil	. 1852
Kérii 1	Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. T. 12 Mexico	. 1815
Lamberti- ana 2	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Mexico	. 1819
leucantha	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer.	. 1825
longifolia	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Madag.	. 1819
lutea	Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Peru	. 1815
macrophylla	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer.	. 1825
mexicana	White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico	. 1810
Milleri	Flesh	. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies.	
nivea	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer.	. 1825
Northiana	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 7 S. Amer.	. 1820
obtusa	White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Indies.	. 1733
parvifolia	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies.	. 1813
pubesca	Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer.	
purpurea	Purple	. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Peru	. 1820
rubra	Red	. 7, S. Ev. T. 12 Jamaica	. 1690
tenuifolia	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer.	. 1820
tuberculata	White	. 8, S. Ev. S. 8 St. Dom.	. 1812

PLUMOSE, resembling feathers.

PLUMOSUS, feathery, downy.

PLUMULE, the young leaf in the embryo.

PLURILOCULAR, having many cells.

PLUVIALIS, expanding in wet weather.

PNEUMONANTHE. See *Gentiana*.

POA, *Linn.* From *poa*, signifying grass or herbage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*.

This genus contains some valuable hay and pasture grasses, succeeding well in rich loamy soil; some of the species are aquatic, growing only in water or very moist situations; increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots.

Synonymes: 1, *Arundo poaeformis*; 2, *P. thermalis*; 3, *P. flexuosa*. See *Airōpsis*, *Eragrostis*, *Hydróchloa*, *Leptóchloa*, *Megastachya*, *Scleróchloa*, *Tricóspis*, and *Triodia*.

alpina		Apetal.	. 6, Grass	3	Scotland, mts.
festucaformis		Apetal.	. 8, Grass	1	Dalmatia
memoralis		Apetal.	. 7, Grass	1	Britain, mead.
pratensis		Apetal.	. 5, Grass	1	Britain, mead.
angustifolia		Apetal.	. 7, Grass	1	Germany
trivialis		Apetal.	. 7, Grass	2	Britain, mead.

abyssinica, *amboynensis*, *anceps*, *angustata*, *annua*, *aspera*, *atrovirens*, *australis* 1, *badensis*, *Balfourii*, *brachyphylla*, *bromoides*, *bulbosa*, *cæsia*, *cæspitosa*, *capillaris*, *caroliniana*, *centisia*, *chinensis*, *cilianensis*, *coarctata*, *collina* 2, *compressa*, *concinna*, *convoluta*, *dëbilis*, *decipiens*, *depauperata*, *diandra*, *digitata*, *distichophylla* 3, *effusa*, *elegans*, *filiformis*, *flava*, *flexuosa*, *Gaudini*, *glauca*, *Gmelini*, *gracilis*, *Halleri*, *hirsuta*, *humilis*, *hybrida*, *imbecilla*, *læca*, *meliæta*, *Molinieri*, *mucronata*, *memoralis*, *n. angustifolia*, *nervata*, *pallida*, *papillosa*, *Par-nelli*, *peruviana*, *plebeia*, *Poirèii*, *retroflexa*, *scariösa*, *sörötina*, *s. palæstris*, *spicata*, *stërilis*, *sudetica*, *sulcata*, *supina*, *ténax*, *tremula*, *versicolor*, *viridis*, *vivipara*.

POAIA DE MATTO. See *Cephaelis Ipecacuãha*.

PÓCÓCKIA, *N. C. Seringe*. In honour of Richard Pococke, a botanical traveller in the Levant. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The seeds merely require sowing in the open border about the beginning of April. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trifolium crética*, *Melilotus crética*.

crética 1 . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 Candia . 1713

POD, a kind of seed-vessel, such as that of the pea tribe.

PODAGRÀRIA. See *Ægopodium Podagrària*.

PODALÝRIA, *Lambert*. Podalyrius, in heathen mythology, was the son of Æsculapius. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. A genus of elegant shrubs, with silky leaves. They grow well in an equal quantity of loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, but they are generally raised from seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. biflora*; 2, *P. calypttrata*. See *Ammodendron*, *Baptisia*, *Requienia*, and *Thermopsis*.

argentea 1		Wht. red	4, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1789
Burchellii		Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1816
buxifolia		Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	. 1790
cordata		Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	. 1794
cuneifolia		White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1804
glauca		Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1810
hirsuta		Red	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	. 1774
liparioides		Flesh	. 4, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1820
myrtillifolia		Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1795
oleaeifolia		Purple	. 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	. 1804
sericea		Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1778
subbiflora		Purple	. 4, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1810
styracifolia 2		Pink	. 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H.	. 1792

PODÁNTHE, *Haworth*. *Pous*, a foot, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flowers being on long pedicels. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. For the culture and propagation of the species which form this genus, refer to *Stapelia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stapelia verrucosa*.

ciliata		Grn. str.	. 11, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1795
inorata		Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1795
pulehlla		Yel. str.	. 5, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1795
púlchra		Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1800
verrucosa 1		Pa. yel.	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1800
rorifolia		Yel. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1802
verrucosa		Yel. str.	. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	. 1795

PODÁNTHUS, *Lagasca*. From *pous*, a foot, and *anthos*, a flower; stalked. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. An ornamental hardy shrub, succeeding well in a mixture of loam and peat, and readily increased by cuttings.

Mitiqui . . Yellow . . 9, H. Ev. S. 3 Chile . 1824

POD-FERN. See *Ellöbocarpus*.

PODISOMA, *Link*. *Pous*, a foot, and *soma*, a body. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceae*. Found on juniper leaves—*foliicolum*.

PODOCÁRPUS, *L'Heritier*. From *pous*, a foot, and *karpos*, a fruit; length of the footstalks. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Taxaceae*. A genus of small trees; loam and peat suits them best, and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass. The Chinese species bear our winters when planted in a sheltered situation in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thalassia asplenifolia*; 2, *Taxus chinensis*; 3, *T. elongata*; 4, *T. nucifer*; 5, *P. imbricatus*; 6, *Dacrydium taxifolium*; 7, *P. macrophyllum*; 8, *P. Purdianus*. See *Phyllöcladus*, and *Dacrydium*.

asplenifolius		Apetal.	. 8, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl.	. 1825
chinensis 1		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 20 China	. 1800
coriacea		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 50 Jamaica	. 1824
eupressinus 5		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 60 P. Penang	. 1840
elongatus 2		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 10 C. G. H.	. 1774
ferrugineus		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 60 N. Zeal.	. 1840
japonicus		Apetal.	. 8, G. Ev. T. 20 Japan	. 1861
latifolius		Apetal.	. 8, G. Ev. T. 100 Pundua	. 1828
macrophyllus		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 10 China	. 1804
nerifolius 7		Apetal.	. 8, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Ind.	. 1820
nubigenus		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 60 Patagonia	. 1850
nucifer 3		Apetal.	. 7, G. Ev. T. 15 Japan	. 1822

- spinulosus . Apetal. 7, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. . 1820
 taxifolius . . Apetal. 4, S. Ev. T. 35 S. Amer. 1820
 Totarra . . . Apetal. 7, G. Ev. T. 60 N. Zeal. . 1840
 verticillatus . Apetal. 6, G. Ev. T. 10 Japan. .
 Yacca 8 . . . Apetal. 3, S. Ev. T. 100 W. Ind. . 1818

PODOLÉPIS, *Labillardière*. From *pous*, a foot, and *lepis*, a scale; flower-stalk covered with scales. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A mixture of loam and peat suits the species of this genus, which are easily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scœlia jaccoides*; 2, *Stylolépis gracilis*. See *Stylolépis*.

- acuminata 1. White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1803
 aristata . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R. . 1837
 chrysantha . Yellow . 6, F. A. N. Holl. .
 contorta . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 V. D. L. . 1837
 gracilis 2 . . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1826
 rugata . . . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1833

PODOLŒBIUM, *R. Brown*. From *pous*, a foot, and *lobos*, a pod; the legume stands on a stalk within the calyx. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. A very elegant and desirable genus of dwarf shrubs, well adapted for planting out in a conservatory; they require to be grown in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Cuttings of the young wood, with a glass over them, will root in sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Choroseria scandens*; 2, *Podolœbium aquifolium*.

- berberifolium Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia. 1839
 coriaceum . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1824
 heterophyllum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
 scandens 1 . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. Cl. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
 humifusum . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Holl. . 1824
 staurophyllum . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1822
 lum 2 . . .
 trilobatum . Yellow . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1791

PODOPHYLLUM, *Linn.* Abridged from *Anapodophyllum*, a word signifying a duck's-foot; the leaves bear some resemblance to that; whence the English name Duck's-foot. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Podophyllacæ*. This plant requires a moist shady situation, and to be grown in peat soil; increased by division at the root. See *Jeffersonia*.

- peltatum . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. America 1664
PODOPTERIS, *Humboldt and Bonpland*. From *pous*, a foot, and *pteris*, a wing. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonacæ*. A handsome plant, requiring to be planted in an equal mixture of loam and peat; young cuttings planted in any light mould, under a glass, will root readily.
 mexicanus . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1825

PODORIA. See *Bœcia*.

PODOSPERMUM, *De Candolle*. From *pous*, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Pretty plants, producing flowers resembling those of *Scorzonera*; they thrive in any common soil, and plants may be raised from seed. The annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Scorzonera taraxacifolia*. See *Podotheca*.

- angustifolium Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 S. Eur. . 1828
 calcitrapifolium Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . 1820
 canum Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . 1838
 coronopifolium Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Africa 1818
 intermedium Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Persia .
 laciniatum Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 S. Eur. . 1640
 octangulare Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 S. Eur. . 1818
 pumilum Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1816

- resedifolium Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 S. Eur. . 1818
 taraxacifolium 1 Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Bohemia 1820

PODOSTEMACEÆ, or **PODOSTEMADS**. Floating plants, with the habit of Liver-worts or Scale-mosses. Chiefly found in rivers and damp places in tropical America and Africa.

PODOSTIGMA. See *Stylandra*.

PODOSPERM, the stalk on which some seeds are borne.

PODOTHÈCA, *Graham*. From *pous*, a foot, and *theca*, a cell or capsule; alluding to the stalk of the fruit. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An annual of no great beauty, easily raised by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podospërma angustifolia*.

- angustifolia 1 Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Australia 1835
 capitata Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Australia 1840
 gnaphalioides Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Swan R. 1841

POËTICUS, celebrated by the poets.

POET'S CASSIA. See *Osyris*.

POGOGYNE, *Bentham*. From *pogon*, a beard, and *gyne*, a female; the style is bearded. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacæ*. Annuals of some beauty; sow the seed in pots and turn out into the open borders.

- multiflora Lilac . 8, H. A. 1 California 1846
 major Lilac . 7, H. A. 1 California 1846

POGONIA, *Jussieu*. From *pogon*, a beard; in allusion to the fringed lip of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæ*. Tuberos-rooted plants, growing best in peat soil, and increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arethusa plicata*. See *Myoporum*.

- discolor Pink . 8, S. Ter. 1 Java . .
 divaricata Pink . 6, H. Ter. 1 N. Amer. . 1787
 flabelliformis Green . . 6, S. Ter. 1 India . . 1839
 ophioglossoides Ro. pink . 8, H. Ter. 1 N. Amer. . 1816
 pendula Pink . 8, H. Ter. 1 N. Amer. . 1824
 plicata 1 Olive grn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Mauritius . 1839
 viridiflora Green . 6, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1839

POGOSTEMON, *Desfontaines*. From *pogon*, a beard, and *stemon*, a stamen. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacæ*. These plants grow well in any rich light soil; young cuttings of *P. plectranthoides*, planted in the same kind of soil, root freely. *Synonymes*: 1, *Origanum indicum*; 2, *O. bengalense*.

- Heyneanum 1 White . 7, S. A. 1 E. Ind.
 plectranthoides 2 White . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind.

PÔHLEA, *Hedis*. In honour of J. E. Pohl, a German botanist. See *Brjum*.

POHON-UPAS. See *Antiaris toxicaria*.

POINSETTIA, *Graham*. In honour of Mr. Poinsette, who discovered the plant in Mexico in 1823. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiacæ*. This is a truly splendid and very desirable genus, growing well in good open, rather sandy loam, mixed with a little vegetable mould; and in order to keep the plants in a clean, free-growing state, they should have plenty of water at the roots, and be frequently syringed over the leaves and branches. In spring, before the plants are potted, or the buds begin to push, the branches of the previous year should be cut down to within three or four eyes of the old wood. These parts should be laid to dry for a few days, and then made into cuttings, and planted in sand, or sand and

loam mixed; if placed in a gentle bottom heat, with a glass over them, they will root very readily, but before the cuttings are planted in the soil, they should be dried for a day or two in an airy part of the house.

pulcherrima Brt. scar. . 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico. 1834
albida . . White. . 12, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico. 1834

POINCIANA, De Candolle. In honour of M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a patron of botany. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus, the Barbadoes Flower-fence, is truly elegant and ornamental. *P. pulcherrima* is a spiny plant, growing about twelve feet high, the bruised leaves of which emit an odour resembling Savin. They require a good rich soil, and a strong heat to make them flower well in our stoves; cuttings will strike readily in sand. They sometimes produce seed, from which they may also be increased. See *Coultèria*.

elata . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 15 E. Indies 1778
Gilliesii . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Mendoza 1829
insignis . . Copper . 7, S. Ev. S. 15 S. Amer. 1823
Playfairii . . Orange . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies
pulcherrima. Red yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies 1691
lutea . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies 1691
regia . . Crimson . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Madagas. 1823

POIRETIA, Ventenat. In honour of J. L. M. Poiret, a French botanist and traveller in Barbary. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A pretty species; for culture and propagation, see *Piclétia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Glycine punctata*, *Turpinia punctata*. See *Hövea*.

scandens 1 . Pur. blu. . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Caraccas 1323

POISON-BULB. See *Brunsvigia toxicaria*.

POISON-BULB. See *Crinum asiaticum*.

POISON-NUT. See *Strýchnos Nux-vómica*.

POISON-OAK. See *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

POITEA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Poiteau, a French botanist. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For cultivation, see *Sabinea*.

galegoides . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 St. Domingo 1826

POIVREA, Commerson. Named in compliment to N. Poivre, intendant of the Mauritius, in 1766. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. This is a very elegant genus of plants, all well worthy of being cultivated for ornamenting the pillars or back of the stove. They grow best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and most of them strike with ease from young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Combretum Afzèlii*; 2, *C. barbatum*; 3, *C. purpureum*; 4, *C. combosum*; 5, *C. decandrum*; 6, *C. intermedium*; 7, *C. macrophyllum*.

Afzèlii 1 . . Scarlet 4, S. Ev. Cl. 10 S. Leone . 1826
barbata 2 . . White. 2, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Maranh. . 1820
coccinea 3 . . Scarlet 9, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Madagascar 1818
combosa 4 . . Purple 2, S. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Leone . 1822
decandra 5 . . White. 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind . 1826
intermedia 6 Scarlet 4, S. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Leone . 1823
macrophylla 7 Scarlet 3, S. Ev. Cl. 10 I. of Bourb. 1833

POLANISIA, Rafinesque. From *poly*, many, and *anisos*, unequal; stamens numerous and unequal. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cappari-dacææ*. A genus of pretty plants, growing about a foot and a half high. They require to be sown in a hotbed frame, and turned out

into a sheltered situation in the open border, about the middle of May. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cledme Chelidonii*; 2, *C. dodecandra*; 3, *C. dodecandra Canadensis*; 4, *C. uniglandulosa*; 5, *C. viscosa*; 6, *C. icosandra*.

Chelidonii 1 . Rose . 6, H. A. 1½ E. Ind. 1792
dodecandra 2 . White . 6, H. A. 1½ E. Ind. 1795
gravæolens 3 . Pinkish . 6, H. A. 1½ Canada 1820
uniglandulosa 4 Wht. red 6, H. A. 1½ Mexico. 1823
viscosa 5 . . Yellow . 6, H. A. 2 E. Ind. 1730
icosandra 6 . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1½ Ceylon. 1730

POLEMONIACEÆ, or PHLOX-WORTS. A large order, including some of the most beautiful herbaceous plants in the flower borders, and some handsome shrubs in the greenhouse. The *Phlox* and *Cantua* may be cited as examples.

POLEMONIUM, Linn. From *polemos*, war; Pliny says this plant gained its name from having caused a war between two kings, each of whom claimed the honour of having first discovered its virtues. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceæ*. Ornamental border plants. *P. cæruleum* is one of long standing. They are all of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. bursifolium*; 2, *P. humilis*.

cæruleum . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., bushes.
album . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gardens.
maculatum Striped 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gardens.
piliferum . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.
variegatum. Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., gardens.
gracile . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Dahuria. 1818
grandiflorum Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 2 India . 1840
humile . . Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
lacteum . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 . 1829
mexicanum 1 Blue . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1817
moschatum . Black . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1827
pulcherrimum } Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1827
reptans . . Li. blue 4, H. Her. Cr. 3 N. Amer. 1758
majus . . Blue . 4, H. Her. Cr. 3 N. Amer. 1758
Richardsoni. Pa. blue 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
sibiricum . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1800
villosum 2 . . Pa. blue 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1826

POLIANTHES, Linn. From *poly*, many, and *anthos*, a flower; abundance of flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. Highly odoriferous plants. *P. tuberosa* is the well-known Tuberose. The bulbs are imported annually, principally from Italy; they flower well if planted in a mixture of sandy loam and rotten dung, or leaf-mould, with a moderate supply of water; they require to be brought forward in a hotbed frame or pit; when in flower, they may be placed in a greenhouse or warm room, where they will remain a considerable time in blossom.

gracilis . . Pa. yel. . 8, S. Tu. P. 3 Brazil . 1822
tuberosa . . White . 8, G. Tu. P. 3 E. Indies . 1629
flore-pleno White . 8, G. Tu. P. 3 E. Indies . 1629

POLIUM. See *Teucrium Polium*.

POLLEN, powder contained in the anthers, composed of globules, and containing the fecundating fluid; also the bloom of leaves.

POLLICHA, Linn. In honour of John Adam Pollich, M.D., author of a History of the Plants of the Palatinate of the Rhine. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ullebracææ*. An obscure plant, of the simplest culture.

campêstris . . Apetal . 9, F. Her. P. 6 C. G. H. 1780

POLLINIA, Linn. After Cyrus Pollini, a professor of botany at Verona. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1,

Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A genus of worthless grasses, growing in any common soil, and increased by dividing the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andropogon distachyos*; 2, *A. striatus*; 3, *A. undatus*—*distachya* 1, *striata* 2, *undata* 3. See *Chrysopogon*.

POLY. See *Tedderium Polium*.

POLYACHYRUS, *De Candolle*. From *poly*, many, and *achuron*, chaff. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For culture, see *Chrysanthemum*.

auritus . . . Blue . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1½ Chili . 1830

POLYACTIDIUM. See *Erigeron delphinifolium*.

POLYANDROUS, having more than twenty stamens inserted in the receptacle.

POLYANGIUM, *Link.* From *poly*, many, and *angium*, a capsule; many peridiiums. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. A species of *Fungus*, about the size of a grain of sand, found on damp trunks of trees—*vitellinum*.

POLYANTHUS. See *Primula vulgaris* and *clatior*; also *Narcissus Tazetta*.

POLYBOTRYA, *Humboldt*. From *poly*, many, and *botrys*, a raceme; fertile division of frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Handsome species of Fern, delighting in a hot humid atmosphere, and turfy peat soil; increased by division at the roots, or by seeds.

acuminata . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Indies 1831
cervina . . . Brown . . . 4, S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica . 1823
cylindrica . . . Brown . . . 5, S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica . 1843
vivipara . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Indies 1823

POLYCARPÆA, *De Candolle*. From *poly*, many, and *karpas*, a fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. Sow the seeds of the annual species on a hotbed in spring. Both the shrubby and herbaceous kinds are of the easiest culture in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat. See *Polycarpon*.

braziliensis . . . White . . . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1837
canadæ . . . White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Caraccas 1816
memphitica . . . White . . . 7, H. A. 1 Egypt . 1823
Smithii . . . White . . . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Canaries 1816

POLYCÂRFON, *Loefling*. From *poly*, many, and *karpas*, a fruit; numerous seeds. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. Worthless annuals, merely requiring to be sown in the open border.

diphyllum . . . White . . . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1821
tetraphyllum . . . White . . . 7, H. A. 1 Eng., sands.

POLYCENIA, *Chois.* Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Selaginaceæ*. A greenhouse annual of easy culture in light soil.

hebenstreitoides . . . White . . . 8, G. A. 1 C. G. H. 1816

POLYCHILUS, *Blume*. From *poly*, many, and *cheilos*, a lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious orchid from Moulmein, requiring the ordinary treatment of tropical epiphytes.

côrnucervi . . . Yel. red . . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein

POLYCNEMUM, *Linn.* From *poly*, many, and *kneue*, a knee. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. The seeds of the different species only require sowing in the open ground.

arvense Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1640
malacophyllum . . . Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus. 1823
oppositifolium . . . Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1826

recurvum . . . Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 France . 1820
sclerospermum . . . Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 Tauria . 1818
sibiricum . . . Apetal. 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1826

POLYGALA, *Linn.* From *poly*, much, and *gala*, milk; reputed effects of the plant on cattle that feed upon it. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or.

Polygalaceæ. All the species of this genus are very showy. The greenhouse kinds thrive well in one part turfy loam, and three parts peat, with a quantity of sand mixed in it. To obtain cuttings fit for planting, the shoots should be topped, which will cause them to push out numerous young ones; these should be taken off close when in a growing state, about three inches long, planted in pots of sand under glass, and placed in the propagating house; the glasses must be occasionally taken off and wiped. The hardy perennial kinds thrive in a peat soil, and increase freely by seeds or divisions of the roots. The annual kinds require sowing in the open ground, preferring a peat soil. The root of *P. Sévga* is diuretic, expectorant, purgative, emetic, and sudorific; it has been used with success in croup, and as a cure against the bite of venomous reptiles. According to Barton, *P. sanguinea* possesses similar qualities. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. oppositifolia*; 2, *P. cordifolia*; 3, *P. grandiflora*; 4, *P. viridescens*; 5, *P. sanguinea*. See *Mandia* and *Muraltia*.

acuminata . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2
alpêstris . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland .
anâra . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1775
ambigua . . . Purpsh. 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1824
attenuata . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
austriaca . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Germany.
borboniæfo- . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
lia 1 }
bracteolata . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1713
brevifolia . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1824
Burmânii . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
Chamaedoxus . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Austria . 1658
cordifolia . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
crucifolia . . . Red grn. 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1839
Dalmatiana . . . Purple . . . 3, G. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid . 1839
fastigiata . . . Red . . . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1824
Garcinii . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .
genistoides . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823
gracilis . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Zealand.
graminifolia . . . Li. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina . 1824
Hilairiana . . . Whit. pk. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Bahia . . 1857
incarnata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
intermedia . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. .
lanceolata . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
lutifolia 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
ligularis . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
lilifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1823
lutea . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1739
mâjor . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1739
monspeliaca . . . Blue . . . 6, H. A. 1 Mediter. .
myrtifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1707
grandiflora 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1818
nana 4 . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1815
Nummularia . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
oppositifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
mâjor . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1790
pauicifolia . . . Pa. pur. 7, S. A. 1 S. Amer. . 1823
pauicifolia . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812
pinifolia . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1823
purpurea 5 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1739
rubella . . . Pa. red. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
sanguinea . . . Rose . . . 8, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1739
Sénega . . . Red wt. 7, F. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1739
simplex . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1816
speciosa . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1814
tenuifolia . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .
teretifolia . . . Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1791
tetragona . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1820

thesioides . Blue . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Valparais. 1830	
umbellata . Purple . 7, S. A. 1 C. G. H. 1713	
verticillata . White . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1739	
vulgaris . Blue . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., heaths.	

POLYGALACEÆ, or MILK-WORTS. Small shrubs and herbaceous plants; many very pretty, especially the greenhouse kinds. Some bear eatable fruit, as *Mundia spinosa*, others supply a red dye, as *Rhatany-root* (*Kramèria*), and others are useful in medicine.

POLYGAMOUS, when some flowers are male, some female, and others hermaphrodite, on the same plant.

POLYGONACEÆ, or BUCKWHEATS. There are few parts of the world which do not acknowledge the presence of plants of this order. In Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia, they occupy ditches, hedges, and waste grounds, in the form of Docks and Persicarias; the fields, mountains, and heaths, as Sorrels, and trailing or twining Polygonums; in South America and the West Indies they take the form of Coccolobas, or Sea-side-grapes; in the Levant, of Rhubarbs; and even in the desolate regions of the North Pole they are found in the shape of *Oxyria*.—*Veg. Kingd.*

POLYGONATUM, Desfontaines. From *poly*, many, and *gonu*, a knee; referring to the numerous joints of the stem. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Pretty border plants, growing about two feet high in any rich soil, and readily increased by seed or divisions of the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. latifolium*; 2, *Convallaria verticillata*; 3, *C. Polygonatum*.

angustifolium . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824	
brachiatum . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1827	
canaliculatum . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812	
hirtum . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1819	
latifolium . White . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Germany 1802	
leptophyllum . White . 6, G. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1816	
macrophyllum . White . 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1800	
multiflorum . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., woods.	
oppositifolium . White . 4, G. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1822	
polyanthemum . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1826	
pubescens . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1812	
punctatum . Wht. red . 5, G. Her. P. 1 India . 1857	
roseum . Rose . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia .	
verticillatum 2 . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Scot., woods.	
vulgare 3 . White . 5, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., hills.	
flòre-plèno . Wht. grn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., gard.	
minor . Wht. grn. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., gard.	

POLYGONUM, Linn. Derivation same as that of *Polygonatum*. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. The species of this genus grow freely in any light rich soil. The perennial kinds are readily increased from seeds, or by divisions of the root. The hardy annual species merely require sowing in the open ground. The tender kinds must be raised on a gentle hotbed, and transplanted into the flower-border. Some species, such as *P. Hydro Piper*, are extremely acrid, and said to blister the skin. The seeds of *P. Fagopyrum* and *tataricum* are used as food, and according to Humboldt, the leaves of *P. hispidum* are used in

South America as a substitute for tobacco. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. petiolatum*; 2, *P. elegans*; 3, *P. flagellare*; 4, *Ampelgonum chinensis*, *Polygonum brachiatum*. See *Tragopyrum*, *Fagopyrum*, and *Sarcogonium*.

acutatum . Pink . 7, H. A. 1 . 1828	
adpressum . Red . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1822	
affine . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1822	
alpinum . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1816	
amphibium . Pink . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.	
hirsutum . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., wet pl.	
amplexicaule 1 . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 India . 1837	
arenarium . Purple . 6, H. Tr. A. 1 Hungary 1807	
arifolium . Wht. red . 4, H. Tw. A. 4 N. Holl. . 1816	
articulatum . White . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1817	
australe . Red . 7, H. B. 1 N. Holl. . 1818	
barbatum . White . 7, H. De. Tr. 14 China . 1819	
Bistorta . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., pastur.	
chinense 4 . Wt. grn. 7, H. Tw. A. 6 China . 1795	
pectis . Wht. red . 7, G. A. 1 Japan . 1860	
ciliolode . Pink . 8, H. Cl. A. 4 Canada . 1800	
coccineum . Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1819	
complexum . Grn. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Zeal. . 1842	
cymosum . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 Nepal . 1827	
decipiens . Red . 7, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1822	
diffusum . White . 7, H. Her. Tr. 1 Siberia . 1817	
Dryandri 2 . White . 7, H. A. 14 E. Indies 1800	
elegans . Wt. grn. 6, H. Her. Tr. 2 Nepal . 1824	
clitipicum . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1807	
emarginatum . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 China . 1806	
Fagopyrum . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 Eng., corn fie.	
floribundum . Red . 7, H. A. 2 Siberia . 1818	
glabrum . Red . 7, H. A. 14 E. Indies 1810	
gladum . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	
gracile . Red . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822	
herniarioides . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Egypt . 1827	
hirsutum . White . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1817	
Laxmanni . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Dayuria . 1800	
macrophyllum . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 14 Nepal . 1820	
mitre . Red . 7, H. Aq. A. 1 N. Amer. 1800	
mölle . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 E. Indies 1843	
ocrotatum . Wt. grn. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1780	
orientale . Red . 8, H. A. 6 E. Indies 1707	
album . White . 8, H. A. 5 E. Indies 1781	
oxyspermum . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . 1831	
patens . 7, H. Her. Tr. 1 Nepal . 1823	
petulatum . White . 8, H. A. 14 Tauria . 1820	
pennsylvanicum . Red . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1800	
persicarioides . Pink . 7, H. A. 1 Mexico . 1816	
plebitum . Red . 7, G. Her. P. 14 N. Holl. . 1822	
sagittatum . Wt. grn. 7, H. Tw. A. 6 N. Amer. 1759	
salsugneum . Pink . 6, H. Aq. A. 1 Caucasus 1817	
senegalensis . Red . 7, H. Aq. A. 1 Guinea . 1825	
sericeum . White . 7, H. Her. Tr. 1 Siberia . 1820	
setosum . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 A. Minor 1817	
tinctorum . Red . 7, G. B. 2 China . 1776	
virginianum . White . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1640	
viviparum . Wt. grn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., pasturs.	

acetosum, acidulum, alpinum, aviculare, Bel-lardi, Brunia, Convolvulus, cuspidatum, di-varicatum, dumetorum, equisetiforme, erectum, Hydro Piper, incanum, injucundum, lapathi-folium, littorale 3, maritimum, minus, niloti-cum, Persicaria, ramosissimum, salignum, scedens, tataricum, undulatum, vacciniifolium.

POLYIDES, Agardh. From *polyeides*, multifarious; diversity of appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiceæ*. A very singular worm-like species of *Algae*, found in the sea during the month of November—*humbricatis*.

POLYMNIA, Linn. *Polymnia* was the name of one of the Muses. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Species of no great beauty, succeeding well in common garden soil. *P. abys-*

sinica requires to be raised on a hotbed, and when potted off, set with the stove plants.

abyssinica . Yellow . 4. S. B. 4 Africa . 1775
canadensis . Yellow . 7. H. Her. P. 6 N. Amer. 1768
maculata . Yellow . 8. H. Her. P. 6 Mexico . 1824
Uvedalea . Yellow . 9. H. Her. P. 8 N. Amer. 1699

POLYDORPHOUS, assuming various forms.

POLYDŌTUS. See *Asclēpias longifolia*.

POLYPÉTALOUS, having many petals.

POLYPHORE, an elongated receptacle, which bears many ovaries, but not the petals or stamens.

POLYPODIACEÆ, or **FERNS**. A very extensive order of flowerless plants—familiar to most persons. They all contain a thick astringent mucilage, useful in medicine, and several species supply in their rhizomes a large proportion of nutritive food.

POLYPŌDIUM, *Swartz*. From *poly*, many, and *pous*, a foot; numerous root-like feet. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of very ornamental ferns. The stove and greenhouse species require, to grow them well, a mixture of loam and peat. The hardy kinds are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or they may be grown in pots, in light loamy soil. All the species may be readily increased by dividing the roots, or by spores. *P. crassifolium* is said to be sudorific and anti-rheumatic. In the Sandwich Islands, they use the bruised fronds of *P. phymatodes* to perfume the cocoa-nut oil. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. scandens*; 2, *Davallia contigua*; 3, *P. multifidum*; 4, *P. latifolium*; 5, *Arthropteris filipes*. See *Allantodia*, *Aspidium*, *Asplenium*, *Cheilanthes*, *Gymnogramma*, *Mentiscium*, *Niphobolus*, and *Xiphopteris*.

alpestre . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 4
angustifolium . } Brown . 5. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind. 1820
areolatum . Brown . 5. S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824
asperulum . Brn. yel. 8. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon 1842
asplenifolium . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 Martico. 1790
attenuatum . Brown . 5. S. Her. Cr. 4 N. Holl. 1823
atrum . Brown . 3. S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1742
auriculatum . Brown . 7. S. Her. Cr. 2 Brazil . 1824
Billardieri 1. Brown . 5. S. Her. P. 1 V. D. L. 1823
calcareum . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 2 Brit., chky. pl.
Catharine . Brown . 5. S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824
connectile . Brown . 6. H. Her. P. 1 Canada. 1823
contiguum 2. Brn. yel. 4. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon
crassifolium . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. 1823
crenatum . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1823
curvatum . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1823
decumanum . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1818
deflexum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 2
dissimile . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1820
divergens 3 . Brn. yel. 6. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1841
drepanum . Brown . all S. Her. P. 1 Madeira.
Dryopteris . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 1 Brit., mol. pl.
effusum . Brown . 11. S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica 1769
filipes 5 . Brown . 7. G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal.
fraxinifolium . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1817
hastatum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica 1820
heterophyllum . } Brown . 7. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind. 1820
hexagonopterum . } Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1811
incanum . Brown . 8. S. Her. Cr. 4 S. Amer. 1811
incisum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1810
iridifolium . Brown . 9. S. Her. P. 1
jamaicensē . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1820
juglandifolium . } Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1822
laenopodium . } Brn. yel. 6. S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica 1843

lanceolatum . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1812
laticipes . Brown . 10. S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .
longifolium . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1819
lycopodoides . Brown . 7. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind. 1793
mbans . Brn. yel. 6. S. Her. P. 1 Malacca
obliquatum . Brn. yel. 5. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon 1841
olivaceum . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
Ottites . Brown . 10. S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1834
owariense . Brown . 5. S. Her. Cr. 4 Leone
papillosum . Brn. yel. 3. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon
Paradisæe . Brn. yel. 5. S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1841
pectinatum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1793
Phagopteris . Brown . 6. H. Her. P. 2 Brit., hills.
Phyllitidis . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1793
phymatodes . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 4 E. Ind. 1823
piloselloides . Brown . 8. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind. 1793
Plantagin-eum 4 . } Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1817
plumula . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1824
polyanthum . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1824
proliferum . Brown . all S. Her. P. 2 Madeira.
pruinatum . Brown . 9. S. Her. P. 3 Jamaica 1793
pustulatum . Brown . 6. G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1820
quercifolium . Brown . 9. S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1824
recedens . Brn. yel. 6. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon
repandum . Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1820
repens . Brown . 5. S. Her. Cr. 2 W. Ind. 1810
salicifolium . Brown . 8. S. Her. Cr. 4 Brazil .
sancum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1820
Schlotheimia . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1824
scopolendrioides . } Brown . 5. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1820
serpens . Brown . 6. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind. 1816
serreforme . Brn. yel. 4. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon 1841
setularioides . Brn. yel. 3. S. Her. P. 1 Malacca
simile . Brown . all S. Her. Cr. 2
stigmoseum . Brown . 5. S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1823
subulatum . Brn. yel. 5. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon 1839
subpetiolatum . } Brn. yel. 5. S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1844
tanidum . Brown . 8. S. Her. Cr. 2 S. Amer. 1815
tensillum . Brown . 5. S. Her. Cr. 1 N. Holl. 1823
tetragonum . Brown . 6. S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1827
trichodes . Brn. yel. 5. S. Her. P. 1 I. Luzon 1840
trichomanoides . } Brown . 8. S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1822
trifurcatum . Brown . 7. S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind. 1820
tuberosum . Brown . all S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind.
vacciniifolium . } Brown . 9. S. Her. Cr. 4 W. Ind.
virginianum . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.
vulgare . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 1 Brit., woods.
cambicum . Brown . 7. H. Her. P. 1 Brit., woods.

POLYPODY. See *Polypodium*.

POLYPŌGON, *Desfontaines*. From *poly*, many and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Grasses, thriving in any common soil, and increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agrostis setosa*; 2, *A. littoralis*.

littoralis 2. . Apetal . 7. H. Grass 1 Brit., sea shore.
monsipeliensis Apetal . 7. H. Grass 1 Brit., way sides.

glomeratus 1, *maritimus*, *talarius*.

POLYPORUS, *Michaux*. Derived from *poly*, many, and *poros*, a pore; the under surface is full of pores. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. These species of *Fungi* are found in pastures, trunks of trees, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Boletus velutinus* — *abietinus*, *adustus*, *amorphus*, *armeniacus*, *betulinus*, *brumalis*, *cæsius*, *Carmichaelianus*, *castaneus*, *cinctus*, *cuticularis*, *ferruginosus*, *fomentarius*, *fraxineus*, *frondosus*, *giganteus*, *heteroclitus*, *hispidus* 1, *igniarius*, *incarnatus*, *lentus*, *leptocéphalus*, *lucidus*, *modulla-panis*, *molluscus*, *nigricans*, *pachyppus*, *p. olivaceus*, *pallescens*, *pellucidus*, *perennis*, *radiatus*, *reticulatus*, *Ribis*, *scoticus*, *spongiosus*, *spumans*, *squamosus*, *suaveolens*, *s. salicinus*,

sulphureus, strobiliformis, ulmarius, undatus, varius, v. lateralis, v. nummularis, velutinus, versicolor, vulgaris.

POLYPTERIS, Nuttall. From *poly*, many, and *pteron*, a wing. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aspteraceæ*. A pretty little plant, requiring the same treatment as other rather tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hymenopappus integrifolius*. *integrifolia* 1. White. 7, H. A. 1 Georgia 1823

POLYRHIZA, having many roots.

POLYSACCUM, Desfontaines. From *poly*, many, and *sakkos*, a sack. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Minute *Fungi*, found in damp places—*olivaceum*.

POLYSIPHONIA, Greville. From *poly*, many, and *siphon*, a tube; in allusion to the numerous little canals by which the coloured matter is carried through the different parts of the plant. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramidiaceæ*. Very singular plants, found in the ocean, on the seashore, rocks, &c.—*Agardhiæna*, *allôchroa*, *atrorubescens*, *badiæa*, *Brodiaei*, *byssoides*, *coccinea*, *c. denudata*, *c. tenuior*, *cristata*, *divaricata*, *elongata*, *c. denudata*, *c. sanguinolenta*, *elongella*, *fastigiata*, *filamentosa*, *fruticulosa*, *furcellata*, *gracilis*, *macrocarpa*, *nigræscens*, *n. pectinata*, *parasitica*, *recurva*, *Richardsoni*, *spinulosa*, *thuyoides*, *urceolata*, *violacea*, *v. major*.

POLYSPORA, Sweet. From *poly*, many, and *spora*, a seed; many seeds in a capsule. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Cernstemideæ*. This handsome shrub requires a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings, when the wood is not too ripe, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat; it may likewise be increased by grafting on the single red *Camellia japonica*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Camellia axillaris*, *Gordonia anomala*.

axillaris 1. White. 3, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies. 1818

POLYSTACHYA, Hooker. From *poly*, many, and *stachys*, a spike. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Rather interesting plants; for culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*.

affinis. . . White. 7, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1838
bracteosa. . . Orange. 5, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1838
cærea. . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Epi. 1 Oaxaca. 1840
clavata. . . Pale yel. 7, S. Epi. 1 Belize. 1842
cultrata. . . Yellow. 7, S. Epi. 1 Brazil. 1842
grandiflora. . . Grn. pur. 9, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1837
luteola. . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1818
macrantha. . . Grn. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1838
puberula. . . Green. 9, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1822
ramulosa. . . Green. 9, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1837
reflexa. . . Whit. pink. 2, S. Epi. 1 Sier. Leone 1840
soylanica. . . Yellow. 9, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon. 1837

POLYSTICHUM, *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium aristatum*; 2, *A. confertifolium*; 3, *A. discretum*; 4, *A. hispidum*; 5, *A. proliferum*, *Nephrodium proliferum*; 6, *A. rhomboideum*; 7, *A. vestitum*.

acrostichol-des. . . Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1820
aculeatum. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. hedges
acutulum. . . Yellow. 6, F. Her. P. 1 Madeira 1799
angulare. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain
aristatum 1. . . Yellow. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Norfolk I.
auriculatum. . . Yellow. 7, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1793
capense. . . Yellow. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
concavum. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan
confertifolium 2. . . Yellow. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. 1841

discretum 3. . . Yellow. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal
drepanum. . . Yellow. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Madeira 1822
falcinellum. . . Yellow. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind.
fixum. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Chile
glandulosum. . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1
hispidum 4. . . Yellow. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1845
lobatum. . . Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Brit. sha. pl.
Lonchitis. . . Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 3 Brit. sha. pl.
mucronatum. . . Yellow. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1838
munitum. . . Yellow. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1839
obtusum. . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Luzon
proliferum 5. . . Yellow. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1842
pungens. . . Yellow. 5, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
rhizophyllum. . . Yellow. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica 1843
rhomboideum 6. . . Yellow. 4, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind.
setosum. . . Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan
speciosum. . . Yellow. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal
vestitum 7. . . Yellow. 6, G. Her. P. 1 V. D. L. 1842

POLYSTIGMA, Persoon. From *poly*, many, and *stigma*, a mark. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Very minute species of brown *Fungi*, found in autumn on live sloe and bird-cherry leaves—*fulvum*, *rubrum*.

POLYTANUM, Desv. From *poly*, many, and *tana*, a fillet; resemblance of fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. See *Vittaria*.

POLYTHRINCUM, Kunze. From *poly*, many, and *thrikos*, a little division. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrydiaceæ*. A very small species, growing on clover-leaves, in the form of numerous black spots of unequal size—*Trifolii*.

POLYTRICHUM, Linn. From *poly*, many, and *thrix*, a hair; in allusion to the hairy calyptra. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Very pretty species of moss, with rigid leaves, and the theca of a square form, mostly covered with a hairy calyptra; found on moist banks, among heath, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. rubellum*; 2, *P. gracile*; 3, *P. strictum*; 4, *P. subrotundum*; 5, *P. sexangulare*—*aloides*, a. Dicksoni, a. majus 1, alpinum, commune, c. attenuatum 2, c. yuccæfolium, hercynicum, juniperinum, j. gracilius 3, nanum 4, piliferum, septentrionale 5, undulatum, ungerum.

POMACEÆ, or **APPLE-WORTS**. Are well-known trees and shrubs, and the fruit they bear form an article of dessert, and others are used for culinary purposes.

POMADERRIS, Labillardiere. From *poma*, a lid, and *derris*, a skin; alluding to the membranous covering of the capsule. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A beautiful early-flowering genus, very nearly akin to *Willemetia*, which genus see for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ceanothus capsularis*; 2, *C. globulosus*; 3, *C. spatulatus*; 4, *C. Wendlandianus*.

acuminata. . . Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1816
andromedaefolia. . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1824
apetala. . . Grnsh. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1803
aspera. . . Cream 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1825
betulina. . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. 1823
capsularis 1. . . Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1820
discolor. . . Whtsh. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1814
elliptica. . . Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1805
globulosa 2. . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1803
intermedia. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1825
lanigera. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1806
ledifolia. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1824
phillyroides. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1818
phylicifolia. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1819
spatulata 3. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1826
Wendlandiana 4. . . Pa. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. 1810

POMARIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Pomar, physician to Philip III., of Spain. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. It grows in a mixture of peat, loam, and leaf-mould, and is increased by cuttings and seeds.

glandulosa . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Spain. 1826

POMAX, *Solander*. From *poma*, an operculum; alluding to the operculum of the fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For the culture and propagation of this species, see *Opercularia*. *Synonyme*: 1; *Opercularia umbellata*. hirta 1 White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1826

POMBALIA, *Vandelli*. In honour of S. J. de Carvalho, Marquis de Pombal, a famous Portuguese statesman. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. An interesting plant, growing best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; it may be increased by young cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1; *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*. Ituba 1 White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil. 1822

POMEGRANATE. See *Punica*.

POMIFEROUS, apple-bearing.

POMPEL-MOOSE. See *Citrus aurantium*.

POMPION. See *Cucurbita*.

POMPONIUM. See *Lilium Pomponium*.

PONCELETTIA, *R. Brown*. After Mr. Poncelet, author of a Treatise on Wheat. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. A very pretty plant; for culture and propagation, see *Epacris*. sprengelioides . Scarlet 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1826

PONCELETTIA. See *Astmina*.

POND-PINE. See *Pinus serotina*.

POND-WEED. See *Potamogeton*.

POND-WEED. See *Zannichellia*.

PONERA, *Lindley*. From *poneros*, miserable; alluding to the wretched appearance of the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of no beauty, and will perhaps be found to succeed best when attached to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the species of *Pleurothallis*. *Synonyme*: 1; *Nemacônia graminifolia*, *P. juncifolia*.

graminifolia 1 Buff . . 5, S. Epi. 2 Mexico . 1837

inconspicua . Buff . . 5, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala 1840

juncifolia . . Buff . . 5, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala 1842

striata . . . Buff or. . 5, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala 1840

PONGAMIA, *Lamarck*. *Pongam* is the Malabar name of *P. glabra*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Handsome stove trees; for culture and propagation, see *Dalbergia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dalbergia arborea*, *Robinia media*; 2, *R. uliginosa*, *Galedupa uliginosa*.

chinensis . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 China . 1827

elliptica . . White . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind. . 1820

glabra 1 . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1809

grandiflora . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1818

marginata . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind. . 1824

Piscidia . . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1818

uliginosa 2 . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1824

PONTERACEÆ, or **PONTEREDADS**. A small order of aquatic and marsh plants; all are worthy of cultivation.

PONTERERIA, *Linn.* In honour of Julius Ponteder, professor of botany at Padua. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ponteraceæ*. The species of this genus require to be grown in rich loamy

soil, in a tub or cistern of water; increased by division at the roots.

angustifolia . Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 N. Amer. 1806

azulea . . . Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 Jamaica. 1824

coriulea . . Blue . . 7, H. Aq. P. 1 1/2 N. Amer. 1830

cordata . . Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 N. Amer. 1759

crassipes . . Blue . . 5, S. Aq. P. 2 Guiana . 1825

dilatata . . Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 E. Indies 1806

lancoolata . Blue . . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 N. Amer. 1815

PONTHIEVA, *R. Brown*. Named in honour of M. de Ponthieu, a French West Indian merchant, who sent a number of plants to Sir Joseph Banks. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These curious plants grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, with the pots well drained. They require to be kept dry when not in a growing state.

glandulosa . . Green . 2, S. Ter. 1 W. Indies . 1800

petiolata . . Brown . 2, S. Ter. 1 St. Vincent. 1822

POOR-MAN'S PEPPER. See *Lepidium latifolium*.
POOR ROBIN'S PLANTAIN. See *Hieracium vendsum*.

POPAYAN-TEA. See *Melastoma Theezans*.

POPLAR. See *Populus*.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

PÓPULUS, *Tournefort*. Some derive the word *Populus* from *paipallo*, to vibrate or shake; others suppose it obtained its name from being used in ancient times to decorate the public places in Rome, where it was called *arbor populi*, or the tree of the people. *Linn.* 22, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Salicaceæ*. Most of the species of poplar are very ornamental, more especially in early spring, when the catkins of the males are produced. Their favourite place of growth is in moist soil near a running stream; but they do not thrive in very marshy situations. All the species are readily increased by cuttings or layers, and some by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. nivea*; 2, *P. suaveolens*; 3, *P. viminalis*, *P. longifolia*; 4, *P. macrophylla*; 5, *P. acerifolia*; 6, *P. dilatata*; 7, *P. acaulescens*; 8, *P. levigata*; 9, *P. supina*; 10, *P. canadensis*; 11, *P. balsamifera*; 12, *Tacamahaca*.

alba 1 Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Brit. moi. woods

angulata Apetal 3, H. De. T. 80 Carolina . 1738

balsamifera } Apetal 4, H. De. T. 70 N. Amer. . 1692

fol. vario- } Apetal 4, H. De. T. 60

gata }

intermedia . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 50

latifolia Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30

suaveolens 2 Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20 Russia . 1825

viminalis 3 Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 Altai . . 1826

betulifolia Apetal 3, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .

canadensis Apetal 3, H. De. S. 20 Canada .

canadensis 4 Apetal 3, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. . 1772

canescens Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Eng., wet places

acerifolia 5 Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40

egyptiaca Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20 Egypt . .

aremburgica Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20 1835

belgica Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. . . 1835

canadensis Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20

hybrida Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 Caucasus . 1816

nivea Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Europe . . 1800

pendula Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1820

fastigiata 6 Apetal 3, H. De. T. 60 Italy . . 1758

femina Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50 Italy . . 1838

græca Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Archipel. . 1779

grandidentata } Apetal 3, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. . 1772

pendula Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. . 1820

heterophylla Apetal 3, H. De. T. 70 N. Amer. . 1765

laurifolia 11 Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20 Altai . . 1826

longifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30	America . . .	1843
monilifera 7 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60	Canada . . .	1772
Lindleyana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 60	Canada . . .	1772
variegata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60	Canada . . .	1772
nlgra . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 80	Brit., wet pl.	
salicifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 80	Floetbeck . . .	1834
viridis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 80	Brit., gard.	
pseudo-bal- samifera . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30	America . . .	1843
suavolens . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 20	Dahuria . . .	1824
trémula . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50	Brit., wet pl.	
laevigata 8 . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 60	N. Amer. . .	1760
péndula . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40	Brit., wet pl.	
supina 9 . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 50	N. Amer. . .	1824
trépida . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40	N. Amer. . .	1812
tristis 10 . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30	America . . .	1843

PORANA, *Linn.* From *poreno*, to journey; branches extending to a great distance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceae*. An ornamental genus, requiring a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dinethus racemosus*. See *Dinethus*.

paniculata . . .	White . . .	10, S. Ev. Cl. 40	E. Ind. 1823
racemosa 1 . . .	White . . .	7, H. Cl. A. 20	Nepal. 1823
volubilis . . .	White . . .	7, S. Ev. Tw. 40	E. Ind. 1820

PORANTHERA, *Rudge*. From *poros*, a pore, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. This ornamental species grows freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings will root readily if planted in sand, under a glass.

ericifolia . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. ½	N. Holl. 1824
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PORCUPINE. See *Chaetaria hystrix*.

PORCUPINE. See *Hordcum hystrix*.

PORES, apertures in the cuticle, through which transpiration takes place, or apertures in the anthers through which the pollen is ejected.

PORINA, *Acharius*. From *porinos*, anything that crumbles away. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceae*. A curious species, found on the bark of trees, &c.—*peritusa*.

PORLIERA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of botany. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceae*. A curious and ornamental shrub, with leaves the linear leaflets of which remain open in serene weather, and contract before rain. It grows in a mixture of loam and peat, and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

hygrométrica . . .	Grn. wht. . .	4, S. Ev. S. 2	Peru 1820
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POROPHYLLUM, *De Candolle*. From *poros*, a pore, and *phyllon*, a leaf; porous leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*.—*unifolium*.

POROPHYLLUS, having porous leaves.

PORPAX, *Lindley*. From *porpax*, a button; in allusion to its pseudo-bulbs. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. No genus of Orchids has yet been described, writes Dr. Lindley in the autumn of 1845, which will include this curious plant. It approaches nearest to the *Eria*, but it has the habit of *Trichas*, and the calyx of the *Masdevallia*.

reticulata . . .	Pur. red . . .	3, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies 1844
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PORPHYRA, *Agardh*. From *porphyra*, purple; the colour of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceae*. Curious purple species, found during summer on the sea-shore. *P.*

lacinia is stewed, and considered a great luxury—*lacinia*, *purpurea*.

PORPHYROCOME, *Hooker*. From *porphyra*, purple, and *koma*, head; in allusion to the purple heads of flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*. A very beautiful flowering stove plant, easily increased by cuttings, and succeeding when treated like the species of *Ruellia*. lanceolata . Violet 4, S. Ev. S. 1 S. America . 1845

PORRECTUS, stretched out, diffuse.

PORRUM. See *Allium Porrum*.

PORTENSCHLAGIA. See *Eleodendron*.

PORTLANDIA, *P. Browne*. Named in honour of the Duchess of Portland, a great patroness of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rubiaceae*. Superb plants, worthy of a place in every collection, on account of their large showy flowers. They require a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, with their leaves whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. A strong heat is necessary for them; without that, they will never grow well. See *Contarea*. coccinea . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1812

grandiflora . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 10	Jamaica . 1775
platántha . . .	White . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3	S. Amer. 1848

PORTLAND SAGO is formed from the dried and powdered roots of the common Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*) of our hedge banks.

PORTUGAL LAUREL. See *Cerasus lusitanicus*.

PORTULACA, *Linn.* From *porto*, to carry, and *lac*, milk; juicy nature of the plants. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. The seeds of the hardy annual species of this genus may be sown in a sheltered part of the flower-garden in spring. The stove and greenhouse kinds require the same treatment as other stove and greenhouse annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. grandiflora rutila*. See *Talium*.

aurea . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. ½	Hybrid, gard.
striata . . .	Yel. pur. . .	6, H. A. ½	Hybrid, gard.
foliosa . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. ½	Guinea . 1822
Gilliesii . . .	Red pink. . .	6, G. Ev. S. 6	Mendoza. 1827
grandiflora . . .	Yel. pur. . .	6, F. Tu. P. 6	Chile . . 1827
lutea . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Tu. P. 6	Chile . . 1827
Thellusoni 1 . . .	Crimson . . .	6, G. Tu. P. 2	Mendoza. 1839
guineensis . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. ½	Guinea . 1823
halimoides . . .	Yellow . . .	6, F. A. ½	Jamaica. 1823
involuta . . .	Pink . . .	6, H. A. ½	1820
meridiana . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. A. ½	E. Ind. . 1791
mucronata . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. A. ½	1822
oleracea . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H. A. ½	Europe . 1582
parvifolia . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. A. ½	Jamaica. 1799
pilosa . . .	Pink . . .	6, S. A. ½	S. Amer. . 1690
pussila . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. A. ½	Trinidad. 1824
quadrifida . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. A. ½	E. Ind. . 1773
sativa . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. A. 1	S. Amer. . 1652
aurea . . .	Yellow . . .	8, H. A. 1	S. Amer. . 1652
splendens . . .	Crim. pur. . .	5, G. Her. P. ½	Chili . . 1839

PORTULACACEAE, or **PURSLANES**. Succulent shrubs and herbs. Some are very pretty, and are ornaments to the flower-garden in summer.

PORTULACARIA, *Jacquin*. Altered from *Portulaca*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceae*. This plant, the African Purslane-tree, will grow well in any dry light soil; and young cuttings, taken off and dried for a few days, when potted, will root freely. The plant has never flowered in British gardens.

aëra . . .	Purple . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 3	Africa . 1732
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PORTULACASTRUM. See *Sesuvium*.

POSOQUERIA, Aublet. *Aymara posoqueri* is the name of *P. longiflora* among the natives of Guiana. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The species are remarkably pretty when in flower; for culture and propagation, see *Gardenia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stánnia formosa*; 2, *Solena gracilis*; 3, *S. longiflora*; 4, *Oxyánthus versicolor*. See *Gardenia*.

formosa 1. Red wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Caracæes. 1850
racilis 2. White. 9, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana. 1825
latifolia. White. 9, S. De. S. 5 Guiana. 1826
longiflora 3. White. 9, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana. 1822
revoluta. White. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil. 1855
versicolor 4. Pink wht. 9, S. De. S. 6 Cuba. 1839

POTAMOGETON, Linn. From *potamos*, a river, and *geton*, near; growing in rivers and ponds. Linn. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginææ*. The species of this genus mostly grow wholly immersed in water; they are increased by seeds, or by dividing the roots. The roots of *P. natans* are said to be eaten in Siberia.

acutifolium. Grn. yel. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
compressum. Green. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
crispum. Red. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
cuspidatum. Green. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
densum. Red. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
filitans. Red. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
gramineum. Green. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
heterophyllum. Green. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
lanceolatum. Olive. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
lucens. Green. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
natans. Green. 8, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
oblongum. Olive. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
pectinatum. Olive. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
perfoliatum. Purple. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., rivers.
perfoliatum. Green. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.
setaceum. Green. 7, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit., ditches.

POTAMOPHILA, R. Brown. From *potamos*, a river, and *philos*, to love. Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A worthless species of grass, growing in any wet situation, and increased by divisions—*parviflora*.

POTASH is obtained in large quantities from the species of *Salsola*.

POTATO. See *Solanum tuberosum*.

POTATO, SWEET. See *Batatas edulis*.

POTATO-BARLEY. See *Pearl barley* and *Scotch barley*.

POTATO-OAT. See *Avena nuda*.

POTENTILLA, Linn. From *potens*, powerful; supposed medical qualities of some of the species. Linn. 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosææ*. Some of the species are very handsome when in flower. They grow in any common garden soil, and increase freely by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for the front of shrubberies, and are propagated in autumn by cuttings planted in a sheltered situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. aurea*, *P. Halleri*, *P. salisburgensis*; 2, *P. leucoglylla*; 3, *P. pumila*; 4, *P. thuringiaca*; 5, *P. subnuda*, *filiformis*; 6, *P. nepalensis*; 7, *P. fragariastrum*; 8, *P. dahurica*; 9, *P. floribunda*; 10, *P. Weinmanniana*; 11, *P. vinosa*; 12, *P. hispida*; 13, *P. splendens*; 14, *P. cinerea*; 15, *P. arguta*. See *Cónarum*.

ascendens. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary 1806
agrimonioides. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus. 1817
alba. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Wales, rocks.
alchemilloides. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees, 1823

alpéstris 1. Orange. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., mts.
ambigua. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Himalaya 1844
angustifolia 2. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1824
anserina. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., mead.
apennina. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Apennin. 1821
arachnoides. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1825
argentea. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., past.
arguta. Ylsh. wt. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
astracinea. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1787
atrosanguinea. Purple. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1822

atrosanguinea. Orange. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eug., hyb. 1831

bicolor. Yel. red. 3, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1820

biflora. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820

bifurca. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1773

subsericea. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Astracan 1827

bipinnatifida. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1826

bithynica. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Bithynia. 1817

Bocconi. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Apennin. 1823

calabra. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Calabria. 1820

canadensis 3. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1800

candicans. Yellow. 5, F. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1820

canescens. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1817

caulescens. White. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria. 1759

cardinalis. Scarlet. 7, H. Her. P. 1 1827

chrysanthia 4. Golden. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1827

cicutariaefolia. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Calacæa. 1818

Clusiana. Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Austria. 1806

coccinea. Dk. sea. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

flor. pleno. Scarlet. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

collina. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1816

conferta. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 1831

cræca 5. Copper. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1816

dealbata. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Altai. 1819

débilis. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1819

declinata. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 1817

diffusa. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 1817

effusa. Yellow. 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826

Egedii. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Denmark 1820

elatio. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. 1824

ferruginea. Or. blue. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid. 1835

Filipendula. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Daburia. 1823

flagellaris. Yellow. 6, H. Her. Cr. 1 Siberia. 1820

formosa 6. Purple. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1822

Garnieriana. Yel. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

Mayana. Yel. pk. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

Fragaria 7. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., woods.

fragarioides. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1773

fragiformis. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1800

frigida. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Alp. Delp. 1819

fruticosa. Yellow. 7, H. De. S. 4 Eng., damppl.

dahurica 8. Yellow. 8, H. De. S. 4 Dauria. 1824

tenuiflora 9. Yellow. 8, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1811

fulgens. Crimson. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

geoides. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Tauria. 1820

geranioides. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Armenia. 1820

glabra. White. 7, H. De. S. 13 Daburia. 1818

glacialis. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1819

glandulosa. Yellow. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Califom. 1830

incisa. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Califom. 1835

gracilis. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826

grandiflora. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1640

flor. pleno. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

maeuilla. Yel. red. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

Guntheri 10. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1818

hematodeschus. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1838

Hippiana. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826

hirsuta. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1820

hirta. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1725

Hopwoodiana. Varieg. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., hyb. 1820

hybrida. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Germany. 1820

ignescens. Crimson. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gard.

incisa. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 1818

inclinata. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Alp. Del. 1818

insignis. Yellow. 1, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal. 1840

intermedia. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1786

laciniosa. Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary. 1816

incarriloba. Yellow. 7, G. Her. P. 4 Mexico. 1824

Loddigesii 11. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia.

lupinoides. Whit. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Alp. Eur. 1739

Mackayana. Yel. pnk. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Eng. hyb. gar.

M'Nabiana. Red. or. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hybrid. 1845

maerantha. Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820

marginata. Pur. wt. 7, H. Her. P. 1

micrantha. White. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820

infima . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1818
missouriensis 15	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1827
mollissima . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . 1832
monspeliensis }	Yellow . 4, H. Her. P. 1	France . 1680
multifida . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1759
angustifolia . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1759
memorialis- formosa }	Ora. wt. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid . 1829
nitida . . .	Whit. red 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. 1816
nivea . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1816
macrophylla . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1827
norvegica . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Eur. 1764
obscura . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1800
ochroleuca . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. India. 1849
ontopoda . . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826
opaca . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. 1680
ornithopoda . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1836
ornithopodioides }	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	1827
patula . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary. 1813
pectinata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826
pedata . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . 1819
pennsylvanica 12	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1725
petraea . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	France . 1819
pinpineloides }	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . 1758
recta . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. 1648
reptans . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. Cr. 1	Britain, mead. 1827
flöre-pleno . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. Cr. 1	Britain, gard. 1827
variegata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. Cr. 1	Britain, gard. 1827
resplendens . .	Rose . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid, gard. 1827
richardsonii . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1826
richardsonii . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Eng., rocks. 1827
rubricata . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1790
Russelliana . .	Scarlet . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid . 1827
Salesovii . . .	White . 6, H. De. S. 2	Siberia . 1823
Sanguisorba . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1826
sericea . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1780
Sieversiana . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Nepal . 1822
speciosa . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Crete . 1821
splendidissima . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Hybrid, gard. 1827
stipularis . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1727
stolonifera . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	1831
subacutalis 14	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	S. France 1820
supina . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1696
taurica . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria . 1820
Thomasi . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . 1822
tridentata . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Scotland. 1827
umbrosa . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria . 1818
uniflora . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1	Dahuria . 1819
Valderia . . .	Sulphur 4, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont. 1825
velutina . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	France . 1819
verna . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, hills. 1827
verticillaris . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1818
villosa . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1820
virgata . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	1820
viscosa . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Dahuria . 1797

POTERIUM, *Linn.* From *potion*, a cup; *P. Sanguisorba* is used in cooling drinks. *Linn.*

21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Plants of little beauty. The shrubby species grow well in any light rich soil; and young cuttings root readily under a glass. The herbaceous kinds grow in any common soil, and are increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. hybridum*.

agrimonifolium }	Green . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Spain . 1822
hybridum 1	Green . 6, H. Her. P. 3	France . 1683
candidum . . .	Green . 3, G. Ev. S. 3	Canaries 1779
polygamum . .	Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary 1803
Sanguisorba . .	Green . 7, H. Her. P. 2	Eng., hills. 1827
spinosum . . .	Green . 7, H. Ev. S. 2	Archipel. 1595
verrucosum . .	Green . 7, H. Her. P. 2	1823

POTHOS, *Linn.* *Pothos*, the name of a species in Ceylon. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. Very singular epiphytal plants; in the West Indies and South America, they grow on trees, as the Ivy does in England. The leaves of *P.*

palmata are three feet, and the footstalks four feet long. They all succeed well in peat and loam, and may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. grandifolia*. See *Anthurium*, *Symplocarpus*, *Monstera*, and *Scindapsus*.

acabilis . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 1	W. Ind. 1760
angustata . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad. 1823
argyrea . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	W. Ind. 1789
cannabifolia . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 3	W. Ind. 1770
cordata . . .	Apetal 4, S. Epi. 3	Brazil . 1824
coriacea . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 2	S. Amer. 1796
crassinervis . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	W. Ind. 1823
crenata . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1822
decursiva . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	W. Ind. 1820
digitata . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1824
gigantea . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 3	Mexico . 1820
glauca . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad 1825
gracilis . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	Brazil . 1824
Harrisii . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1824
heterophylla . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 3	Barbado. 1790
lanceolata . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 3	E. Ind. 1819
Lasia . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . 1829
longifolia . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 3	W. Ind. 1794
macrophylla 1	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1829
microphylla . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 2	Barbado. 1790
obtusifolia . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 12	E. Ind. 1820
officinalis . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 3	S. Amer. 1803
palmata . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1820
Peeplea . . .	Apetal 10, S. Epi. 2	Cayenne 1803
pentaphylla . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1824
perthusa . . .	Apetal 6, S. Epi. 20	E. Ind. 1820
pinata . . .	Apetal 8, S. Epi. 1	Mexico . 1841
podophylla . . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1828
reflexa . . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1823
reptans . . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil . 1828
rubescens . . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 2	S. Amer. 1820
rubrinervis . .	Apetal 9, S. Epi. 3	W. Ind. 1800
sagittata . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 4	E. Ind. 1821
scandens . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	Jamaica 1793
violacea . . .	Apetal 5, S. Epi. 2	Jamaica 1793

POTIRA, or **POTIRON**. See *Cucurbita Potira*.

POT-MARIGOLD. See *Calendula officinalis*.

POUCH, a little sack or bag at the base of some petals and sepals.

POUNCE is the powdered gum resin procured from *Juniperus communis*.

POUPARTIA, *Commerson*. The tree is called Bois de Poupert, in the Island of Bourbon. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. An ornamental genus. For culture and propagation, see *Spéndias*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spéndias dulcis*; 2, *S. mangifera*.

mangifera 2 . .	White . 6, S. Ev. T. 50	E. Indies 1820
borbonica . . .	Purple . 6, S. Ev. T. 40	Bourbon 1825
dulcis 1 . . .	White . 6, S. Ev. T. 50	Java . 1793

POURRETIA, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. In honour of Abbé Pourret, a French botanist and traveller in Spain. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. An ornamental genus of plants, growing freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; they are increased by suckers, or by seeds. See *Billbergia* and *Puya*.

coriacea . . .	Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1827
coarctata . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1822
magnispatha Grn.	wh. 5, Epiphy. 2	S. Amer. 1820
pyramidata . .	Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Peru . 1822
rubricaulis . .	Blue red . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Chile . 1827

POZDA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Pozo, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Fragosa*.

coriacea . . . White . 7, F. Her. P. 1 1/2

Chili . 1827

PRÆGNANS, swollen, protuberant.

PRÆMORSE, appearing as if bitten off.

PRÁNGOS, *De Candolle*. The native name of *P. pabularia*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. All the species are easy of culture, but they thrive best on dry light land, on which the seeds should be sown in autumn.

feniculácea . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucas. 1837
pabularia . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Thibet. 1839
uloptera . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Persia. 1836

PRASINATE, of a green colour.

PRÁSIUM, *Linn.* The Greek name for Horehound. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, and of the simplest culture.

május . . White . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Spain . . 1699
minus . . White . 7, F. Ev. S. 1½ Sicily . . 1751

PRASOPHYLLUM, *R. Brown*. From *prason*, a leek, and *phyllon*, a leaf; similarity in the leaves. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are not possessed of much beauty. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, in equal quantities, suits them best; they are increased by divisions of the roots. They must be sparingly watered.

clátum . . Brown . 4, G. Ter. 2 N. Holland 1824
fimbriátum . Brown . 3, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1824
flávum . . Yellow . 8, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1825
fúscum . . Brown . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1824
gigantéum . Brn. yel. . 3, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. .
gráscle . . Brown . 3, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. .
maerótyls . . Brown . 5, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. .
ovále . . Brown . 4, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. .
patens . . 5, F. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1823
rufum . . Rufous . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1824
striátum . . Green . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Holland 1824

PRÁTIA, *Gaudichaud*. In memory of Mr. Prat Bernon, of the French navy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. Pretty plants when in flower. They grow well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and are easily increased by division at the root, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia begoniæfolia*; 2, *L. corymbosa*; 3, *L. cóncolor*.

begoniæfolia 1 . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1827
corymbosa 2 . White . 6, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1824
erecta 3 . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1819

PRECOCITY, becoming ripe before the usual time.

PRÉMNA, *Linn.* From *premon*, a stump of a tree. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Dwarf trees, growing freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and increased by seeds, or cuttings.

aspérinna . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies. 1822
esculénta . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies. 1824
integrifolia . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies. 1824
reticuláta . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 Jamaica. 1819
latifolia . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies. 1827
serratifolia . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies. 1827
spinosa . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies. 1822
tomentosa . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies. 1825

PRÉNÁNTHEs, *Linn.* From *prenes*, drooping, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mostly uninteresting plants, growing in common garden soil, and increased by divisions, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *P. hispida*. See *Atalánthus*, *Crépis*, *Leónodon*, and *Harpátýce*.

áspera . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe . 1831
deltoidea . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Iberia . 1825
purpurea . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 4 Germany. 1653
chondrilloides, *hispida*, *muráris*, *racemosa*, *rubicunda*, *tenuifolia*, *tuberosa* 1.

PREPUSA, *Mart.* From *prepousa*, comely; alluding to the beauty of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*.

Hookeriána . Whit. crim. 3, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil 1839

PRESCÓTTIA, *Lindley*. Named in compliment to John Prescott, Esq., a learned and indefatigable English botanist, resident at St. Petersburg. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Herbaceous plants, requiring precisely the same treatment as the *Ponthiævas*.

colorans . . Green . 6, S. Ter. 1 Brazil. 1834
plantaginea . Grn. wht . 6, S. Ter. 1½ Brazil. 1822
gigántia . . Green . 7, S. Ter. 1 Brazil. 1838
laucæfolia . . Green . 7, S. Ter. 1 Brazil. 1831
plantaginifolia . Green . 7, S. Ter. 1 Brazil. 1821

PRÉSILIA, *Opiz*. In honour of C. B. and I. S. Presl, of Prague; authors of "Flora Sicala," "Delicie Pragenses," and other works. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This species succeeds well in any moist soil, and is readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Mentha cervina*.

cervina 1 . Pa. pur. . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ S. Eur. . 1684

PRESTONIA, *R. Brown*. After C. Preston, M.D., a correspondent of Ray. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. These pretty species grow well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, thinly planted in a pot of sand, with a glass over them, root readily.

glabrata . . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 S. Amer. . 1823
tomentosa . White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Brazil . 1820

PRICKLE-TANG. See *Ficus serratus*.

PRICKLEY-GRASS. See *Echinóchloa*.

PRICKLY-PEAR. See *Opuntia vulgaris*.

PRICKLY-CEDAR. See *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*.

PRIESTLEYA, *De Candolle*. In honour of the great Dr. Priestley. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Elegant flowering plants, growing well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. They do not require to be watered so freely as most plants belonging to *Leguminosæ*; if they are watered too much over their leaves, it is sure to kill them; cuttings of the very young wood will strike in sand, under a glass, kept free from damp. *Synonymes*: 1, *Borbonia axillaris*; 2, *Liparia capitata*; 3, *B. ericefolia*; 4, *Liparia graminifolia*; 5, *L. hirsuta*; 6, *L. levigata*; 7, *L. myrtifolia*; 8, *L. sericea*; 9, *L. teres*; 10, *L. tomentosa*; 11, *L. umbellifera*; 12, *L. vestita*; 13, *L. villosa*.

axillaris 1 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1822
capitata 2 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
elliptica . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1825
ericefolia 3 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
graminifolia 4 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
hirsuta 5 . . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1792
levigata 6 . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
myrtifolia 7 . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1823
sericea 8 . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1794
teres 9 . . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
tomentosa 10 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
umbellifera } Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1826
11 . . . }
vestita 12 . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1800
villosa 13 . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774

PRIEST'S-TREE. See *Ficus indica*.

PRIMROSE, EVENING. See *Enothëra*.

PRIMROSE. See *Primula*.

PRÍMULA, *Linn.* From *primus*, the first; in allusion to the early flowering of the plants.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulacææ*. This is an extensive genus of small, but very pretty and desirable plants. All the species of *Primrose* succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and increase readily by seeds, or by dividing the plants, which should be done as soon as they have flowered. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. grandiflora*; 2, *P. intermedia*; 3, *P. norvegica*; 4, *P. calycina*; 5, *P. crenata*; 6, *P. nivâlis*; 7, *P. sinensis*; 8, *P. villosa*; 9, *P. rotundifolia*; 10, *P. villosa flore-albo*; 11, *P. Hornemanniana*; 12, *P. Columnæ*; 13, *P. acutis*.

Alliôni	Red	4, H. Her. P.	France	1818
altica	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Altai	1819
amena	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Caucasus	1823
auricula	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1506
calycantha	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1506
hortensis	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P.	Europe	1506
integerrima	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	15-6
lutea	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1506
lutea-plena	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Gardens	
Balbisi	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1823
brevistyla	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	France	1818
versicolor	Yel. red.	6, H. Her. P.	France	1818
capitata	Rose	9, F. Her. P.	Himalay.	1838
carinica	Purple	8, H. Her. P.	Carniola	1826
ciliata	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1700
purpurata	Drk. pur.	5, H. Her. P.	Hybrid	1833
cortusoides	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1794
davurica	Red	5, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1806
decora	Pink	4, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1810
denticulata	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1806
denticulata	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1 Britain.	
elator	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
calycantha	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
flore-plena	Brn. cri.	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
polynata	Varieg.	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
farinosa	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Britain.	
finnarchica	Purple	5, H. Her. P.	Norway	1798
gigantea	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1820
glaucescens	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1826
glutinosa	Red	6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1824
holætica	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	
alba	White	5, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1825
inulata	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees	1792
integrifolia	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	India	1845
involverata	White	3, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees	1820
latifolia	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Europe	1825
longifolia	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Levant	1790
longifolia	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1777
marginata	Pink	4, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1819
major	Pink	4, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1818
minima	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Bhotan	
mistassinica	Red	6, H. Her. P.	India	1845
molli	Rose	4, H. Her. P.	Dahuria	1790
Munroi	White	3, H. Her. P.	Siberia	
nivalis	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Naples	1816
nivalis	White	4, H. Her. P.	Altai	1823
Palinuri	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Spain	
Palkii	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Piedmt.	1826
Perriniana	Yellow	9, H. Her. P.	China	1820
piedmontana	Pink	5, H. Her. P.	Gardens	1833
prænitens	Pink	5, H. Her. P.	Gardens	1833
ambriata	White	6, G. Her. P.	Gardens	1833
ambriata	Rose	6, G. Her. P.	China	
flore-albo	White	5, H. Her. P.	China	
plena-alba	White	3, G. B.	China	
plena-rosea	Rose	3, G. B.	China	
pubescens	Red	4, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1800
pusilla	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1822
scotica	Red	6, H. Her. P.	Scotland	
sibirica	Red	5, H. Her. P.	Siberia	1818
integerrima	Rose li.	4, H. Her. P.	Altai	1833
sikkimensis	Yellow	3, H. Her. P.	Sikkim	1830
Sinusi	White	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1768
stricta	10. Pink	4, H. Her. P.	Denmark.	1822
Stuartii	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Himalay.	1847
suaveolens	Yellow	4, H. Her. P.	Italy.	1824
truncata	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	

venusta	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Hungary	1833
viridis	Yellow	5, H. Her. P.	Brit., fields.	
rubra	Red	5, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
verticillata	Yellow	3, G. Her. P.	Egypt	1826
villosa	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Switzerl.	1768
viscosa	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Piedmt.	1792
vilgaris	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	Brit., fields.	
alba	White	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-alba	White	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-atropurpurea	Purple	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-carnea	Flesh	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-cuprea	Copper	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-rubra	Red	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-sulphurea	Pa. yel.	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	
plena-violetacea	Violet	4, H. Her. P.	Brit., gard.	

PRIMULACEÆ, or PRIMWORTS. A group of annual and perennial herbaceous plants, of which the primrose, cowslip, and *Lysimachia* may be taken as examples of the character of the order.

PRINCEPS, chief, principal.

PRINCES'-FEATHER. See *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*.

PRINOS, Linn. *Prinos* is the Greek name of the Holly, which the present genus much resembles. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliacææ*. Ornamental plants. The stove species will grow in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The hardy kinds are well adapted for shrubberies; they will grow in any soil, but thrive best in peat, and are easily increased by layers, or by seeds, which do not vegetate till the second year. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ilex prinoides*; 2, *I. canadensis*.

ambiguus	White	7, H. De. S.	Carolina	1812
atomarius	White	7, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1822
coriaceus	White	6, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1800
deafidus	White	6, H. De. S.	Virginia	1736
obtus	White	7, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1736
glaber	White	7, H. De. S.	Canada	1759
lævigatus	White	6, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1812
lanceolatus	White	7, H. De. S.	Carolina	1811
lucidus	White	6, H. Ev. S.	N. Amer.	1778
montanus	White	6, S. Ev. S.	W. Indies	1820
prunifolius	White	6, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1810
verticillatus	White	7, H. De. S.	N. Amer.	1736

PRINTZIA, De Candolle. See *Lcyssera polifolia*.

PRINUS. See *Quercus Prinus*.

PRIONITIS. See *Baridria Prionitis*.

PRISMATIC, formed like a prism.

PRISMATOCARPUS, L'Héritier. From *prisma*, a prism, and *karpus*, a fruit; long prismatic form of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulacææ*. These plants grow well in sand, loam, and peat; and cuttings of the young wood, planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root freely: they are also easily increased by seeds. The species are showy when in flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *Trachelium diffusum*; 2, *Campanula frutescens*; 3, *C. interræpta*; 4, *C. Prismatocarpus*. See *Specularia*.

diffusus	Blue	8, G. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1787
frutescens	Blue	8, H. Ev. S.	1 C. G. H.	1787
interræptus	Blue	6, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.	1818
nitidus	White	6, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1787

PRIVA, Adanson. Derivation unknown. *Linn.*

14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A genus composed of small verbenal-looking plants, with insignificant flowers; loam and peat suits them well, and cuttings root readily under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. echinata*; 2, *P. hispida*, *Verbena mexicana*. See *Streptium*.

lappulæa 1 . Blue . 7, S. Her. P. 1½ W. Ind. 1817
mexicana 2 . Violet . 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico. 1726

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*.

PROCESSES, protrusions either natural or monstrous.

PROCKIA, *Linn.* A name of unknown meaning. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bixaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs, thriving in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat; cuttings root freely if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ludia heterophylla*.

crucis . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies . 1822
serrata . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Montserrat. 1823
thaeiformis 1 Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Bourbon . 1820

PROCRIS, *Commerson*. Procris was the wife of Cephalus. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. Herbaceous plants, of no interest, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions—*integrifolia*, *punctata*.

PROPHYYS. See *Eurycles*.

PROLIFEROUS, when a plant produces young plants about its root in abundance, or when the inflorescence bears shoots instead of flowers, contrary to the usual course of things.

PROMENEA, *Lindley*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, see *Maxillaria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maxillaria citrina*; 2, *M. graminea*; 3, *M. lentiginosa*; 4, *M. Rollissonii*; 5, *M. stapelioides*; 6, *M. xanthina*.

citrina 1 . . Yellow . . 5, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1838
graminea 2 . . Yel. red . . 1, S. Epi. ½ Guiana . . 1834
lentiginosa 3 Grn. pur. . 7, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1843
Rollissonii 4 . . Pale yel. . 8, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1843
stapelioides 5 Grn. yel. . 6, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1843
nigra . . Grn. blk. . 6, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1835
rubra . . Grn. red . 6, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1839
xanthina 6 . . Yellow . . 8, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1843

PRONAYA, *Hugel*. In honour of M. Pronay, a French naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceæ*. This species will be found to succeed in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spiranthera Frascri*, *Billardiera rosmarinifolia*.

elegans 1 . . blue lil. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . 1837

PRONUS, having the face downwards.

PROPENDENT, hanging forwards and downwards.

PROSELIA. See *Chaetanthera*.

PROSERPINACA, *Linn.* From *proserpo*, to creep; nature of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. These plants should be grown in large pans of water, with a little mould for the roots to run in; or they may be grown in ponds. They require shelter in winter.

palustris . . White . 7, H. Aq. A. ½ Canada . 1818
pectinata . . White . 7, H. Aq. A. ½ N. Amer. 1821

PROSOPIS, *Linn.* From *prosopis*, a mask; but why applied is unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Fine stove trees. For culture and propagation, see *inga*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acacia cumanensis*; 2, *A. edulis*;

3, *A. falcata*, *Mimosa piliflora*; 4, *Adenanthera aculeata*.

cumanensis 1 Wh. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Cumana . 1822
domingensis Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 St. Domin. 1813
dulcis 2 . . Wh. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 40 N. Spain. 1818
horrida . . White . . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 N. Amer. 1826
siliquastrum White . . 6, S. Ev. S. 20 Chili . 1827
juliflora 3 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica. 1800
spicigera . . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 30 Coroman. 1812
adenanthera 4 } Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Coroman. 1820

PROSTANTHERA, *Labillardiere*. From *prostheke*, appendage, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Pretty greenhouse plants, requiring a sandy peat soil, and the pots carefully drained, as the plants are apt to damp off; they may be increased by cuttings of the young shoots, in sand, under a glass.

coerulea . . Blue . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1824
denticulata . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1824
incisa . . . Pur. li. . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1824
lasianthos . Pur. li. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1803
linearis . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1824
marifolia . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1827
prunelloides Purple . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1826
retusa . . . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. . 1840
rhombæa . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1823
rotundifolia Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 V. D. L. . 1824
saxicola . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia. 1824
violæa . . . Violet . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1820

PROSTHEMIUM, *Kunze*. Derived from *prosthemæ*, an addition. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. A very minute black fungus, found in autumn on the trunks of trees—*betulinum*.

PROTEA, *Linn.* From Proteus, a self-transforming sea-god; in allusion to the diversity of appearance of the species. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This is an extensive genus of magnificent evergreen shrubs, generally considered difficult of culture; but this supposed difficulty may be removed by attending strictly to the watering of the plants. The soil best suited for them is light turfy loam, mixed with about a third part fine sand; the pots must be well drained, and it is advisable to mix some small pieces of broken free-stone with the soil, in potting, to prevent them from retaining too much moisture; the roots are also fond of running among the free-stone or broken potsherds. Care must also be taken not to let them droop for want of water, as the young roots are of a fleshy substance, and are as liable to suffer from too much drought as they are from too much water, whence the necessity of the waterings being regular and moderate. Ripened cuttings will root when taken off at a joint, planted thinly in sand, and placed under a glass, but not in heat; the glass should occasionally be removed to allow them to dry, as they are liable to damp off. Water them, but not over the leaves, whenever they want it, and let them get a little dry before the glass is placed over them again. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. longifolia*; 2, *P. speciosa*. See *Isopogon*, *Leucadendron*, *Leucospermum*, *Mimætes*, *Nivèdia*, *Petrôphila*, and *Serruria*.

acaulis . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1802
acerôsa . . . Black . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1803
acuminata . Purple . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1809

amplexicaulis	Purple	2, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1802
angustata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1820
canaliculata	Pink	7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1800
coccinea	Scarlet	6, G. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H.	1824
compacta	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1810
cordata	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.	1790
cynaroides	Purple	8, G. Ev. T.	2	C. G. H.	1774
elongata	Purple	7, G. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H.	1820
formosa	Red	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1789
glaucocephala	Green	4, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.	1816
grandiflora	White	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1787
marginata	White	6, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1795
hirsuta	Pale	6, G. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H.	1819
humilis	Brown	7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1802
incempta	White	4, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1822
lævis 1	Green	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
latifolia	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
coccinea	Scarlet	8, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
viridiflora	Green	8, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
lepidocarpum	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
ligulata	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.	1798
longiflora	Pale	2, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1795
longifolia	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1798
lorea	White	5, G. Ev. S.	10	C. G. H.	1824
macrophylla	White	5, G. Ev. S.	10	C. G. H.	1824
magnifica	White	4, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1789
melaleuca	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1786
melifera	Pa. yel.	9, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1774
alba	White	9, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1795
ruconifolia	White	9, G. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H.	1803
nana	Pink	5, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1787
nerifolia	White	8, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1806
obtus 2	Red	8, G. Ev. T.	12	C. G. H.	1786
pallens	Pale	6, G. Ev. S.	4	C. G. H.	1819
patens	Wht. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1789
pendula	Wht. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1806
pendula	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1795
ciliata	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1795
glabra	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1795
speciosa	Red	6, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1795
repens		7, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1800
revoluta	Purple	5, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1824
scabra	Brown	6, G. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H.	1809
Scolopendrium		5, G. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H.	1802
Scolymus	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	3	C. G. H.	1780
speciosa	Purple	4, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1786
ténax	Yellow	4, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1801
tenuifolia	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H.	1795
turbiniiflora	Pink	4, G. Ev. S.	½	C. G. H.	1803
umbellata	Wht. blk.	5, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1798
villifera	Purple	8, G. Ev. S.	6	C. G. H.	1800

PROTEACEÆ, or PROTEADS. Handsome evergreen shrubs, deserving extensive cultivation. Some of the species of *Protea* and *Leucadendron* have their leaves clothed with a silky pubescence, which renders them particularly ornamental. They all require care in cultivation, or the fine foliage will perish.

PROTOCOCCUS, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*. This species is found on rocks during summer—*nivalis*.

PROTONEMA, Agardh. From *protos*, first, and *nema*, a filament; in allusion to the simplicity of structure. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveæ*. Singular species of *Algae*, found in caverns, on the earth, hotbeds, &c.—*cryptarum, fragrans, muscicola, Orthotrichi, repens, umbrinum, velutinum*.

PRUINOSA, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

PRUNASTER. See *Evernina Prunastri*.

PRUNELLA, Linn. Altered from *Brunella*, derived from the German *die Braune*, a disorder in the jaws and throat, which this plant was supposed to cure. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Lamiææ*. The species of this genus grow freely in a light rich soil, and are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, or the front of flower-borders; they are readily increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. australis*; 2, *P. pennsylvanica*; 3, *P. hirta*; 4, *P. alba*, *P. laciniata*; 5, *P. incisa*; *P. longifolia*.

australis	Blue	6, H. Her. P.	N. Holl.	1820
Browniana 1	Blue	8, H. A.	N. S. W.	1826
grandiflora	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	Austria	1596
hyssopifolia	Lt. blue	8, H. Her. P.	France	1731
Marryatæ	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	1800
ovata	Purple	7, H. A.	America	1822
vulgaris	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Brit., mead.	1822
elongata 2	Violet	7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer.	1801
flore-pleno	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	Brit., gardens	
hispida 3	Pa. pur.	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	1812
laciniata 4	White	7, H. Her. P.	Europe	1800
pinnatifida 5	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	S. Eur.	1800
rubra	Red	7, H. Her. P.	Brit., gardens	
Webbiana	Lilac	8, H. Her. P.		

PRUNES are the dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

PRUNUS, Linn. From *prune*, its Greek name. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Drupacææ*. All the kinds of *Prun* grow well in any common soil, and are increased by seeds or suckers, or by grafting or budding to perpetuate the particular kinds. See *Amigdalus, Armeniaca*, and *Cerasus*.

candicans	White	4, H. De. S.	15	1820
Coccinifolia	White	4, H. De. S.	20	Calabria . 1824
divaricata	White	4, H. De. S.	10	Caucasus . 1820
domestica	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Eng., woods.
armenioides	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Eng., gardens.
flore-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Eng., gardens.
fol. vario-gatis	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Eng., gardens.
myrobalana	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Eng., gardens.
turonensis	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Turin .
insittia	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Brit., woods.
flore-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Gardens.
fr. luteo-albo	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Gardens.
fructu nigro	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Gardens.
fructu rubro	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Gardens.
maritima	White	4, H. De. T.	6	N. Amer. 1800
pubescens	White	4, H. De. T.	6	1818
spinosa	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Brit., hedges.
flore-pleno	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Tarascon.
fol. vario-gatis	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Brit., gardens.
macrocarpa	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Brit., gardens.
microcarpa	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Brit., gardens.
ovata	White	4, H. De. T.	10	Brit., gardens.
triloba	White	4, H. De. T.		

PRURIENT, causing an itching sensation.

PRUSSIC ACID is found in large quantities in the peach.

PSACALUM, Cass. See *Cacalia Pellata*.

PSAMMA, Romer and Schultes. From *psammos*, sand; its place of growth. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. A grass with a strong perennial creeping root; on some parts of the coast it is planted to keep the sand from being removed by the wind and tides; it is also used for mats and thatch. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arundo arenaria*.

arenaria 1 . Apetal . 6, H. Grass 2 Brit., sea coast.

PSAMMITIS. See *Silene Psammitis*.

PSEUD-ACACIA. See *Robinia Pseud-Acacia*.

PSEUD-ACMELLA. See *Spilanthus Pseud-Acmella*.

PSEUD-ARMERIA. See *Dianthus Pseud-Armeria*.

PSEUD-ATOCION. See *Silene Pseud-Atocion*.

PSEUDO-CÉRASUS. See *Cérusus Pseudo-Cérusus*.
PSEUDO-CHAMÉPITYS. See *Teucrium Pseudo-Chamépitys*.

PSEUDO-CRACCA. See *Vicia Pseudo-Cracca*.
PSEUDO-CYPÉRUS. See *Cárca Pseudo-Cypérus*.
PSEUDO-CYTISUS. See *Vélla Pseudo-Cytisus*.
PSEUDO-DICTÁMNUS. See *Marrubium Pseudo-Dictámnus*.

PSEUD-ERUCÁSTRUM. See *Brássica Pseud-Erucástrum*.

PSEUDO-HYSSÓPUS. See *Teucrium Pseudo-Hyssópus*.

PSEUDO-NARCÍSSUS. See *Narcíssus Pseudo-Narcíssus*.

PSEUD-OLBIA. See *Lavatléra Pseud-Ólbia*.

PSEUDO-PILOSÉLLA. See *Hierácium Pseudo-Pilosélla*.

PSEUDO-PLÁTANUS. See *Ácer Pseudo-Plátanus*.

PSEUDO-PNEUMONÁNTHE. See *Gentiána Pseudo-Pneumonánthe*.

PSEUDO-SCORODÓNIA. See *Teucrium Pseudo-Scorodónia*.

PSEUDO-SÜBER. See *Quercus Pseudo-Süber*.

PSEUDOSÓPHORA. De Candolle. See *Astrágalus*.

PSIADIA, Jacquin. From *psias*, a dew-drop; in allusion to the glutinous exudation on the leaves. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A species of little beauty, growing in any light rich soil; cuttings will root freely under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Conjiza glutinosa*.
glutinosa 1. Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mauritius 1796

PSIDIUM, *Linn.* Derived from *psidion*, the Greek name of Pomegranate. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtáceæ*. The species of *Guava* grow well in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass; they will also root from layers. Some of the species fruit well in our stoves, but are not considered of much value. *P. Cattleyanum* has a fruit of a fine claret colour, and bears some resemblance in consistence and flavour to the strawberry. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. grandiflorum*; 2, *P. chinense*; 3, *P. guianense*; 4, *P. sapidissimum*. See *Nélitris*.

aromaticum .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1779
grandiflorum 1	White	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1800
aráca .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6 Brazil	. 1820
chinense .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6 China	. 1823
Cattleyanum 2	White	. 5, S. Ev. T.	12 S. Amer.	. 1818
cordatum .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Guadal.	. 1811
flaviváste 3	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	8 Cayenne	. 1822
frágans .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	8 Guiana	. 1823
guineense .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1822
indicum .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Indies	. 1824
latifolium .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	4 S. Amer.	. 1800
montanum .	White	. 6, S. Ev. T.	3 Jamaica	. 1799
myrtifolium .	White	. 4, S. Ev. S.	6	. 1820
oligospermum .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	10	. 1817
nigrum .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6 China	.
polycarpon .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	3 Trinidad	. 1810
pomiferum .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	10 W. Indies	. 1692
sapidissimum 4	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	10 W. Indies	. 1824
pyriferum .	White	. 6, S. Ev. S.	10 W. Indies	. 1656
pámulum .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Indies	. 1824
rubrum .	White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	5 China	. 1820

PSILONEMA, Meyer. From *psilos*, naked, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassi-*

cacææ. For culture, &c., see *Algssum*. *Synonyme*: *Algssum dasycaëpum*.

dasycaëpum . Yellow . 6, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1827

PSILONIA, Fries. From *psilos*, a spot. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytáceæ*. A reddish-coloured species, found in masses on the surface of felled oaks—*gilva*.

PSILOTUM, Swartz. From *psilos*, naked; destitute of leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiáceæ*. A small bushy plant, of little beauty. It is of the simplest culture, but not worth growing except as an object of curiosity. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bernhardia dichotoma*.
triquetrum 1. Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1793

PSILURUS. See *Monérma*.

PSOPHOCÁRPUS, Necker. From *psophos*, a sound, and *karpos*, a fruit; the seeds, when ripe, make a rattling noise in the pods if shaken. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabáceæ*. In the Mauritius they use the seed of this plant in the same way as we do peas. For culture, &c., see *Lablavia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dolichos tetragonolobus*.

tetragonolobus 1 Blue . 10, S. Tw. A. 4 Maurit. 1816

PSORALEA, *Linn.* From *psoraleos*, scurfy; in allusion to the appearance of the calyx, and most parts of the plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabáceæ*. All the species are rather handsome when in flower. The stove and greenhouse kinds are best cultivated in loam and peat, and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. The frame and hardy sorts do best in peat and sand, or any light sandy soil, and are increased by cuttings or seeds. The biennial species must be raised on a hotbed frame, and when potted off, kept with the greenhouse plants. The seeds of *P. corylifolia* are used by native doctors in India, and considered stomachic and deobstruent. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. linearis*; 2, *P. americana*; 3, *P. pedunculata*; 4, *P. intermedia*. See *Cyanopsis*, *Dalea* and *Orobus*.

acalis .	Yellow	. 7, F. Her. P.	1	. 1833
aculeata .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	. 1774
aphylla .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1790
arborea .	Bluish	. 5, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	. 1814
arenaria .	Purple	. 7, F. Her. P.	1 Missouri	. 1823
argentea .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1816
axillaris 1	Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1820
bituminosa .	Pa. blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	4 S. Eur.	. 1670
brachiata .	Wt. blue	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1 Rky. Mts.	. 1828
bracteata .	Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	. 1731
canescens .	Blue	. 7, F. Her. P.	2 Carolina	. 1821
capitata .	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1793
cinerea .	Purple	. 7, H. A.	1 N. Holl.	.
corylifolia .	Violet	. 6, G. B.	2 India	. 1739
cuspidata .	Purple	. 6, F. Tu. P.	1 Louisiana	. 1811
decumbens .	Wt. blue	. 4, G. Ev. Tr.	1 C. G. H.	. 1774
dentata 2	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1 Madeira	. 1640
divaricata .	Purple	. 8, S. Ev. S.	3 S. Amer.	. 1820
esculenta .	Blue	. 6, F. Tu. P.	1 Missouri	. 1811
glandulosa .	Pa. blue	. 7, G. Her. P.	4 Peru	. 1770
hirta .	Wt. blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	. 1713
incana .	Blue	. 7, F. Tu. P.	2 Missouri	. 1824
involuta .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	. 1818
lathyrifolia .	Blue	. 7, G. Ev. S.	3	. 1816
Lupinella .	Purple	. 6, H. Her. P.	2 Carolina	. 1812
macrostachya .	Purple	. 7, H. Her. P.	3 California	. 1833
meilotoides .	Violet	. 8, F. Her. P.	3 Carolina	. 1814
multicaulis .	Wt. blue	. 9, G. Her. P.	3 C. G. H.	. 1793
odoratissima .	Pa. blue	. 6, G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	. 1725
Onobrychis .	Purple	. 8, F. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	. 1818



orbicularis	. Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2	California 1835
palestinæ	. Violet . 6, G. Her. P. 2	Levant . 1771
pinnata	. Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H. . 1690
pubescens	. Pa. blue 8, G. Ev. S. 2	Lima . 1825
repens	. Blue . 7, G. Ev. Cr. 1	C. G. H. . 1774
sericea 3	. Violet . 9, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1815
spicata	. Blue . 4, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1774
Stachydis	. Brown . 4, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1793
striata	. Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1816
tenuifolia	. Wt. blue 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1793
tomentosa	. Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1820
verrucosa	. Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1774
intermedia 4	. Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1820

PSYCHINE, *Desfontaines*. From *psyche*, a butterfly; the pods are furnished with wings like a butterfly. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. A worthless annual, merely requiring to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Thlâspi Psychine*—*stylosa* 1.

PSYCHOTRIA, *Linn.* Said to be from *psyche*, life; in allusion to the powerful medical qualities of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonæ*. Most of the species are handsome in foliage, but the flowers of all are rather insignificant. They are of the easiest cultivation, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings strike root readily in sand, under a glass. Several species are used as substitutes for *Ipecacuanha*. See *Geophila*, *Nonatelia*, and *Palcouiria*.

asiatica	. White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies 1806
brachiata	. Wt. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	W. Indies 1793
citrifolia	. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies 1793
coriacea	. White . 7, S. Ev. S. 5	S. Amer. . 1810
cumanensis	. Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 10	Trinidad . 1824
daphnoides	. White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Mortn. B. 1830
elliptica	. Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 3	Brazils . 1821
glabrata	. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . 1810
hirsuta	. White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . 1826
laurifolia	. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 5	Jamaica . 1818
lineata	. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 4	Caracas . 1824
marginata	. White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Jamaica . 1819
megalo-	} White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Indies 1824
sperma		
myrtifolia	. White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica . 1826
parastica	. White . 6, Parasite. 4	W. Indies 1802
pedunculata	. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 8	Jamaica . 1818
pubescens	. Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Jamaica . 1812
rigida	. Wt. yel. 9, S. Ev. S. 3	Trinidad . 1820
undata	. White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3	Bahamas . 1823

PSYLLIUM. See *Plantago Psyllium*.

PTARMICA, *De Candolle*. See *Achillea Ptarmica*.

PTOLEA, *Linn.* From *ptelea*, the Greek name of the elm, derived from *ptao*, to fly; alluding to the winged fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. A hardy North American plant, with laburnum-like leaves; it will thrive in any common border soil, and increases readily by layers. See *Ptelidium*.

trifoliata . Green . 6, H. De. S. 10 N. Amer. . 1704

PTELIDIUM. So named by *Thouars*, from its similarity to *Ptelea*. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. An ornamental shrub, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ptelea ovata*, *Seringia ovata*.

ovatum 1 . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Madagascar . 1813

PTERYX, *Linn.* From *pteryx*, a wing; in allusion to the appearance of the leaves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An orna-

mental genus of *Fernis*. The stove and greenhouse kinds are best cultivated in a mixture of sandy loam and peat. The hardy kinds grow best among rock-work, or in a shady border; a light sandy soil suits them, and they are all readily increased by divisions, or seeds. *P. aquilina* is the well-known brake of this country, which has been sometimes used as an anthelmintic. *P. esculenta* is occasionally used as an article of food in different countries. *Synonyms*: 1, *P. semiserrata*, *serriaria*, *pentaphylla*, *heterophylla*, *nervosa*, *vilata*, *digitata*, *multiaurita*, *triphylla*, *stenophylla*, *albo-lineata*; 2, *P. elegans*; 3, *Adiantum hexagonum*, *Ruta-muraria major*; 4, *P. argyrea*, *tricolor*. See *Allosorus*, *Cheilanthes*, *Lonchites*, *Nothochlæna*, and *Tenitis*.

aculeata	Brown	8, S. Ev. T. 6	W. Ind. . 1793
allosorus	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 1	
ample	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 6	
aquilina	Brown	7, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., hea. &c.
argentea	Brown	7, H. Her. P. 4	Siberia . 1816
arguta	Brown	8, G. Her. P. 1	Madeira . 1778
aspericulis	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 4	E. Ind. .
atropurpurea	Brown	8, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1770
calomelanos	Brown	9, S. Her. P. 4	C. G. H. . 1830
caudata	Brown	10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1777
Cervantesii	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1824
chinensis	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 2	China . 1824
collina	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 4	Brazil .
cordata	Brown	6, S. Her. P. 3	Mexico . 1820
critica 1	Brown	7, G. Her. P. 1	Candia . 1820
crenulata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 2	
denticulata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil . 1824
discolor 2	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 3	Brazil . 1825
edulis	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 3	N. Zeal. . 1837
elegans	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 3	E. Ind. . 1824
esculenta	Brown	8, G. Her. P. 3	N. S. W. . 1815
falcata	Brown	6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. . 1820
felsiosa	Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica . 1822	
flexuosa	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	
grandifolia	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1793
hastata	Brown	8, G. Her. P. 2	C. G. H. . 1823
heterophylla 3	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 3	Jamaica . 1820
imperialis	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Ind. .
intramarginalis	Brown	9, F. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1828
Kingiana	Brn. yl. 6, G. Her. P. 1	Norfolk. I. 1891	
lata	Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil . 1841	
lactea	Brown	11, S. Her. P. 1	
lanuginosa	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 3	Bourbon . 1819
latizona	Brown	6, G. Her. P. 14	Mortn. B. 1831
leptophylla	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil . 1824
longifolia	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1770
memoralis	Brown	6, S. Her. P. 14	Bourbon . 1823
variegata	Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	Bourbon .
palmata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	Caracas . 1821
pedata	Brown	7, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia . 1820
peruviana	Brown	10, S. Her. P. 4	Peru . 1830
Plumieri	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 2	S. Amer. 1818
quadriaurita 4	} Brown	6, G. Her. P. 1	Java . 1859
rotundifolia			
sagittata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 14	N. Zeal. . 1824
sagittifolia	Brown	6, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. . 1826
semipinnata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 3	Brazil . 1825
serulata	Brown	7, S. Her. P. 1	
spinulosa	Brown	8, S. Her. P. 1	India . 1770
subverticillata	} Brown	9, S. Her. P. 1	1834
sulcata			
ternifolia	Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1	Jamaica . 1841	
trémula	Brown	6, S. Her. P. 1	
umbrosa	Brown	7, G. Her. P. 3	N. Holl. . 1820
vespertilionis	Brown	7, G. Her. P. 3	N. Holl. . 1823

PTEROCARPUS, *Linn.* From *pteron*, a wing, and *karpus*, a fruit; the pods are girded with a broad wing. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*.

Mostly fine ornamental trees, attaining the height of from forty to sixty feet, and growing best in a loamy soil. Cuttings of the young wood not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of the tree is dark red with black veins, capable of a good polish, and so heavy as to sink in water. *P. santalinus* yields the official Red Sanders-wood. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. glabra*, Brjā *Ēbenus*.

dalbergioides Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. 1817
drāco . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 W. Ind. 1820
flāvus . . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 China 1826
indicus . . . White . 5, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. 1818
linifolius 1 . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 12 E. Ind.
maritimum . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Ind. 1811
Rohrif. . . . White . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana 1816
santalinol-
des } Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 50 S. Leone 1793
santalinus . Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 50 E. Ind. 1800
scandens . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. Cl. 12 Caraccas 1817

PTEROCARYA, Nutt. See *Juglans pterocarya*, *Drepanocarpus*, *Ecastaphyllum*, and *Louche-carpus*.

PTEROCARLON, De Candolle. See *Conyza*.

PTEROCÉPHALUS, Vaillant. From *pteron*, a wing, and *cephale*, a head; in allusion to the receptacle of the flowers being villous. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. *P. dumetorum* will grow well in sandy loam, and increase freely from cuttings, or seeds. The annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border where they are intended to flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scabiosa dumetorum*; 2, *P. brachidactyla*; 3, *Cephalaria papposa*, *P. Vaillantii*; 4, *P. diandrus*; 5, *C. plumosa*. See *Cephalaria* and *Scabiosa*.

dumetorum 1 White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Teneriffe. 1820
palastinus 2 . White . 7, H. A. 1 Cyprus . 1771
papposa 3 . White . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1597
diandrus 4 . Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1823
plumosa 5 . Blue . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1819

PTEROCYLADUS. See *Baccharis*.

PTERODISCUS, Hooker. From *pteron*, a wing, and *discus*, a disk. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. For cultivation, see *Calceolaria*.

speciosus . Lil. pur. . 5, G. Her. P. 2 Africa . 1844

PTEROGONIUM, Swartz. From *pteron*, a wing, and *gonos*, a shoot; referring to the pinnated stems. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. These plants are found on trees and sub-alpine rocks. *Synonymie*: 1, *P. caespitosum*—filiforme 1, gracile, Smithii. See *Léskeæ*.

PTERONEURON, De Candolle. From *pteron*, a wing, and *neuron*, a nerve; because of the winged placentae. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Rock plants, requiring a light soil, and increased by seeds, which may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cardamine carnosa*; 2, *C. græcum*.

carnosum 1 . Pale . 6, H. Her. P. ¼ Hungary. 1824
græcum 2 . . White. 6, H. A. ¼ S. Eur. . 1710

PTERONIA, Linn. From *pteron*, a wing; the feathery scales of the receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of interesting plants, growing well in loam and peat,

and readily increased by cuttings. See *Stachylinæ*.

camphorata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
echinata . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818
fasciculata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1818
flexicaulis . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1812
glomerata . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1817
oppositifolia . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
pallescens . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
scariosa . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1815
stricta . . . Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774

PTEROPSIS, Desv. From *pterus*, a fern, and *opsis*, resemblance; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonymie*: 1, *Tænitis furcata*.

furcata 1 . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. ¼ Trinidad . 1824

PTEROSPÉRMUM, Schreber. From *pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed; the seeds are winged. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Large-leaved trees. They thrive in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings not deprived of their leaves will root in sand, under a glass, in a moderate heat.

acerifolium . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies . 1790
canescens . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies . 1823
lancofolium White . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies . 1820
plataniifolium White . 8, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies . 1820
semisagittatum } White . 8, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies . 1820
suberifolium White . 9, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies . 1783

PTEROSTÉGIA, Fischer and Meyer. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stegos*, covering; involucre winged. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygalaceæ*. This species may be grown in any common soil.

drymarioides . Green . 6, H. A. ¼ California 1836

PTEROSTIGMA, Benth. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stigma*, in reference to its being generally girded by a wing. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A plant of no particular merit. It succeeds in the stove or warm greenhouse, and is easily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gerardia glutinosa*, *digitalis chinensis*.

grandiflora 1 . Pur. blue 6, G. Her. P. ¼ China . 1845

PTEROSTYLIS, R. Brown. From *pteron*, a wing, and *stylos*, a style; in allusion to the column being winged at the top. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Prasophyllum*.

acuminata . Pa. yel. . 5, G. Ter. ¼ N. Hol. . 1826
Banksii . . Yel. whit. 12, G. Ter. ¼ N. Zeal. . 1827
barbata . . Yellow . 3, G. Ter. 1 Swan R.
coccinea . . Pa. yel. . 5, G. Ter. ¼ N. Hol. . 1824
cueullata . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ter. V. D. L. 1823
corta . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ter. N. Hol. . 1822
gibbosa . . . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. 1824
grandiflora . Pa. yel. . 6, G. Ter. 3 N. Hol. 1824
longifolia . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. 1823
nitans . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. 1823
obtus . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. 1810
ophioglossa . Pa. yel. . 5, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. 1826
reflexa . . . Pa. yel. . 7, G. Ter. ¼ N. Hol. 1826
pyramidalis . Yellow . 4, G. Ter. Swan R.
scabra . . . Yellow . 4, G. Ter. Swan R.
vittata . . . Striped . 4, G. Ter. ¼ Swan R.

PTEROTHÈCA, De Candolle. From *pteron*, a wing, and *theca*, a spore-case. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Sow the seeds in any common garden soil.

nemausensis . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1794
 H H 2

PTERYGODIUM, Swartz. The name is probably derived from *pterygodes*, wing-like; because of the appearance of the sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of tuberous-rooted plants, requiring the same treatment as *Corygium*.

alatum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1821
volucre . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1797

PTILOCNEMA, D. Don. See *Pholidota*.

PTILOSTEPHIUM, Kunth. From *ptilon*, a feather, and *stephos*, a crown; from the feathery-like pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The seed of these plants should be sown on a gentle hotbed, and the young plants transplanted into the open border.

coronopifolium Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Mexico . 1823
trifidum . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Mexico . 1823

PTILOTA, Agardh. From *ptilotos*, pinnated; the form of the frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramidaceæ*. This species and its variety are found in the ocean—*plumosa*, *p. tenuisima*.

PTILOTRICHUM. Synonymes: 1, *Algyssum canescens*; 2, *A. elongatum*.

canescens 1 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. 3 Siberia . 1828
elongatum 2 . . . White . . . 4, H. De. S. 1 Altaia . 1836

PTYCHOTIS, Koch. From *ptyche*, a plait, and *ous*, an ear; the petals have a plait emitting a segment resembling a little ear. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Annuals not worth cultivating. Synonymes: 1, *Seseli ammoides*; 2, *Trachyspermum copticum*; 3, *S. corsicum*; 4, *S. sacifragum*, *Cærum Buniis*, *Mæum heterophyllum*; 5, *S. verticillatum*, *pusillum*—*P. ammoides* 1, *coptica* 2, *corsica* 3, *heterophylla* 4, *verticillata* 5.

PUBERULA, rather downy.

PUBESCENT, downy, hoary, covered with short soft hairs.

PUCINIA, Persoon. In honour of T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. The species of this genus have all the appearance of blackish or brown smut; and are found, as most of the specific names imply, upon the leaves of various plants—*Adoxæ*, *Egopodii*, *Anemones*, *Asparagi*, *Aviculariæ*, *Betoniceæ*, *Bæci*, *Calthæ*, *Campânulæ*, *caricina*, *Centauriæ*, *Chrysosplenii*, *Circeæ*, *clandestina*, *Epilobii*, *Galidum*, *Glechomatis*, *globosa*, *glomerata*, *Graminis*, *Heraclei*, *Lychnidearum*, *Menthæ*, *Polygoni*, *Primulæ*, *Prunorum*, *pulverulenta*, *Saniculæ*, *Scorodoniæ*, *Syngenesiarum*, *tumida*, *Ulmariæ*, *Umbelliferarum*, *Valantiæ*, *variabilis*, *Veronicarum*, *Vincæ*, *Violæ*.

PUCOON. See *Sanguinaria*.

PUCHA-PAT, or **PACHOULI**. See *Plectranthus*.

PUDICA, modest, humble.

PUERARIA, De Candolle. In honour of M. M. N. Puerari, a professor at Copenhagen. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Clitidioria*. Synonyme: 1, *Hedysarum tuberosum*.

tuberosa 1 Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 E. Ind. . 1806
Wallichii Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Nepal . 1826

PUFF-BALL. See *Lycoperdon*.

PULEGIUM. See *Mentha Pulegium*.

PULICARIA, De Candolle. See *Insula*.

PULMONARIA, Linn. So named from its supposed medical properties in diseases of the lungs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Very pretty flowering plants, well adapted for ornamenting the front of shrubberies. They thrive in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions. Synonymes: 1, *P. oblongata*. See *Mertensia*.

angustifolia . . . Violet . . . 4, H. Her. P. 3 Brit. woods.
oblongata 1 . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Germany 1818
azürea . . . Blue . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Poland . 1823
grandiflora . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 France . 1819
mollis . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1805
officinalis . . . Pink . . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., woods.
alba . . . White . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., gard.
pubescens . . . Purp. . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . 1821
saccharata . . . Pink . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1817
tuberosa . . . Pink . . . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary 1824

PULQUE, a liquor made from the sap of several species of *Agave*.

PULSATILLA. See *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

PULSE. See *Fabaceæ*.

PULTENÆA, Smith. In honour of W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The beautiful little shrubs of this genus succeed best in a compost of loam, peat, and sand, and placed in an airy part of the greenhouse or conservatory. Cuttings of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand, under a glass. Synonymes: 1, *Microstylis Luberti*, *Dillwynia cuneata*.

argentea Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
aristata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
aspera Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
brachytröpa Purp. or. 2, G. Ev. S. 2 P. Augusta. 1838
biloba Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1817
candida Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1825
canescens Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1822
capitellata Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1823
comosa Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1822
cordata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. 1832
crassifolia Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
cuneata Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
daphnoides Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1792
dentata Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
echinula Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
elliptica Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1810
ericafolia Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1848
ericoides Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1848
euchila 1 Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
ferruginea Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1810
flexilis Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Pt. Jack. 1801
hypoglömpra Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
incarnata Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
incurvata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1823
juniperina Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
linophylla Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1789
microphylla Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1810
mucronata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
obcordata Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. 1808
oxalidifolia Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1826
paleacea Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1789
parviflora Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
pendunculata Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
phylicoides Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1822
plumosa Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
polifolia Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
polygalifolia Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1817
procumbens Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
racemulosa Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
retusa Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1789
rosmarinifolia Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824
scabra Yellow . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1803
squarrosa Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1825
staphyleoides Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1824

stenophylla	.Yel.	.5, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	.1837
stipularis	.Yel.	.4, G. Ev. S.	2 N. S. W.	.1792
stricta	.Yel.	.6, G. Ev. S.	2 N. S. W.	.1803
subumbellata	.Yel.	.4, G. Ev. S.	1 V. D. L.	.1831
tenuifolia	.Yel.	.4, G. Ev. S.	1½ N. Hol.	.1817
thyneifolia	.Yel.	.5, G. Ev. S.	1 N. Hol.	.1810
vestita	.Yel.	.4, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	.1803
villifera	.Yel.	.5, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	.1824
villösa	.Yel.	.5, G. Ev. S.	2 N. S. W.	.1790

PULVERULENT, powdery, downy.

PULVINATE, convex and flattened, cushion-shaped.

PÜMOS. See *Corypha Pamos*.

PUMPKIN. See *Cucurbita Pepo*.

PUNCTARIA, Griseb. From *punctum*, a dot; numerous dotted fructifications. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. These plants are generally found on marine rocks—*latifolia*, *plantaginæa*, *tenuissima*.

PUNCTATE, dotted.

PUNGENATE, pricking or stinging.

PUNICA, *Linn.* From *punicus*, of "Carthage," near which city it is said to have been first found; or from *punicus*, scarlet: alluding to the colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. There is no tree more showy than the Pomegranate. *P. granatum* and its varieties produce their splendid flowers and fruit very plentifully when planted against a south wall. They all grow well in a light rich loam, and strike root freely from cuttings or layers; the rarer varieties are sometimes increased by grafting on the common kinds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. G. album*; 2, *P. G. plenum*.

Granatum	.Red.	.S, H. De. S.	20 S. Eur.	.1548
albescens	1. Whitish.	S, H. De. S.	10 China	.
albescens	fl. pleno	Whitish	S, H. De. S.	10 S. Eur.
flavum	.Yel.	.S, H. De. S.	10 S. Eur.	.
rubrum fl.	.Red.	.S, H. De. S.	10 S. Eur.	.
pleno 2	.Red.	.S, H. De. S.	10 S. Eur.	.
nana	.Red.	.S, G. De. S.	4 W. Ind.	.1723

PUNICEUS, red, or scarlet.

PUPALIA. See *Desmochæta*.

PURGING-NUTS. See *Jatropha purgans*.

PURGÖSEA. See *Crassula*.

PURPLE OF AMORGUS is obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*.

PURPLE-HEART TREE. See *Copaifera pubiflora* and *bracteata*.

PURSÆTHA. See *Entada Pursætha*.

PÜRSHIA, Dr. Candolle. In honour of Frederick Pursh, author of "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis," 1817. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A dwarf shrub, requiring to be grown in a dry, light, sandy soil. It may be propagated by cuttings, but is easier increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tigarea tridentata*. See *Onosmodium*.

tridentata 1 .Yel. .6, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. 1826

PURSLANE. See *Portulacæa*.

PURSLANE-TREE. See *Portulacaria*.

PUSCHKINIA, Adams. Named in honour of Count M. Puschkin, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This plant requires to be cultivated in sandy loam, and is increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Adamsia scilloides*.

scilloides 1 .Pa. blue 5, F. Bl. P. ¼ Siberia .1819

PUSILLOUS, weak, diminutive.

PŪSTULATE, covered with glandular excrecences.

PŪTORIA, De Candolle. See *Ernődea montana*.

PŪTRANJIVA, Wallich. See *Nagica Putranjiva*.

PŪTTY-ROOT. See *Aplëctrum hyemalë*.

PŪYA, Molina. This name is substituted for the genus *Pourrëtia*, as being the most ancient. *Paya carulea* is identical with *Pourrëtia carulea*. *P. heterophylla* is a very pretty and curious plant, bearing two distinct kinds of leaves, one with tough, broad, horny petioles, which overlie each other, forming a kind of bulb, extended into narrow, serrated processes, about two inches long; the others which are last formed, are thin, bright green and lanceolate, more than eighteen inches long. For culture, &c., see *Tillandsia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pilearnia undulatifolia*; 2, *Pourrëtia carulea*; 3, *Pourrëtia lanuginosa*.

Altensteinii	.White	.5, S. Her. P.	2 Columbia	.1836
gigantea 1	.Car. wt.	.4, S. Her. P.	4 Brazil	.1845
chilensis	.Yel.	.5, S. Her. P.	1½ Chile	.1850
carulea 2	.Blue	.6, G. Her. P.	4 Chili	.1837
Funkiana	.Pink	.4, S. Her. P.	2 S. Amer.	.1850
grandiflora	.Gn. or.	.12, S. Her. P.	2 Mexico	.1860
heterophylla	.Pink	.5, S. Her. P.	1½ Mexico	.1838
lanuginosa 3	.Green	.4, S. Her. P.	1½ S. Amer.	.1826
longifolia	.Pink	.5, S. Her. P.	¼ S. Amer.	.1850
maidifolia	.Cream	.5, S. Her. P.	2 Caracæas	.1848
recurvata	.White	.4, S. Her. P.	4 Brazil	.1843
sulphurea	.Yel.	.12, S. Her. P.	2 Chile	.1850
virescens	.Gn. wht.	.4, S. Her. P.	2 N. Gren.	.1856
Warszewiczii	.Yel. pur.	.3, S. Her. P.	1½ Guatem.	.1860

PYCNANTHEMUM, Michaux. From *pyknos*, dense, and *anthesis*, a flower; the flowers are produced in dense whorls. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. White-flowering plants of little beauty, but fragrant in a high degree. A peat border suits them best, and they are readily increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. verticillatum*; 2, *Thymus virginicus*; 3, *Monardella caroliniana*.

aristatum 1	.White	.S, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	.1752
incanum	.White	.S, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	.1732
lanceolatum	.White	.7, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	.1812
linifolium 2	.White	.7, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	.1739
Monardella 3	.White	.7, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	.1816
nidum	.White	.7, H. Her. P.	2 Carolina	.1824
ovatum	.White	.S, H. Her. P.	3 N. Amer.	.1822

PYCNOSTACHYS, Hooker. From *pyknos*, dense, and *stachys*, a spike; the spikes are dense-flowered. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. *P. carulea* requires the same treatment as other stove annuals.

carulea	.Blue	.S, S.	A. 3 Madagas.	.1825
urticifolia	.Blue	.S, S. Ev.	S. 3 Africa	.1862

PYGMÆA, dwarf.

PYN-BOOM. See *Pinus*.

PYRACANTHA. See *Cratægus Pyracantha*.

PYRAMIDAL, formed like a pyramid.

PYRÆSTER. See *Pyrus communis* *Pyræster*.

PYRÉNIA, Fries. From *pyren*, a kernel; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytiaceæ*. This species is found on dead wood—*lymatile*.

PYRÉNULA, Acharius. From a diminutive of *pyren*, a kernel; the receptacle is enclosed in the thalamium as a kernel in its shell. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. These plants

are to be met with on rocks, and the bark of beech-trees, at all seasons of the year—*virgescens*, *nitida*, *tessellata*, *umbonata*.

PYRÆTHRUM, *Smith*. From *pyr*, fire; the roots are hot to the taste. *Linn*. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteriaceæ*. A genus of very interesting plants. The greenhouse kinds grow in any rich light soil, and young cuttings root readily when planted under a glass. The hardy kinds are increased by divisions or seeds; any common soil suits them. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chrysanthemum coccineum*; 2, *P. grandiflorum*; 3, *P. grandiflorum*; 4, *Achillea sambucifolia*. See *Anthemis*.

<i>achillefolium</i>	Yel.	8, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus	1823
<i>alpinum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Switzerl.	1759
<i>pubescens</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Switzerl.	1819
<i>anethifolium</i>	White.	7, G. Ev. S.	3	Teneriffe	1815
<i>Balsamita</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Levant	1779
<i>Barbieri</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	S. Eur.	1820
<i>hippuriatum</i>	Yel.	6, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1796
<i>Bocconi</i>	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Spain	1823
<i>breviradiatum</i>	Yel.	7, H. A.	½		1818
<i>Broussonetii</i>	White.	7, G. Ev. S.	2	Canaries	1817
<i>carneum</i>	Pink.	8, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus	1804
<i>caucasicum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus	1804
<i>ceratophylloides</i>	White.	6, H. Her. P.	1	Piedmont	1819
<i>cinerariifolium</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Dalmatia	1826
<i>coronopifolium</i>	White.	7, G. Ev. S.	2	Canaries	
<i>corymbosum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Germany	1596
<i>crithmifolium</i>	White.	6, G. Ev. S.	3	Teneriffe	1815
<i>diversifolium</i>	White.	7, F. Her. P.	1½	N. Holl.	1823
<i>elegans</i>	White.	7, H. Tr. B.	1	Mt. Baldo	1816
<i>fenicula-cium</i>	White.	6, G. Ev. S.	3	Teneriffe	1815
<i>frutescens</i>	White.	6, G. Ev. S.	3	Canaries	1699
<i>fuscatum</i>	White.	7, H. A.	1	S. Eur.	1821
<i>grandiflorum</i>	White.	6, G. Ev. S.	1	Canaries	1815
<i>Halleri</i>	White.	6, H. Her. P.	3	Switzerl.	1819
<i>incanum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1831
<i>indicum</i>	Yel.	7, H. A.	3	E. Ind.	1810
<i>indorum</i>	White.	8, H. A.	1	Brit., fields.	
<i>floribus plenus</i>	White.	7, H. Her. Tr.	3		1825
<i>latifolium</i>	White.	6, H. Her. P.	2	Pyrenees	1820
<i>leptophyllum</i>	White.	8, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1821
<i>macrophyllum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	3	Hungary	1803
<i>maritimum</i>	White.	8, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., sea coa.	
<i>maximum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1818
<i>millefoliatum</i>	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1731
<i>Mundiānum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	France	1816
<i>palāstre</i>	White.	6, H. Her. P.	1	Armenia	1829
<i>parthenifolium</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Caucasus	1804
<i>Parthenium</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Brit., rubbish.	
<i> flore-pleno</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Brit., gardens.	
<i>pinnatifidum</i>	White.	7, H. A.	2½		1820
<i>præcox</i>	White.	6, H. A.	2		1823
<i>ptarmicaefolium</i>	White.	6, H. A.	1	Caucasus	1818
<i>pulverulentum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus	1803
<i>roseum</i>	Pa. red	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucasus	1806
<i>sericeum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	2	Caucasus	1826
<i>serotinum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Iberia	1823
<i>simplicifolium</i>	White.	9, H. Her. Cr.	1	N. Amer.	1731
<i>speciosum</i>	White.	6, S. Ev. Tr.	2	W. Ind.	1817
<i>tenuifolium</i>	White.	7, G. Ev. S.	3	Canaries	1815
<i>tomentosum</i>	White.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1806
<i>trifurcatum</i>	Yel.	7, H. A.	1	Corsica	1818
<i>uliginosum</i>	White.	8, H. Her. P.	1½	Barbary	1820
			1½	Hungary	1816

PÝROLA, *Linn*. From *pyrus*, a pear-tree; simi-

larity in the leaves. *Linn*. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pyrolaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants, rather difficult to cultivate. A shaded peat border appears to suit them best, and they are readily increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. chlorantha*; 2, *P. rosea*.

<i>asarifolia</i>	Grn. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1810
<i>convoluta</i>	Grn. wt.	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1818
<i>chlorantha</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1822
<i>dentata</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1827
<i>elliptica</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1818
<i>media</i>	Whit. red	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Eng., woods.	
<i>minor</i>	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Brit., woods.	
<i>occidentalis</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	1½	N. Amer.	1827
<i>rotundifolia</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Brit., woods.	
<i>secunda</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Brit., woods.	
<i>uniflora</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Brit., woods.	

PYROLÆÆ, or **WINTERGREENS**, are a small group of herbaceous plants, possessing some beauty, and found in a wild state in woods in various parts of the world.

PYROLÆION, *Herbert*. Literally *Firelily*; from the colour of the flowers. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarylloidææ*. Rather a pretty genus, growing in sandy loam, and increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Amarylhis peruviana*. See *Chimaphila*.

<i>alacum</i>	Gold clrd.	5, G. Bl. P.	1	Peru	1833
<i>flavum</i>	Yellow	7, G. Bl. P.	1	Peru	1850

PYRULÆRIA, *Michaux*. The meaning is not known to us. *Linn*. 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Santalacææ*. An ornamental shrub, growing in sandy loam, and increased by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hamilldonia oleifera*.

pibera . . . Grn. yel. . . 6, F. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1800

PÝRUS, *Linn*. From *peren*, the Celtic word for pear. *Linn*. 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomacææ*. To this genus belong the Pear and Apple, as well as the Service-tree, and many others, either prized for their fruit or their ornamental appearance. In our shrubberies, they grow in any common soil; but for the more highly cultivated ones a deep loam is necessary. They are increased by seeds, and the established kinds are multiplied by grafting the choicer on the common kinds. *Synonymes*: 1, *P. málus sylvestris*; 2, *P. salicifolia*; 3, *P. alpina*; 4, *P. sylvestris*; 5, *P. orientalis*; 6, *P. púbens*; 7, *P. edulis*; 8, *Sorbus latifolius*; 9, *Sorbus microcarpa*; 10, *S. hýbrida*; 11, *P. Pollicyleriana*; 12, *Sorbus domestica*; 13, *P. hýbrida*, *P. spúria sambucifolia*; 14, *Cratægus torminalis*; 15, *P. Páshia*; 16, *P. nepalensis*. See *Amelanchier*, *Cratægus*, and *Cydonia*.

<i>acérba</i>	White	4, H. De. T.	20	Europe	
<i>americana</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	15	Canada	1782
<i>amygdaliformis</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	15	S. Eur.	1810
<i>angustifolia</i>	Pink	5, H. De. T.	20	N. Amer.	1750
<i>arbutifolia</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer.	1700
<i>intermedia</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	4		
<i>pumila</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	3		
<i>serotina</i>	White	6, H. De. S.	4		
<i>Ária</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	Brit., woods.	
<i>acutifolia</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	Europe	
<i>bullata</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	S. Eur.	
<i>crética</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	Crete	
<i>obtusifolia</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	Europe	
<i>rugosa</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	S. Eur.	
<i>undulata</i>	White	5, H. De. T.	40	S. Eur.	
<i>astracánica</i>	White	6, H. De. T.	20	Astracan	1810

<i>aucuparia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 25	Brit., woods.
<i>fastigiata</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gard.
<i>fol. variegatis</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gard.
<i>fructu luteo</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Brit., gard.
<i>auriculata</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Egypt . 1800
<i>baccata</i>	Pink . 4, H. De. T. 15	Siberia . 1784
<i>Chamaemepilus</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 6	Pyrenees 1683
<i>communis</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Eng., woods.
<i>Achras</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>flöre-plino</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>fol. variegatis</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>fructu variegato</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>jaspidea</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>Pyraster</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>sanguinolenta</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>sativa</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>coronaria</i>	Pink . 5, H. De. T. 20	Virginia . 1724
<i>erecta</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 12	Nepal . 1820
<i>depressa</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 4	
<i>diola</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 10	1818
<i>edulis</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 10	France . 1816
<i>eleagnifolia</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 15	Siberia . 1806
<i>floribunda</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 8	China . 1818
<i>grandifolia</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 10	Amer.
<i>intermedia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 30	Sweden . 1789
<i>angustifolia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 12	
<i>latifolia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 30	Denmark 1789
<i>lanata</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 15	Nepal . 1818
<i>lanuginosa</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 25	Hungary.
<i>Malus</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 20	Brit., woods.
<i>melanocarpa</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer. 1700
<i>subpubescens</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 4	
<i>microcarpa</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 10	N. Amer.
<i>nivalis</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 6	Austria .
<i>pinnatifida</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 40	Eng., rocks.
<i>arbuscula</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 40	Germany
<i>lanuginosa</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 30	Eng., rocks.
<i>pendula</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 15	Eng., rocks.
<i>Pollvera</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 12	Germany 1786
<i>præcox</i>	Blush . 4, H. De. T. 10	Russia . 1784
<i>prunifolia</i>	Pink . 5, H. De. T. 20	Siberia . 1758
<i>pubens</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 10	

<i>salicifolia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Russia . 1780
<i>salvifolia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 12	France . 1806
<i>sinalca</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Levant . 1820
<i>sinensis</i>	White . 5, H. De. S. 10	China .
<i>Sorbus</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 30	Eng., woods.
<i>maliformis</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 25	Gardens.
<i>pyriformis</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Gardens.
<i>spectabilis</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	China . 1780
<i>spuria</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	1800
<i>pendula</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	
<i>sambucifolia</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	1818
<i>tomentosa</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	Europa . 1810
<i>terminalis</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 40	Eng., woods.
<i>trilobata</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 20	S. Eur. . 1810
<i>variolosa</i>	White . 5, H. De. T. 40	Nepal . 1825
<i>vestita</i>	White . 4, H. De. T. 15	Nepal . 1820

PYTHAGOREAN BEAN. See *Nelambium speciosum*.

PYTHON, Mart. See *Arum campanulatum*.

PYTHONIUM, Schott. From *python*, a serpent, on account of the form of the spathe. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A genus of plants closely allied to *Caladium*, and requiring the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Caladium petiolatum*; 2, *Thomsonia nepalensis*. See *Amorphophallus* and *Thomsonia*.

Hookeri 1 . Gn. pur. 6, S. Tu. P. 2 N. Guinea 1840

Wallichianum 2 White . 6, S. Tu. P. 2 Nepal . 1816

PYXIDANTHERA, Michaux. From *pyxis*, a box, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Diapensiaceæ*. This species thrives in peat soil, treated as other frame plants, and it may be increased by cuttings or divisions. *Synonymic*: 1, *Diapensia cuneifolia*.

barbulata 1 . White . 7, F. Ev. Tr. 4 Carolina 1806

PYXIDARIA. See *Lindernia Pyxidaria*.

PYXIDATA, box-shaped.

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, four-angled.

QUADRATE, square.

QUADRIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Antonio de la Quadra, a Spanish cultivator. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This tree requires to be grown in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonymic*: 1, *Guevina Avellana*. heterophylla 1 Yel. grn. 6, G. Ev. T. 40 Chile . 1826

QUADRIFARIOUS, arranged in four rows.

QUADRIFID, divided into four parts.

QUAHOUH. See *Coffea arabica*.

QUAKING-GRASS. See *Briza*.

QUALEA, Aublet. The name of the tree among the Guianese Indians. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vochysiaceæ*. This tree will grow best in peat and loam, and is readily increased by seeds.

violacea . . Violet . S. Ev. T. 80 Brazil . 1824

QUAMASH. See *Scilla esculenta*.

QUAMOCLET, Tournefort. From *kyamos*, a kidney-bean, and *klitos*, dwarf; the species of this genus resemble the kidney-bean in their climbing stems, but are less tall. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. This genus, for the most part, consists of very beautiful half-

hardy annuals. They require to be reared on a hotbed, and about the end of May they may be planted out in a warm sheltered situation in the open border; some of them may be kept in the greenhouse, where they will flower and ripen their seeds freely. The perennial kinds are well adapted for covering pillars in the stove or greenhouse. Any light rich soil suits them, and cuttings of the young wood root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ipomœa coccinea*; 2, *I. digitata*; 3, *I. hastigera*; 4, *I. hederifolia*; 5, *I. longiflora*; 6, *I. luteola*; 7, *I. phœnicea*; 8, *I. sanguinea*; 9, *I. trilobata*; 10, *I. quamoclit*; 11, *Calbœa globosa*.

<i>coccinea</i> 1	Scarlet . 8, S. Tw. A. 4	S. Amer. 1718
<i>digitata</i> 2	Purple . 9, S. Tw. A. 4	W. Ind.
<i>globosa</i> 11	Red . 6, G. De. Tw. 6	Mexico 1843
<i>grandiflora</i>	Scarlet . 1, S. Her. Tw. 10	Mexico 1826
<i>hastigera</i> 3	Purple . 6, S. Her. Tw. 10	Mexico 1824
<i>hederifolia</i> 4	Violet . 7, S. Tw. A. 6	W. Ind. 1773
<i>longiflora</i> 5	White . 6, S. Her. Tw. 10	Cuba . 1803
<i>luteola</i> 6	Or. yel. 8, S. Tw. A. 6	Guatm. 1759
<i>natiensis</i>	Sc. yel. 6, G. Her. Tw. 6	Cordil. 1806
<i>phœnicea</i> 7	Crimson . 6, S. Tw. A. 6	E. Ind. 1806
<i>sanguinea</i> 8	Crimson . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10	S. Cruz. 1812
<i>serotina</i>	Orange . 7, S. Tw. A. 6	Mexico 1824
<i>trilobata</i> 9	Violet . 7, S. Tw. A. 6	S. Amer. 1752
<i>vulgaris</i> 10	Scarlet . 9, S. Tw. A. 6	E. Ind. 1629
<i>albiflora</i>	White . 9, S. Tw. A. 6	E. Ind. 1629

QUARTZ, a kind of crystal-like stone.

QUASSIA, *Linn.* Quassi, the name of a negro slave, who first used the bark as a febrifuge. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Simarubaceæ*. This valuable tree thrives in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with their leaves left whole, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The wood of this tree is well known as one of the most intense bitters, and is considered an effectual remedy in any disorder where pure bitters are required. See *Simaruba*.

amara . . Red . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1790

QUATERNARY, arranged in fours.

QUEKETTIA, *Lindley*. Named after the late E. J. Quekett, F. L. S., an excellent botanical observer, and one of our best vegetable anatomists. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Dr. Lindley says, "although this little plant is only a few inches high, and has no attractions for the vulgar eye, it is in some respects one of the most interesting I know, if examined microscopically." It will be found to succeed best on wood, treated precisely as the species of *Pleurothallis*.

microscópica . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. † Brazil .

QUELTIA. See *Narcissus*.

QUERCITRON. See *Quercus tinctoria*.

QUERCUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *quer*, fine, and *cuez*, a tree, fine tree; others derive it from the Greek word *choiros*, a pig; because those animals feed on the acorns. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Corylaceæ*. All the species of this very important genus have a highly ornamental appearance, either on the lawn or in the forest; the wood is also much superior to that of any other tree, teak alone excepted, for the purpose of naval architecture; indeed, there is no purpose in the arts to which the wood of the oak is not applicable. *Q. Suber* is very valuable on account of its being the only tree which produces in any quantity that very important article, cork. The bark, leaves, and fruit, of all the species abound in astringent matter, and in tannin. The oak succeeds best in a deep loamy soil, and in a somewhat low situation. The species are generally increased from seed; and it is only when particular varieties are to be perpetuated, that grafting is resorted to. The seeds may either be sown when they drop from the tree, or they may be thoroughly dried, and preserved till the following March; previous to sowing, the soil should be well prepared, and after the drills are opened, or the earth drawn off the beds, the acorns may be scattered along the drills or over the beds, keeping them about two inches apart; before covering, the acorns must, if sown in beds, be patted down with the back of a spade, or the back of a wooden-headed rake if sown in drills. They should be covered from half an inch, to an inch and a half deep, according to the size of the acorn, with finely broken soil. The after culture of the oak does not require any notice here. *Synonymes*: 1, *Q. Phyllata*; 2, *Q. conglomerata*;

3, *Q. hemisphærica*; 4, *Q. nana*; 5, *Q. austriaca*; 6, *Q. Lucombeana crispata*; 7, *Q. L. dentata*; 8, *Q. cerris dentata*; 9, *Q. L. heterophylla*; 10, *Q. L. incisa*; 11, *Q. exoniensis*; 12, *Q. Ragnal*; 13, *Q. L. suberosa*; 14, *Q. frondosa*; 15, *Q. discolor*; *Q. elongata*; *Q. triloba*; 16, *Q. humilis*, *Q. nana*; 17, *Q. lanuginosa*; 18, *Q. aquatica*; 19, *Q. stellata*; 20, *Q. Banisteri*, *Q. montana*; 21, *Q. fastigiata*; 22, *Q. laciniata*; 23, *Q. pendula*; 24, *Q. purpurea*; 25, *Q. cinerea*; 26, *Q. sericea*; 27, *Q. Castanea*; 28, *Q. montana*; 29, *Q. prinoides*; 30, *Q. Michauxii*; 31, *Q. Taurin*; 32, *Q. Robur*; 33, *Q. pubescens*.

acutifolia . . . Apetal 5, F. De. T. 20 Mexico . 1849
ægilops . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Levant . 1731
latifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 25
pendula . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 25
agrifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 California 1849
alba . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1724
pinnatifida . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1724
repanda . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer.
ambigua . . . Apetal 5, G. De. T. 60 Mexico . 1800
annulata 1 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . 1822
apennina 2 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 S. Eur.
aquatica . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 1723
maritima 3 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer.
nana 4 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 12 N. Amer. 1738
australis . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 30 Portugal. 1850
balbata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 30 Barbary .
Bonplandiana . . . Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 15 Mexico . 1824
branti . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20 Koordist. 1850
callosa . . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 12 Mexico . 1840
calycina . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur.
castellana . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 S. Eur.
Catesbeii . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1823
Cerris . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur. . 1735
australiaca 5 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Austria . 1824
cana-major . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur.
cana-minor . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur.
crispata 6 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Exeter, seed.
dentata 7 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Exeter, seed.
fulhamensis 8 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Fulham .
heterophylla 9 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Exeter, seed.
incisa 10 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Exeter, seed.
Lucombeana 11 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 70 Exeter, seed.
pendula . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur.
Ragnal 12 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Ragnal .
suberosa 13 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Exeter, seed.
variegata . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur.
vulgaris 14 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur. . 1735
coccifera . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 15 S. Eur. . 1633
coccinea . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1691
confertifolia . . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 40 Mexico .
Cookii . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 30 Gibraltar 1855
crassipes . . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 40 Mexico . 1840
crenata . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Portugal .
cuspidata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 30 Japan .
dealbata . . . Apetal 5, F. De. T. 40 Nepal . 1828
digitata . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur.
expansa . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur.
Esculus . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur. . 1739
faginea . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur. . 1824
falcata 15 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1763
Falkenbergen-
sis . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Hanover. 1837
Fontanesii . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Calabria .
glabra . . . Apetal 7, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1822
glaucescens . . . Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 10 Mexico . 1840
gramuntina . . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 40 France . 1736
haliphloe . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20 France .
hemisphærica . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10 Mexico . 1816
heterophylla . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer.
hybrida-na-
na 16 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10 Hybrid . 1825
Hex . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France 1581
crispata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France
facifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France 1781
integerrima . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France 1581
latifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France 1781
longifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50

Ilex:

serratifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 S. France 1781
variogata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50
filicifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6 N. Amer. 1800
imbriata	. Apetal 6, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 1786
infectoria	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Levant . 1812
inversa	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 20 China . 1849
lancofolia	. Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 12 Mexico . 1839
lanata 17	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 40 Nepal . 1818
laurifolia	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1786
hybrida	. Apetal 6, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1786
Lezerniana	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 S. Eur. .
lusitânica	. Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 40 Portugal 1824
Rutca	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Mexico . 1825
microcarpa	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Mexico .
lyrata	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1786
macrocarpa	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .
maritima	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1811
mexicana	. Apetal 5, G. Ev. S. 60 Mexico . 1824
Mirbeckii	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Africa . 1849
montana	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1840
myrtifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 15
nigra	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1739
ferruginea	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1739
obtusiloba 19	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1819
oliviformis	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1811
palustris 20	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1800
pedunculata	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Brit. woods.
fastigiata 21	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 S. Eur. . 1820
fol. variegatis	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
heterophylla 22	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Brit. gard.
Hodginsii	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
pendula 23	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
pubescens	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
purpurea 24	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
petiolaris	. Apetal 5, F. De. T. 20 Mexico .
petiolaris	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 10 Mexico . 1839
Phellos	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1723
cinerea 25	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1739
humilis	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Spain . 1800
latifolia	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. .
sericea 26	. Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1724
sylvatica	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 N. Amer. 1723
polycarpa	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Transylv. .
prasina	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 80 Spain . 1824
Prinus	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1730
acuminata 27	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 70 N. Amer. 1822
monticola 28	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1730
palustris	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 70 N. Amer. 1720
pumila 29	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 4 N. Amer. 1823
tomentosa 30	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. 1800
pseudo-coccifera	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 30
pseudo-süber	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 S. Eur. . 1824
pumila	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 4 S. Eur. .
pyrenaica 31	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 6 Pyrenees 1822
Quexigo	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Spain . 1845
reticulata	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 10 Mexico . 1840
rotundifolia	. Apetal 6, H. De. T. 40 Spain . 1818
rubra	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Eur. . 1739
sclerophylla	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. T. 20 China . 1849
serrata	. Apetal 6, F. Ev. S. 6 Japan .
sessiliflora 32	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Brit. woods.
pubescens 33	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 Brit. woods.
variogata	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
sideroxylon	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 10 Mexico . 1839
spicata	. Apetal 5, S. Ev. T. 60 Mexico . 1824
Süber	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 25 Spain . 1581
angustifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 30 Europe .
dentata	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Europe .

Süber:

latifolia	. Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 40 Europe .
tinctoria	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer.
angulosa	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer.
sinuosa	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer.
Turneri	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Levant . 1812
virens	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 1737
latifolia	. Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 1739
xalapensis	. Apetal 5, F. Ev. S. 12 Mexico . 1837

QUERIA, *Læfling*. In honour of Don J. Query Martinez, M.D., a professor of botany at Madrid. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The seed of this plant only requires sowing in the open border. See *Angebia*.

hispanica . . Apetal . 6, H. A 1½ Spain . . 1810

QUERNALES. Plants that agree in certain general characters with the oak (*Quercus*).

QUICK-GRASS, or QUITCH. See *Triticum repens*.

QUICK-HEDGES are formed of young plants of Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).

QUICK-MOSSES, or QUIVER-WORTS. See *Confer-vaceæ*.

QUILLAJA, *Don*. Quillai or Cullay is the name of *Q. saponaria*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. For culture, see *Kagenéckia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Q. molinae*, *Smegmaria emarginata*.

saponaria 1 . White . 4, H. Ev. S. 2 Chili . 1832

QUILLWORT. See *Isodetes*.

QUINCE. See *Cydonia*.

QUINDA. See *Chenopodium Quinda*.

QUINQUA, or QUININE. An alkaloid obtained from several species of *Cinchona*.

QUISQUALIS, *Linn.* From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, what kind; when the genus was named, it was uncertain to what class or order it belonged.

Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretaceæ*. The species of this genus are all very great favourites with cultivators, on account of the brilliancy of their flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Polvrea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Q. sinensis*.

glabra	. Red . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Java . . 1815
indica 1	. Or. red . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Java . . 1815
pubescens	. Or. red . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Guinea . . 1815
sinensis	. Rose . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Canton . . 1841
villosa	. Or. red . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Pegu . . 1815

QUIVER-WORTS, or QUICK-MOSSES. See *Confer-vaceæ*.

QUIVÍSIA, *Commerson*. From *Bois de quivi*, the name of one of the unintroduced species in the Isle of France. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of peat and loam; and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat.

heterophylla . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 I. France 1822

R.

RACEME, a term commonly applied to flowers, when they are arranged round a filiform simple axis, each particular flower being stalked.

RACEMOSE, flowering in racemes.

RACEMOSELY-CORYMBOSE, flowers disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or numerous racemes forming a corymb.

RACHIS, that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn, and consequently

that part which bears the flowers in other plants; also the common petiole of a pinnate leaf.

RACÓDIUM, *Link.* From *rakos*, a torn garment; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. This species is found in undisturbed wine-cellars. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fibrillaria vinaria*—cellare 1.

RACÓDIUM. See *Sphæria Racodium*.

a flower is said to be so when, in a cluster or head of florets, those of the circumference or ray are long and spreading, and unlike those of the disk. A stigma is said to be rayed or radiant when its divisions resemble the rays of a star.

RADICAL, belonging to, or proceeding from, the root.

RADICANT, rooting, producing roots from the stem.

RADICLE, the root of an embryo.

RADIOLA, *Gmelin*. From *radiolus*, a little ray; in allusion to the capsule being rayed. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Lindacææ*. A little white-flowering, insignificant plant, found in sandy places. *millegiana*. White. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{10}$ Brit., sandy pl.

RADISH. See *Raphanus*.

RADIUS, the ray of a compound flower.

RAFFLESIA ARNÓLDI, called in Sumatra Ambun-Ambun, and Krúbút, is a parasitic flowering fungus, discovered by Sir Stamford Raffles in the interior of Sumatra, but is unknown in this country.

RAFFLESIACEÆ, or **PATMA-WORTS**, consists of a few genera of singular flowering fungi, natives of the East Indies.

RÁFNIA, *Thunberg*. In honour of C. G. Rafn, of Copenhagen, a botanical author. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. This is a genus of remarkably pretty plants; they succeed well in peat and loam, and young cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crotalaria opposita*; 2, *Borbonia cordata*. See *Vascòla*.

angulata . . .	Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1816
cordata . . .	Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1821
cuneifolia . .	Yel. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1816
elliptica . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1819
filiformis . .	Yellow . 5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1816
lancea . . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1823
opposita 1 . .	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. . 1824
triflora 2 . .	Yellow . 6, G. B. 2	C. G. H. . 1786

RAGGED ROBIN. See *Lychnis Flosculi*.

RAG-MOSS-LEATHER. See *Racodium*.

RAGWORT. See *Othonna*.

RAGWORT. See *Senecio Jacobæa*.

RAISINS and **CURRENTS** of the shops are dried grapes.

RAJÂNIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Ray, an eminent English naturalist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoridacææ*. Stove climbers, of no beauty, growing in peat and loam. They may be readily increased by division of the root—*cordata*, *hastata*, *quinquefolia*. See *Akèbia*.

RAMALINA, *Acharius*. From *ramale*, a withered branch; habitat of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or.

8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliacææ*. Greyish-coloured Lichens, found on rocks and dead branches of trees—*farinacea*, *fastigiata*, *f. calicaris*, *fraxinea*, *pollinaria*, *polymorpha*, *scopulorum*.

RAMBUTAN, or **RAMBOOTAN**. See *Nephelium* (*Euphoria Nephelium*) *loppaceum*.

RAMENTA, little brown withered scales, with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered.

RAMIFICATIONS, subdivisions of roots or branches.

RAMÓNDIA, *Richard*. In honour of M. L. Ramond, a French botanist and traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gesneracææ*. A genus consisting of one very pretty little alpine plant, well adapted for the front of flower-borders, or for growing in pots. Any light soil suits it, and it is readily increased by division of the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Verbascum Myconi*, *Chaixia Myconi*.

pyrenæica 1. Purple. 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pyrenees 1731

RAMÓNTCHI. See *Flacóurtia Ramóntchi*.

RAMOON-TREE. See *Trophis*.

RAMOSE, branchy.

RAMPION. See *Phyteuma*.

RAMPION. See *Campánula Rapunculus*.

RAMPION. See *Cypripa Phyteuma*.

RAM'S-HEAD **CHICK-PEA**. See *Cicer arietinum*.

RAMSON. See *Allium ursinum*.

RÁMULI, twigs, or small branches.

RÁNDIA, *Houston*. In honour of J. Rand, a London botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacææ*. This genus is nearly allied to *Gardenia*, and requires precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. aculeata*, *obovata*, *Gardenia Randia*; 2, *G. multiflora*; 3, *R. longiflora*; 4, *R. obovata*; 5, *Pétunga Rozbárgii*, *Rothmánnia longiflora*.

armata . . .	White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Ind. . 1813
Bowieana . .	Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Brazil . 1815
fasciculata .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . 1824
floribunda .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 5	E. Ind. . 1825
hirsida . . .	White . 5, S. Ev. S. 5	China . 1825
latifolia 1 .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 12	W. Ind. . 1793
longiflora 2 .	White . 8, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . 1813
macrantha 3.	Cr. col. 8, S. Ev. S. 5	S. Leone . 1596
obovata . . .	White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6	N. Grnda. 1813
oxypétala .	Yelsh. 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Saharnpr. 1843
parviflora .	White . 8, S. Ev. S. 4	W. Ind. . 1813
pubescens 4 .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6	Peru . 1820
racemosa 5 .	Grn. wt. 7, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind. . 1820
rotundifolia .	White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6	Peru . 1820
sinensis . .	White . 7, G. Ev. S. 6	China . 1813

RANUNCULACEÆ, or **CROW-FOOTS**. A large group of plants, of which the common buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosa*), the Anemone, and the Clematis may be cited as familiar examples. Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the characteristics of the order.

RANÚNCULUS, *Linn.* From *rana*, a frog; many of the species are found in moist places frequented by that reptile. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ranunculacææ*. Many of the plants belonging to this extensive genus are well worth the cultivator's care, and they have long been favourites with the florist. The aquatic kinds require to be grown in water. The grumose-rooted species will thrive in any common soil, and in any situation; they are increased

by offsets from the roots, or by seeds. *R. asiaticus* and its varieties should be grown in good fresh loam and well-rotted cow-dung; the tubers should be planted in October or March; if in the former month, they will require to be slightly protected in bad weather. Seeds selected from the best semi-double varieties, sown early in October, and kept growing during the winter, will flower the next season; these latter may also be increased by dividing the roots. These plants are mostly poisonous. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. polyanthemos*; 2, *aureus*, *villosus*; 3, *pyrenæus*; 4, *Thómasi*; 5, *sericeus*; 6, *apiifolius*; 7, *monspeliacus*; 8, *polyanthemos*; 9, *aureus*, *villosus*; 10, *rigidus*, *circinatus*; 11, *peucedanifolius*; 12, *pyrenæus*, *plantagineus*; 13, *aconitifolius*; 14, *muricatus*, *brasilianus*; 15, *Breytiannus*; 16, *Teneriffæ*, *grandiflorus*; 17, *hederæus grandiflorus*; 18, *divaricatus*; 19, *R. olysipponensis*. See *Ceratocéphalus* and *Ficaria*.

aconitifolius	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Alp. Eur.	1596
crassicaulis	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Europe	.
humilis	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Europe	.
acris	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., meads.	.
albus	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., gard.	.
multifidus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Europe	.
plenus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., mead.	.
sylvaticus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 France	.
alpéstris	White	.7, H. Her. P.	1 Scot., mts.	.
amplexicaulis	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1633
angulatus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Naples	1832
angustifolius	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Granada	1822
apiifolius	Wt. red	.6, H. Her. P.	2 Bonaria	1816
aquaticus	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
pectatus	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
arcticus	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
asiaticus	Varieg.	.5, H. Tu. P.	2 Levant	1596
sanguineus	Scarlet	.5, H. Tu. P.	2 Syria	.
tenuifolius	White	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Greece	.
auricomus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., woods.	.
bonariensis	Yellow	.6, H. Tu. P.	1 N. Amer.	1817
bracteatus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Pyrenees	.
flore-pleno	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1	.
ochroleucus	Pa. yellow	.8, H. Tu. P.	1 Eng., mead.	.
brevicaulis	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
brevifolius	Yellow	.6, H. Tu. P.	1 Naples	1824
Breytiannus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerland	1818
brutius	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Italy	1823
bulbosus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Brit., mead.	.
bullatus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Europe	1640
flore-pleno	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Europe	1640
grandiflorus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Europe	1640
bupleuroides	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Portugal	1826
cardiophyllus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	2 Canada	1829
casuabicus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	2 Siberia	1794
caucasicus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus	1820
chærophyllos	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Portugal	.
chilus	Yellow	.6, H. A.	1 Archipel	1827
ciotarius	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Siberia	1818
circinatus	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
cortuseo- lius 16	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	2 Teneriffe	1826
crassicaulis	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Europe	1827
crenatus	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Hungary	1818
creticus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Candia	1658
macro- phyllus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Teneriffe	1658
Cymbalaria	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1824
dissectus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus	1818
Eschscholtzii	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
fascicularis	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	.
filiformis	Yellow	.6, H. Ev. Cr.	1 N. Amer.	1823
Flammula	Yellow	.8, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., ditches.	.
fluitans	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. brks.	.
frigidus	Pa. yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	2 S. Europe	1827
fumariceo- lius	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1	.
garganicus	Yellow	.8, H. Tu. P.	1 Naples	1832
glaberrimus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827

glacialis	White	.7, H. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1775
aconitoides	White	.7, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerl.	1819
Gouani 3	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1818
gracilis	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Archipel	1818
gramineus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Wales, hills.	.
flore-pleno	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1	.
pheniceo- lius	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Europe	.
grandiflorus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Cappad.	.
gregarius 4	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Italy	1817
hederæus	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
hirtus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Zealand	1820
hispidus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1810
hybridus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Austria	1820
hyperboreus	Yellow	.5, H. De. Cr.	1 N. Eur.	1820
illyricus 5	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Eur.	1596
isopyroides	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	1818
lacerus	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 S. France	1821
lanuginosus	Yellow	.9, H. Her. P.	1 S. Eur.	1633
lappaceus	Yellow	.6, H. Ev. Cr.	1 N. Hol.	1822
lapponeus	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1827
lenormandi 17	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
Lingua	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	2 Brit., ditches.	.
millefolius	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Sicily	1820
grandiflorus	Yellow	.4, H. Tu. P.	1 Naples	1833
monspeliacus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. France	.
cuneatus 6	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Eur.	.
rotundifo- lius 7	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 S. Eur.	.
montanus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1775
nappellifolius	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	1 Turkey	1822
nemorosis 8	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerl.	1810
pauciflo- rus 9	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Switzerl.	1819
nivalis	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1775
obtusifolius	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Eng., ft. dth.	.
oxyspermus	Pa. yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Caucasus	1822
pallidus	Pa. yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Hybrid	.
pantothrix	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
caespitosus 10	Apetal.	.7, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
fluviatilis 11	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Brit., ft. dth.	.
parnassifolius	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 S. Eur.	1769
pedatus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Hungary	1805
pedatifidus	Yellow	.4, H. Her. P.	1 S. Eur.	1827
Philondotis	Yellow	.7, H. A.	1 S. Eur.	1800
plantagi- neus 12	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Piedmont	1819
platanifolius	White	.6, H. Her. P.	2 Germany	1769
flore-pleno 13	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Alps, Eur.	1596
plebeus	Yellow	.6, G. Her. P.	1 N. Hol.	1820
polypphyllus	Yellow	.4, H. Aq. A.	1 Hungary	1819
Purshii	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
pygmaeus	Yellow	.4, H. Her. P.	1 Lapland	1810
pyrenæus	White	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1807
bupleuri- folius	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1818
recurvatus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
repens	Yellow	.7, H. De. Cr.	1 Brit., mea.	.
flore-pleno	Yellow	.7, H. De. Cr.	1 Brit., gard.	.
reptans	Yellow	.8, H. Ev. Cr.	1 Brit., wat. pl.	.
rhomboldeus	Yellow	.4, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1825
rhifulus	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	2 Portugal	1825
rutefolius	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Austria	1759
Sabini	Yellow	.7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1827
salsuginosus	Yellow	.4, H. Her. P.	12 Siberia	1822
sceleratus	Yellow	.5, H. A.	1 Brit., wat. pl.	.
scutatus	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Hungary	1817
Seguieri	White	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Piedmont	1819
sessiliflorus	Yellow	.6, H. A.	1 N. Hol.	.
spicatus 18	Yellow	.5, H. Her. P.	1 Algiers	1840
Stæveni	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Volhnia	1819
Thora	Yellow	.5, H. Tu. P.	1 Austria	1710
tomentosus	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Amer.	1820
trilobus	Yellow	.6, H. A.	1 Greece	1818
tripartitus	White	.6, H. Aq. P.	1 Eur., ft. dth.	.
tuberculatus	Yellow	.6, H. A.	1 Tauria	1817
tuberosus	Yellow	.6, H. Tu. P.	1 Pyrenees	1820
uliginosus	Yellow	.6, H. A.	1 Teneriffe	1826
ventricosus 14	Yellow	.7, H. A.	1 Brazil	.
Villarsii 15	Yellow	.6, H. Her. P.	2 S. Eur.	1819

abortivus, affinis, arvensis, Flammula, F. ovatus,

F. serratus, hirsutus, Hornemanni, laciniatus, marylandicus, muricatus, n. carolinus, n. creticus, nodiflorus, n. dentatus, obtusifolius, ophioglossifolius, ovalis, paludatus, parviflorus, parvulus, pennsylvanicus, polyanthemos, Schlechtendalii, trifoliatus.

RAPE. See *Brassica Rapa*.

RAPHANISTRUM. See *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

RAPHANUS, *Linn.* From *ra*, quickly, and *phainomai*, to appear; in allusion to the speedy germination of the seeds. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. The familiarity of the culture of this truly useful genus to every person, renders any observation on this subject unnecessary. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. orbicularis*; 2, *R. chinensis*. See *Brassica*, *Chorispora*, *Enarthrocarpus*, and *Goldbachia*.

caudatus . . .	Wh. pur. 5, H.	A. 2 Java . . .	1815
Landra . . .	Yellow . 6, H.	Her. P. 3 Italy . . .	1820
rostratus . . .	Purplish. 7, H.	A. 2 Persia . . .	1823
sativus . . .	Wh. pur. 5, H.	A. 3 China . . .	1548

albus 1, *griseus, maritimus, niger, oblongus, oleiferus* 2, *radicaulis, Raphanistrum, R. flore-albo, R. flore-flavo, R. purpurascens, rotundus, vulgaris*.

RAPHE, in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the chalaza with the hilum; in umbelliferous plants, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed.

RAPHIA. See *Sagus*.

RAPHIOLEPIS, *Lindley*. From *raphis*, a needle, and *lepis*, a scale; referring to the narrow subulate bractæ. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceae*. A genus of some interest, the species of which will, we have no doubt, prove tolerably hardy. They grow freely in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and may be propagated by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cratægus indica*; 2, *R. indica*.

indica 1 . . .	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 4 China . . .	1806
laevis . . .	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 4 China . . .	1821
latifolia . . .	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 4 China . . .	1820
phaeostemon 2	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 4 China . . .	1818
rubra . . .	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 4 China . . .	1806
salicifolia . . .	White . 6, F.	Ev. S. 3 China . . .	1820

RAPHISTEMMA, *Wall.* From *raphis*, a needle, and *stemma*, a crown; segments of corolla are needle-shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. A beautiful climber, requiring the same treatment as *Stephandotis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asclepias pulchella*.

pulchella 1 White . 7, 8, Ev. Cl. 10 E. Ind. . . 1845

RAPISTRUM, *Boerhaave*. From *rapa*, the rape; resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. Plants of no interest; increased by division of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Myadrum orientale*; 2, *M. perenne, Cakile perennis*; 3, *C. rugosa, M. rugosum*—*orientale* 1, *perenne* 2, *rugosum* 3. See *Ochthodium*.

RAPUNCULUS. See *Campánula Rapunculus*.

RASPAILIA, *Brongniart*. In honour of M. Raspail, a French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceae*. An interesting shrub, requiring to be grown in a sandy peat soil; and increased by cuttings of the young wood,

planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Brunia microphylla*.

microphylla 1 . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1804

RASPBERRY. See *Rubus Idæus*.

RATABIDA, *Rafinesque*. Meaning not known. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. This is a very desirable genus for the flower-border. For culture and propagation, see *Rudbeckia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rudbeckia columnaris*.

columnaris 1 . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1811
pulcherrima Red yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1835

RATANHIA, or **RATANY ROOT.** See *Krameria triandra*.

RAT'S-BANE. See *Chaillètia toxicaria*.

RAT POISON. See *Chaillètia toxicaria*.

RATTAN PALMS. See *Calamus*.

RATTLESNAKE FERN. See *Botrychium virginicum*.

RATTLESNAKE ROOT. See *Polygala Sénega*.

RAUWOLFIA, *Linn.* In honour of Leonard Rauwolf, M.D., a botanical traveller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceae*. These plants thrive in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

canescens . . .	Pink . 7, S.	Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . . .	1759
nitida . . .	White . 8, S.	Ev. T. 10 Spain . . .	1752
spinosa . . .	Yellow . 6, S.	Ev. S. 3 Peru . . .	1827
ternifolia . . .	White . 5, S.	Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . .	1823
tomentosa . . .	White . 7, S.	Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. . .	1823

RAVENALA. See *Urânia*.

REAUMURIA, *Linn.* In honour of René A. Ferchault de Reaumur, a famous French entomologist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Reaumuriaceae*. Very beautiful shrubs, of simple culture; they thrive best in sandy loam and peat, and are readily propagated by cuttings, taken from the young wood, and placed under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. linifolia, Hypericum alternifolium*.

hypericoides 1 .	Purple . 8, F.	Ev. S. 2 Syria . . .	1800
vermiculata . .	Pink . 6, F.	Ev. S. 2 Sicily . . .	1823

REAUMURIACEÆ, or **REAUMURIADS,** are small shrubs, natives of the Mediterranean and the salt plains in the milder parts of Northern Asia.

RECEPTACLE, that part of the fructification which supports the other parts.

RECESSES, the bays or sinuses of lobed leaves.

RECHSTEINERA. See *Gesnera*.

RECUMBENT, prostrate, lying flat.

RED BAY. See *Laureus carolinensis*.

RED BEECH. See *Fagus ferruginea*.

RED CEDAR. See *Juniperus virginiana*.

RED COLA. See *Sterculia acuminata*.

RED DEAL. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.

RED GUM-TREE. See *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

RED LAC. See *Rhus succedanea*.

RED NIGHTSHADE. See *Erica Halicacaba*.

RED OSIER. See *Salix rubra*.

RED POTTAGE PEA. See *Ervum Lens*.

REPOÜTEA. Named by Ventenat, in honour of P. J. Redouté, a celebrated French botanical artist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. This shrub grows in peat and loam, and may be increased by cuttings planted in sand or

loam, under a glass, in heat; it may also be raised from seed sown in the usual way.

heterophylla . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies 1822

RED PINE. See *Pinus resinosa*.

RED SAUNDERS-WOOD. See *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

RED SNOW. See *Protococcus nivâlis*.

RED SORREL. See *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.

RED-TOP. See *Tricuspis quinquefidâ*.

RED WATER-TREE. See *Erythrophileum*.

RED WOOD. See *Ceanothus*.

RED WOOD. See *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*.

RED WOOD. See *Melhania Erythroxylon*.

REED. See *Phragmites*.

REED MACE. See *Typha*.

REED PALMS. See *Calamus*.

REED-UPON-REED. See *Calamagrostis effusa*.

REEKS, or REETS. See *Confervecæ*.

REEVESIA. Named by Lindley, in compliment to John Reeves, Esq., F.L.S., of Canton, from whom the botany of China has received material assistance, and to whom our gardens are indebted for many of their fairest ornaments. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiæcæ*. This very handsome shrub may be referred to the greenhouse species of *Stercalia*, for culture and propagation.

thyrsoidea . . White . 1, G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1826

REFRIGERANT, producing coolness.

REHMÂNIA, *Libosch.* Not explained. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariæcæ*. The flowers of this plant are large, but their colour so much destroys the effect of their magnitude, that the plant is, on that account, more curious than ornamental. Though hardy, it will succeed best in a cool greenhouse or frame, planted in any common soil, and is propagated by cuttings.

chinensis . . Dingy . 4, H. Her. P. 2 China . 1835

REICHARDIA, *Roth.* In honour of John James Reichard, a celebrated botanist and author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabæcæ*. For the culture and propagation of this ornamental tree, see *Poinciâna*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cæsalpinia ligulata*.

hexapétala 1 . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies . 1824

REINDEER MOSS. See *Conomyce rangiferina*.

RELHÂNIA, *L'Héritier*. In honour of the Rev. Richard Relhan, author of "Flora Cantabrigiensis." *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteriæcæ*. For the culture of these ornamental plants, see *Athanasia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Athanasia genistifolia*; 2, *Léysera ericoides*.

genistifolia 1 . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1823

lateriflora . . . Yel. . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823

paleacea 2 . . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1818

pungens . . . Yel. . 9, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1820

squarrosa . . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774

REMIREA, *Aubl.* Its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperæcæ*. A plant of no value; it is increased by seeds or divisions—*maritima*.

REMUSÂTIA, *Schott.* In honour of Abel Remusat, a celebrated linguist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracæcæ*. See *Caladium*.

RENANTHÈRA, *Loureiro*. From *ren*, a kidney,

and *anthera*, an anther; in allusion to the kidney or reniform shape of the anthers or pollen-masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæcæ*. *R. coccinea* is a truly splendid plant. The flowers are produced on a lateral loose panicle; the sepals are of a pale scarlet, obscurely and irregularly blotched; the petals are marked with yellow bands on a beautiful scarlet ground; the labellum is yellow and scarlet. The plant will succeed in peat mixed with broken potsherds, carefully placed about the roots, so as to ensure a safe drainage; but the best way of growing it, is to plant it in *sphagnum* or *hypnum* moss, cut short and packed close about the roots, with a quantity of broken potsherds to act as a drainage. Any of the young branches taken off and potted in moss will soon make plants, which succeed well in any place where a strong heat and an abundance of moisture is kept up; when the plant has attained a good size, about the height of six feet, it should be placed in a house where the heat is from 65 to 70 degrees, and kept perfectly free from moisture, except what arises from watering and occasional syringing. The whole of the plant should be as near the glass and as much exposed to the sun as possible; and to prevent the leaves from shrivelling too much, it may be occasionally syringed in the afternoon. After being in this house two or three months, the flower-spikes will make their appearance; when the flowers are expanded, the plant should be removed to a cool house, and placed in a light situation: it will there continue in perfection for a great length of time. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aërides arachnites*; 2, *R. moluccana*, *A. matutina*.

arachnites 1 . Brn. pur. . 8, S. Epi. 4 Japan . 1793

coccinea . . . Scar. or. . 8, S. Epi. 6 Co. China 1816

matutina 2 . . Brownish . 12, S. Epi. 2 Java . 1846

RENEÂLMIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of P. and M. L. Renealmé, the first a famous French physician, and the other a botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridæcæ*. These plants may be referred to *Alpinia*. For culture and propagation, see *Libertia*.

grandiflora . . White . 4, G. Her. P. 1½ N. Zeal. . 1822

paniculata . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Hol. . 1823

pulchella . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1823

RENIFORM, kidney-shaped.

REPAUD; a leaf is said to be repaud when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated.

REPLICATE, folded back.

REPANT, creeping and rooting.

REQUIËNA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Requier, a botanist of Avignon. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabæcæ*. This genus should be grown in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and young cuttings will strike if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The glass must be occasionally taken off and wiped, to prevent damp. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podalgria obcordata*.

obcordata 1 . . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Senegal . 1825

sphaerospërma . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

RESEDÂCEÆ, or WELD-WORTS. These are nearly

all weeds, inhabiting various parts of Europe and Asia. The Mignonette (*Reseda odorata*) is a familiar example of their habits.

RESEDA, *Linn.* From *resedo*, to calm or appease; the Latins considered its application useful in external bruises. *Linn.* 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Resedaceæ*. The Mignonette is an old and universal favourite, on account of the very pleasant odour emitted by the flowers. In summer it merely requires the treatment of other hardy annuals; but to obtain flowering plants through the winter and spring months, two other sowings must be made; to obtain flowering plants from December to March, the seeds should be sown about the middle of July upon a light, rich, open border, and the plants potted before the frost sets in, plunged in old tan or ashes, and covered by a frame, which should front the west. Those to flower from March to June, should be sown in pots not later than the third week in August, and treated in a manner similar to the November sowing. The third, or spring crop to succeed the last, may be sown about the middle of February; these should be placed in a frame in a gentle heat, and the plants thus obtained will be in perfection by the end of May. The suffruticose species may be increased by cuttings or seeds.

alba . . .	Apetal . . .	7, H.	B. 1 S. Eur.	1506
bipinnata . . .	Apetal . . .	7, F. Ev.	S. 2 Spain	1816
chinensis . . .	Yel. grn. . .	6, H.	A. 2 China	1819
fruticulosa . . .	Apetal . . .	9, H. Ev.	S. 2 Spain	1794
laevigata . . .	Yellow . . .	7, H.	B. 1 Egypt	1828
linifolia . . .	Yel. grn. . .	7, H. Her.	P. 1 S. Eur.	1819
lutea . . .	Apetal . . .	7, H.	B. 3 Brit., rbish.	
lutcola . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H.	A. 2 Brit., rbish.	
mediterranea . . .	Apetal . . .	8, H.	A. 13 Palstin.	1791
myriophylla . . .	Wht. yel. . .	7, H.	B. 2 Italy	1823
odorata . . .	Apetal . . .	8, H.	A. 1 Italy	1752
frutescens . . .	Apetal . . .	8, G. Ev.	S. 1 Egypt	1752
Phyteuma . . .	Apetal . . .	8, H.	A. 13 S. Eur.	1752
pruinosa . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Her.	P. 1 Egypt	1824
ramosissima . . .	Apetal . . .	7, H. Her.	P. 2 Spain	1816
scoparia . . .	Apetal . . .	8, G. Ev. S.	3 Triffie	1815
sessamoides . . .	Apetal . . .	7, H. Her.	P. 1 France	1767
undata . . .	Apetal . . .	7, H.	B. 1 Spain	1739

canescens, *crispata*, *dipetala*, *glauca*, *saxatilis*, *viridescens*.

RESIN is obtained from most of the species of *Pinaceæ*.

RESOLVENT, having the power to dissolve.

RESTHARROW. See *Ononis*.

RESTIACEÆ, or **CORDELEAFS**, are a group of sedge-like plants, with tough, wiry stems and inconspicuous glumous flowers.

RESTIO, *Linn.* From *restis*, cord; used as cord at the Cape of Good Hope. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. These plants grow in any common soil, and are increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calbrophus elongatus*. See *Thamnochortus*.

australis . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Grass	3 N. Hol.	1824
compnatus . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 N. S. W.	1823
fastigiatus . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Grass	3 N. Hol.	1824
gracilis . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Grass	3 N. Hol.	1824
lateriflorus 1 . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 N. Hol.	1824
paniculatus . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Grass	3 C. G. H.	1824
teetorum . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 C. G. H.	1824
tetraphyllus . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 V. D. L.	1825
vaginatus . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 C. G. H.	1820
virgatus . . .	Apetal . . .	6, H. Grass	3 C. G. H.	1824

RESTRÆPIA, *Kunth*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Pleurothallis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pleurothallis hemerhoda*.

Lansbergii . . .	Yel. brn. . .	4, S. Epi.	4 Guatamal.	1860
maculata . . .	Yel. pur. . .	10, S. Epi.	4 Morida	1846
nuda . . .	White . . .	4, S. Epi.	4 Venezuela	1852
parvifolia . . .	Yel. red . .	1, S. Epi.	4 Tolima	1843
vittata 1 . . .	Wt. red yl.	6, S. Epi.	4 Colombo	

RESUPINATE, lying on the back.

RETANILLA, *De Candolle*. Its Peruvian name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Small evergreens, thriving in loam and peat, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Colletia Ephedra*; 2, *Colletia obcordata*.

Ephedra 1 . . .	Green . . .	5, F. Ev. S.	2 Chile	1823
obcordata 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Ev. S.	2 Peru	1822

RETICULARIA, *Bulliard*. From *reticulum*, a net; appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. These species are found upon rotten sticks, leaves, &c.—*argentea*, *mirata*, *olivacea*. See *Angioridium*.

RETICULATED, netted, resembling a net.

RETINIPHYLUM, *De Candolle*. From *retine*, resin, and *phyllon*, a leaf; leaves covered with resin. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Hamillonia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Monatelia secundiflora*.

secundiflorum 1 White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer.

RETINISPORA, *Zucc.* From *retine*, resin, and *spora*, a spore. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. A genus of conifers, not unlike *Cupressus*. They will grow in any common light soil, and increase by seeds.

lycopodioides . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. S.	10 Japan	
leptoclada . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. S.	10 Japan	
obtus . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	20 Japan	
variegata . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	15 Japan	
pisifera . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	20 Japan	
aurea . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	15 Japan	
variegata . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	15 Japan	
squarrosa . . .	Apetal . . .	5, H. Ev. T.	15 Japan	1864

RETRACTED, bent backwards.

RETROGRADE, usually applied to hairs when they are bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

RETUSE, appearing as if bitten off at the end.

RÉTZIA, *Linn.* In honour of Anders Johan Retzius, professor of natural history in the University of Lund; author of "Observations on Botany." *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This plant thrives in any light soil; and cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass.

spicata . . . Brown . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. .

RETZIACEÆ. See *Solanaceæ*.

REVOLUTE, rolled back; usually applied to the edges of leaves.

RHABDOCHLOA, *Beauvois*. From *rhabdos*, a twig, and *chloa*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Pretty annuals, growing in any light soil, and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chloris cruciata*; 2, *Chloris poaeformis*, *Cynosurus virgatus*.

cruciata 1 . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass	1 W. Indies	1818
micronata . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass	1 N. Amer.	1820
virgata 2 . . .	Apetal . . .	7, Grass	1 W. Indies	1820

RHACOMA. See *Myginda Rhacoma*.

RHAGADIOLUS, *Tournefort*. From *rhagas*, a slit; in allusion to the divisions of the calyx. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annuals of no interest; increased by seed in any common soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. lapsanoides*, *Lapsana Rhagadiolus*; 2, *Koelpinia linearis*—*edulis* 1, *Koelpinia* 2, *stellatus*.

RHAGADIOLUS. See *Picris Rhagadiolus*.

RHAGODIA, *R. Brown*. From *rhax*, a berry; its principal distinction. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Interesting plants, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing readily by cuttings, placed under a glass.

Billardiæri	Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Hol.	1823
crassifolia	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Hol.	1830
bastata	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½	N. S. W.	1803
nitans	Grn. yel. 3, G. Ev. Tr. ½	N. Hol.	1820
parabólica	Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Hol.	1823

RHAMNACEÆ, or RHAMNADS. These are trees and shrubs, often with spines. They are found in nearly all parts of the world; several species of *Zizyphus* bear eatable fruit, known by the names of Lotus and Jujubes.

RHAMNUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *ram*, signifying a tuft of branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. The plants belonging to this genus are mostly valued on account of their foliage. The stove and greenhouse kinds are easily grown in any light soil; and increase readily by cuttings under a glass. The hardy kinds grow in any common soil, and are usually propagated by layers and seeds. The plants and berries possess very strong purgative qualities. The juice of the berries of *R. catharticus* is sold under the name of syrup of buckthorn; the French berries of the shops are the unripe fruit of the same species, and are used for dyeing Turkey or Morocco leather yellow. The wood of *R. dahuricus* is red, and is known to the Russians by the name of sandal-wood. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. Clusii*; 2, *R. Willdenovianus*; 3, *R. rupëstris*; 4, *R. pumilus*; 5, *R. pumilus*. See *Berchemia*, *Ceanothus*, and *Zizyphus*.

alatérnus	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	1629
angusti-folius 1	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	1629
baleáricus	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	
fol. argenteis	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	
fol. aureis	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	
fol. maculatis	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	
hispánicus	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 30	S. Eur.	
alnifolius	Green . 5, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	1778
alpinus	Green . 5, H. De. S. 2	Switzerl.	1752
buxifolius	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 6	Númidia	1820
californicus	Green . 6, H. De. S. 6	Californ.	
cardiocrarpus	Green . 5, H. Ev. S. 6		1832
carolinianus	Green . 5, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	1819
cathárticus	Grn. yel. 5, H. De. S. 10	Eng., hedges.	
hydriensis	Grn. yel. 6, H. De. T. 12	C. G. H.	
celtifolius	Grn. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 20	C. G. H.	
crenulatus	Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 8	Teneriffe	1778
crœcus	Grn. wt. 5, F. Ev. S. 4	Mnterey	1848
dahúricus	Grn. yel. 5, H. De. S. 8	Davuria	1817
Erythroxylon	Yel. grn. 7, H. De. S. 6	Siberia	1823
angustis-simum	Grn. yel. 7, H. De. S. 6	Caucasus	
Frángula	White . 5, H. De. S. 10	Brit., woods.	
angustifolia	White . 5, H. De. T. 12	Brit., thickets.	

franguloides	Green . 5, H. De. T. 4	N. Amer.	1810
glandulosus	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 12	Canaries	1785
globosus	Green . 6, H. De. S. 4	India	
hirsutus	Grn. wt. 5, F. De. S. 4	W. Ind.	1850
hybrídus	Green . 7, H. De. S. 10		
infectórius	Grn. yel. 6, H. De. S. 6	S. Eur.	1633
integerrímus	Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Teneriffe	1822
lanceolátus	Green . 5, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer.	1812
latifolius	Green . 7, H. De. S. 3	Azores	1778
lycioides	Grn. yel. 11, H. De. S. 6	Spain	1752
aragonensis	Grn. yel. 10, H. De. S. 6	Arragon	1752
longifolius 2	Green . 7, H. De. S. 6		1823
microphyllus	Green . 8, S. Ev. S. 4	Mexico	1823
oleoides	Grn. yel. 6, H. De. S. 3	Spain	1752
Pallásii	Grn. yel. 6, H. De. S. 4	Russia	1838
prinoides	Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 10	C. G. H.	1778
pubescens	Pa. yel. 5, H. Ev. S. 4	France	1817
púmilus 3	Grn. yel. 7, H. De. S. 2	Carniola	1752
pusillus	Green . 5, H. De. S. 1	Naples	1823
rupëstris	Green . 5, H. De. S. 2	S. Eur.	1752
saxatilis	Grn. yel. 5, H. De. T. 1	Europe	1752
spatulifolius	Grn. yel. 5, H. De. S. 4	Russia	1838
surinamensis	Grn. yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 1½	Surinam	1820
tetragonus	Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 6	C. G. H.	1816
Theezans	Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 3	China	
tinctórius	Grn. yel. 5, H. De. S. 5	Hungary	1820
valentinus 4	Green . 5, H. De. T. 2	S. Eur.	1816
virgatus	Green . 6, H. De. S. 6	Nepal	1820
Wulfenii 5	Green . 7, H. De. S. 1	S. Eur.	1758

RHAPIDOSPÉRMA, *Nees*. From *rhapis*, a needle, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. For the cultivation of this pretty genus of stove plants, see *Justicia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Justicia glabra*.

glabra 1	Rose yel. 6, S. Her. P. 2	E. Indies	1824
vestita	Violet . 6, S. Her. P. 2	E. Indies	1827

RHAPHISTÉMMMA. From *rhapis*, a needle, and *stemma*, a crown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. The culture is easy, and increase is by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asclepias pulchella*, *Pergularia campanulata*.

pulchellum 1	White . 9, S. Ev. Cl. 3	E. Indies	1846
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RHÁPIS, *Linn.* From *rhapis*, a needle; alluding to the acute awns of the corolla. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. Dwarfish palms, thriving well in sandy loam; and increasing by suckers from the roots.

arundinacea	Green . 9, G. Palm 6	Carolina	1765
áspera	Green . 5, F. Palm 6	S. France	
cordata	Green . 5, F. Palm 6	France	
fiabelliformis	Green . 8, G. Palm 15	China	1774

RHAPONTICUM, *De Candolle*. From *rha*, rharb, and *Ponticus*, of Pontus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants will grow in any common soil, and may be readily increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cynara acaulis*, *C. humilis*, *Serratula acaulis*, *Cestrinus carthamoides*; 2, *Centaurea Rhapontica*; 3, *C. Rhapontica*.

acabile 1	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Barbary	1799
Pallásii 2	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	1818
púlcra	Purple 7, H. B. 2	Caucasus	1837
scariola 3	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2½	Switzerl.	1640
lyrata	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	1819
uniflora	Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1½	Switzerl.	1796

RHAPONTICUM. See *Rhëum Rhaponticum*.

RHATANY-ROOT. See *Kramèria triandra*.

RHÉEDIA. In honour of Henry Rheede Van Draakenstein, author of *Hortus Malabaricus*, in ten vols. folio. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This very handsome, broad-leaved tree, will grow in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

javanica	Rose . 5, S. Ev. T. 20	Java	1826
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RHEUM, *Linn.* From *rha*, the Wolga; the first plants were brought from its banks. *Linn.* 9, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. The culture and uses of the Rhubarb are well known. The plants all thrive well in a rich loamy soil; and are increased by divisions of the roots, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. Emodi*.

acuminatum.	Red	. 3, H. Her. P. 4	Himalay	1850
australe 1	Purple	. 5, H. Fu. P. 8	Nepal	. 1823
austracum.	White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 5	Austria	. 1800
caspicum.	White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 6	Russia	. 1817
compactum.	Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 3	Tartary	. 1758
crispum.	White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 5		. 1830
fenestratum.	White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 6		. 1780
hybridum.	Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 6	Asia	. 1778
leucorhizum.	Striped	. 5, H. Her. P. 4	Siberia	. 1827
nobile	. Red grn.	. 5, H. Her. P. 6	Himalay	1850
nitens	. White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 6	Siberia	. 1800
palmatum.	Wht. grn.	. 6, H. Fu. P. 5	Bcharia	. 1763
Rhaponticum	Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 4	Asia	. 1573
Ribes	. Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 2	Levant	. 1724
sibiricum.	White	. 5, H. Fu. P. 6	Siberia	. 1800
tataricum.	Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 3	Tartary	. 1793
undulatum.	Wht. grn.	. 5, H. Fu. P. 4	China	. 1734

RHÉXIA, *Linn.* From *rhéxis*, a rupture; from its astringent qualities, it is supposed to cure ruptures. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant plants when in flower. The plants grow best in a bed of peat soil, but are sometimes grown in pots in the same kind of soil. They are recently increased by division at the root. See *Acidotis*, *Acisanthéra*, *Arthrostemma*, *Chaetogastrea*, *Osbeckia*, and *Pleroma*.

angustifolia.	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	. 1812
ciliosa	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina	. 1812
hypericoides.	Red	. 6, S. A. 1	Guiana	. 1820
mariana	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	. 1759
rubella	. Pink.	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	. 1823
versicolor	. Pink.	. 9, S. Ev. S. 2	Brazil	. 1825
virginica	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	. 1759

RHINACANTHUS. See *Justicia*.

RHINANTHACEÆ. See *Scrophulariaceæ*.

RHINANTHUS, *Linn.* From *rhin*, a snout, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the appearance of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The seeds of the Yellow Rattle have only to be sown in a moist situation. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. Alectorolophus*, *Bartsia Tricogo*, *Tricogo rhinanthina*.

Alectorolophus	Yellow	7, H. A. 1½	Europe	. 1820
Crista-galli	. Yellow	7, H. A. 1	Brit., mead.	
majora	. Yellow	7, H. A. 2	Brit., corn fie.	
Tricogo 1	. Yellow	7, H. A. 1	Europe	. 1800

RHINOPÉTALUM, *Fischer*. From *rhin*, nose, *petalon*, petal; base of upper sepal. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. For culture and propagation, refer to the hardy species of *Lilium*.

Karelini . Pa. pk. spt. . 1, H. Tu. P. ½ Ural . 1834

RHIPIDODÉNDRON, *Willdenow*. From *rhapis*, a fan, and *dendron*, a tree; in allusion to the growth. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. This genus may be referred to *Aloe* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. distichum*, *Aloe plicatilis*.

plicatilis 1	. Red.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 8	Africa	. 1728
majus	. Red.	. 6, G. Ev. S. 10	Africa	. 1728

RHIPIDOPTERIS, *Schott*. From *rhapis*, a fan, and *pteris*, a fern; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Syno-*

nymes: 1, *Polybótريا peltata*; 2, *P. tripartita*.

bifurcata.	. Brn. yel	3, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	
feniculacea.	. Brn. yel	3, S. Her. P. 2	W. Indies	
peltata 1.	. Brn. yel	3, S. Her. P. 2	S. Amer.	
tripartita 2.	. Brn. yel	3, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil	

RHIPSÁLIS, *Haworth*. From *rhips*, a willow branch; in allusion to the flexible branches. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cactaceæ*. The plants of this genus are more singular than beautiful. A light vegetable soil, mixed with a little brick rubbish, suits them best; and they are readily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cactus pendula*; 2, *C. funalis*; 3, *Cereus alatus*.

bracteata	. Gnsh. yel.	3, G. Ev. S. 1	B. Ayres	1843
calamiformis	White	. 5, S. Ev. S. 1	Brazil	. 1828
Cassýtha 1	. Yellow	. 9, S. Ev. S. 1	W. Ind.	. 1758
cereuscula	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. T. 1	Brazil	. 1829
fasciculata	. Grsh. wt.	8, S. Ev. S. 1	W. Ind. Is.	. 1817
grandiflora 2	White	. 7, S. Ev. S. 1	S. Amer.	. 1818
Hookeriana	. White	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1	W. Ind.	
meembryanthoides	White	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1	S. Amer.	. 1817
pachyptera 3	. Yel. pink.	4, S. Ev. S. 1	Rio Jan.	1830
parasitica	. Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. S. 1	S. Amer.	. 1800
pentaptera	. White	. 5, S. Ev. S. 1	Brazil	. 1836
spatulata	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S. 1	Brazil	. 1836
salicornoides	. Yellow	. 6, S. Ev. S. 1½	E. Ind.	. 1817
sarmentata	. White	. 4, S. Ev. S. 1	B. Ayres	1858

RHIZOBOLACEÆ, or **RHIZOBOLS**. Trees of a large size, supplying excellent ship timber. The famous Suwarrow nuts are the produce of *Caryocar butyræum*, and belong to this order.

RHIZOBOLUS. See *Caryocar*.

RHIZOCTONIA, *De Candolle*. From *rhiza*, a root, and *kteinon*, to destroy; the name is applied in consequence of its destroying the roots upon which it grows. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. This species is found on *Côlchicum* and the roots of the *Crocus*—*Crocörum*.

RHIZOGENS are a class of parasitical flowering Fungi. To this class belong *Rafflesia*, *Cynomorium*, and other similar productions.

RHIZOMA, applied to root-like stems which spread under ground, similar to those of the *Iris*.

RHIZOMORPHA, *Roth*. From *rhiza*, a root, and *morphe*, form; the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytiaceæ*. The species of this genus are found beneath bark and in cellars—*divergens*, *medullaris*, *subcorticalis*, *subterranea*.

RHIZOPHORA, *Linn.* From *rhiza*, a root, and *phoreo*, to bear; the branches of this tree throw out roots very freely, which descend into the mud; consequently, every branch being supported by its own roots, one tree may, in this manner, extend over a considerable space. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhizophoraceæ*. The Mangrove may be tried in loam and sand, well mixed, and kept moist by the frequent application of salted water. It is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to cultivate it in this country.

Mangle . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies 1820

RHIZOPHORACEÆ, or **MANGROVES**. Trees and shrubs, natives of the sea-shores in the tropics, where they root in the mud, and form close thickets down to the verge of the ocean.

RHIZOPOGON, *Trinius*. From *rhiza*, a root, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. This species is found by the waysides. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lycopèrdon gibbòsum* —albus 1.

RHODANTHE, *Lindley*. From *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the colour of the flower-heads. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These are some of the most delightful annuals ever introduced to our collections. To obtain flowering plants in March, the seed should be sown in August, in a compost of decayed leaf-soil and light maiden earth, in equal parts, having the pots well drained. The seed-pots should not be placed in a lower temperature than 60, nor ever higher than 80 degrees. The earth should never be allowed to become too dry, taking care to apply water of a temperature nearly equal to that of the house. They will require several shifts previous to flowering; at the two last, viz., those in January and March, decayed manure should be substituted for leaf-mould, and a small portion of white sand added to the compost; a second sowing should be made in October and treated as the first, and they will flower beautifully the following May; and if a final sowing is effected in March, the plants will be ready to plant out in the flower-garden in May or June, where they will flower during the autumnal months. After the plants raised from any of the sowings have been potted, they should be removed to a much cooler house, and when properly established, placed on some elevated situation near the glass. Seed should be obtained from the plants grown in the greenhouse.

atrosanguinea Red . . 6, G. A. 1½ Australia
maculata . . Rose . 6, G. A. 1½ Australia
Manglesii . . Ro. yel. 6, G. A. 1½ S. River. 1832

RHODIOLA. See *Sedum*.

RHODIUM LIGNUM. See *Genista canariensis*, *Convolvulus floridus*, and *scoparia*, and *Physocalymma floribunda*.

RHODOCHITON, *Zucc.* See *Lophospermum*.

RHODODENDRON, *Linn.* From *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree; because of the appearance of the terminal bunches of flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. The Rhododendron is decidedly one of the finest of all known genera, containing some of the most handsome, elegant, and showy shrubs; all of which are admirably adapted either for ornamenting the greenhouse or shrubbery, or for planting singly on lawns. Peat soil is most suitable to these plants, but they may also be grown in very sandy loam, or vegetable mould. Propagation may be effected by layers or seeds; if the latter mode be preferred, the seeds must be sown early in spring, in flat pans filled with peat soil, and the seed covered very slightly over; the pans should then be set in a close frame till the plants make their appearance, taking care to water very slightly when the soil appears dry. The seedlings having attained to a sufficient height, so as to admit of their being drawn without fear of injury,

should be removed into other pots or pans, using the same kind of mould. After this removal they should be kept in a close frame till fresh roots are produced, and they may then, by degrees, be hardened to the air. The small-wooded kinds may be also increased very freely by young cuttings, planted in sand under a glass. The tender kinds may be easily propagated by young cuttings torn off close to the stem, planted in sand, and plunged in heat under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. aromaticum*; 2, *R. cinnamomeum*; 3, *R. album*; 4, *R. Russeliianum*; 5, *R. Nobleianum*; 6, *R. officinale*; 7, *R. azaleoides*; 8, *R. myrtifolium*; 9, *R. obtusum*; 10, *R. indicum Smithii*, *Azalea indica Smithii*; 11, *R. Smithii*; 12, *Rhodora canadensis*; 13, *Vireya javanica*; 14, *R. formosum*; 15, *R. camtschaticum*, *lanceifolium*; 16, *R. zeylanicum*; 17, *R. Griffithsii*; 18, *R. Roylei*; 19, *Vireya alba*; 20, *R. elaeagnoides*, *obovatum*, *salignum*.

<i>Adansoni</i>	Purple	. 5, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid	.
<i>albiflorum</i>	White	. 6, H. Ev. S.	2	N. Amer.	1835
<i>album</i>	19. Cream	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6	Java	. 1856
<i>alta-clerense</i>	Crimson	. 5, H. Ev. S.	12	Eng. hyb.	
<i>anthopogon</i>	Purple	. 5, F. Ev. S.	2	Nepal	1820
<i>aprilis</i>	. Wtsh. pk.	4, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid	1843
<i>arborescens</i>	Scarlet	. 6, F. Ev. T.	20	Nepal	1820
<i>barbatum</i>	Red	. 4, G. Ev. S.	15	Nepal	1837
<i>cinnamomeum</i>	Pur. wht.	6, H. Ev. T.	20	Nepal	1820
<i>Cunninghamii</i>	White	. 6, F. Ev. S.	20	Hybrid	1840
<i>efvum</i>	3. White	. 3, H. Ev. T.	20	Nepal	1817
<i>Paxtoni</i>	Crimson	. 5, G. Ev. T.	20	Khosea	1837
<i>Rollisoni</i>	Crimson	. 5, G. Ev. T.	15	Nepal	1837
<i>roseum</i>	Rose	. 4, H. Ev. T.	20	Nepal	1817
<i>sanguineum</i>	Scarlet	. 4, H. Ev. T.	20	Nepal	1817
<i>undulatum</i>	Rich p.	4, H. Ev. T.	20	Eng. hyb.	1829
<i>venustum</i>	Pk. spot	3, H. Ev. S.	3	Eng. hyb.	1829
<i>argenteum</i>	White	. 5, F. Ev. T.	30	Himalay.	1850
<i>Avoklanti</i>	17 White	. 5, F. Ev. S.	8	Himalay.	1850
<i>barbatum</i>	15. Red	. 5, H. Ev. S.	3	Nepal	1829
<i>Batemani</i>	Crimson	. 6, F. Ev. S.	8	Bootan	1850
<i>Blanfordi</i>	Or.	. 5, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
<i>Blumei</i>	Rose	. 6, F. Ev. S.	4		
<i>Brookeanum</i>	Yellow	. 5, F. Ev. S.	6	Borneo	1855
<i>californicum</i>	Rose	. 6, F. Ev. S.	5	Monterey	1834
<i>calophyllum</i>	White	. 5, F. Ev. S.	4	Bootan	1850
<i>camelliflorum</i>	Rose wt.	5, F. Ev. S.	4	Nepal	1855
<i>campanulatum</i>	Pa. pink	5, F. Ev. S.	6	Nepal	1825
<i>campylocarpum</i>	Straw	. 5, F. Ev. S.	3	Himalay.	1850
<i>camtschaticum</i>	Purple	. 5, H. Ev. S.	2	Kamt.	1802
<i>catanwbiense</i>	Purple	. 7, H. Ev. S.	3	N. Amer.	1809
<i>Russeliianum</i>	Bt. ro.	. 3, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid	1829
<i>tigrinum</i>	Ro. spot	3, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid	
<i>Catesbaei</i>	Purple	. 5, H. Ev. S.	4	N. Amer.	1810
<i>caucasicum</i>	Purple	. 8, H. Ev. S.	2	Caucasus	1803
<i>Nobleianum</i>	Dp. red.	3, H. Ev. S.	2	Hybrid	1832
<i>pulcherrimum</i>	Pa. rose	. 3, H. Ev. S.	2	Hybrid	1832
<i>stramineum</i>	Straw	. 4, H. Ev. S.	2	Hybrid	1840
<i>venustum</i>	Pink	. 5, H. Ev. S.	2	Hybrid	
<i>Chamæcistus</i>	Pa. pur.	. 5, H. Ev. S.	4	Austria	1788
<i>Champsoni</i>	Rose	. 4, F. Ev. S.	7	Hng. Kg.	1849
<i>chrysanthum</i>	Yellow	. 6, H. Ev. S.	4	Siberia	1796
<i>chrysocletron</i>	Yellow	. 5, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid	1842
<i>grandiflorum</i>	Yellow	. 4, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid	1842
<i>clitatum</i>	Pa. rose	. 3, F. Ev. S.	2	Himalay.	1850

cinnabari- num 18.	Red .	5, F. Ev. S.	3	Himalay.	1850
citrinum .	Yellow	6, F. Ev. S.	4	Java .	1854
rosea-album	Pa. red.	3, F. Ev. S.	2	Himalay.	1850
Clivianum .	Rose .	5, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid .	
Dalhouisii	White .	5, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
dauricum .	Purple	3, H. Ev. S.	3	Siberia .	1780
atrovirens.	Purple	3, H. Ev. S.	3	Siberia .	
Edgworthii	White .	5, F. Ev. S.	2	Himalay.	1850
Falconeri .	Rd. wht.	5, F. Ev. T.	30	Himalay.	1850
Farrère .	Lilac .	3, H. Ev. S.	3	China .	1829
ferrugineum.	Scarlet	6, H. Ev. S.	14	Switzerl.	1752
album .	White .	6, H. Ev. S.	1	Pyrenees	1830
Fortuni .	White .	6, F. Ev. S.	4	China .	
fragrans .	Pink .	5, G. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid .	1843
Gibsoni 14	White .	5, F. De. S.	6	Khoseea.	1837
glaucom .	Rose .	5, F. Ev. S.	2	Himalay.	1850
Govenianum.	Purple .	5, H. Ev. S.	6	Hybrid .	1825
guttatum .	Spotted .	5, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid .	
hirsutum .	Scarlet	6, H. Ev. S.	14	Switzerl.	1656
variegatum.	Scarlet	6, H. Ev. S.	1		1800
Hodgsonii .	Rose .	5, F. Ev. S.	10	Himalay.	1850
Hookeri .	Crimson.	5, F. Ev. S.	4	Bootan .	1850
hybridum .	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	3		
jasminiflo- rum .	White .	9, F. Ev. S.	4	Malacca .	1849
javanicum 13	Buff .	5, G. Ev. S.	3	Java .	1846
flavum .	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S.	3	Java .	1847
Kendrickii	Scarlet	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Bootan .	1850
Keyssii .	Rose yel.	6, F. Ev. S.	8	Bootan .	1850
lanatum .	Cream	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
lapponicum.	Crimson.	4, F. Ev. S.	3	Lapland.	1825
lepidotum 20	Rose .	5, F. Ev. S.	3	Nepal .	1829
limbatum .	Rose .	5, F. Ev. S.	3	Himalay	1850
liteum .	Yellow	5, H. Ev. S.	2	Hybrid .	
Maddenii .	White .	7, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
maximam .	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	12	N. Amer.	1766
album .	White .	7, H. Ev. S.	12		
hybridum .	Wht. pur.	7, H. Ev. S.	12	Hybrid .	1830
Metternichii.	Purple .	5, G. Ev. S.	3	Japan .	
Moulmein- ense .	White .	6, F. Ev. S.	5	Moulmn.	1850
myrtifolium.	Red .	5, H. Ev. S.	2	Europe .	1850
niveum .	Lilac .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
neilgauricum	Rose wt.	5, F. Ev. T.	15	Kumaon.	1840
Nuttallii .	Wht. yel.	5, F. Ev. T.	80	Bootan .	1850
ponticum .	Purple .	5, H. Ev. S.	6	Gibraltar	1763
azaleoides 7	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid .	1820
Löwii .	White .	6, H. Ev. S.	3	Eng. hyb.	
myrtifo- lium 8	Purple .	5, H. Ev. S.	10	Gibraltar	1763
obtusum 9	Purple .	5, H. Ev. S.	6	Armenia.	
odoratum .	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	4		1820
pachyrrum	Rose .	6, H. Ev. S.	3	Eng. hyb.	1827
10					
Smithii 11	Crimson.	9, H. Ev. S.	6	Eng. hyb.	1826
Smithii aureum	Yellow .	5, H. Ev. S.	3	Hybrid .	
punctatum .	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	4	N. Amer.	1736
majus .	Pink .	7, H. Ev. S.	6		
purpureum .	Purple .	7, H. Ev. T.	25	N. Amer.	
Purshii .	White .	7, H. Ev. S.	4	N. Jersey	1811
retusum .	Red yel.	5, F. Ev. S.	2	Sumatra.	1813
flavum .	Yellow	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Java .	
Rhodora 12	Pa. pur.	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Amer.	1767
Rollisonii 16	Red .	5, H. Ev. T.	20	Ceylon .	1843
setosum .	Purple .	6, F. Ev. S.	1	Nepal .	1825
Shepherdii	Scarlet	6, F. Ev. S.	10	Assam .	1850
Smithii .	Rose .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Bootan .	1850
Stamfordi- anum	Purple .	6, H. Ev. S.	6	Hybrid .	
Standishii	Rose .	5, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid .	1844
Thompsoni	Red .	6, F. Ev. S.	10	Himalay.	1850
tubiflorum .	White .	6, F. Ev. S.	4		
Veitchianum	White .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Moulmn.	1850
virgatum .	Pink .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
Wallichii .	Purple .	5, F. Ev. S.	6	Himalay.	1850
Wightii .	Yellow	6, F. Ev. S.	10	Himalay.	1850
Wilsnii .	Pink .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Hybrid .	1853
Windsori .	Rose .	6, F. Ev. S.	6	Bootan .	1850

GARDEN VARIETIES.—These are very numerous, and some exceedingly beautiful. For their colours and characters, refer to the nurserymen's catalogues, published annually.

RHODOLÆA, *Hooker*. From *rhodon*, a rose; the flowers are red. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Humamelidaceæ*. The only species of this genus yet introduced, bears a great resemblance both in habit and flowers to *Camellia*, to which genus refer for cultivation.

Championi . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Hong Kong . 1849

RHODOMELA, *Agardh*. From *rhodon*, a rose, and *melos*, a limb; colour of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ceramiaceæ*. These plants are found in the ocean, on the seashore, &c.—*dentata*, *lycopodioides*, *pinastroides*, *scorpioides*, *subfusca*.

RHODOMENIA. From *rhodos*, red, and *hymen*, a membrane. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ceramiaceæ*. The species of this genus, like those of the one immediately preceding, are found in the ocean, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sphaerococcus bifidus*; 2, *S. ciliatus*; 3, *S. c. angustus*; 4, *S. c. jubatus*; 5, *S. c. palmatus*; 6, *S. c. spinosus*; 7, *S. cristatus*; 8, *S. laciniatus*; 9, *S. Palmétta*; 10, *S. reniformis*—*bifidus* 1, *ciliatus* 2, *c. angustus* 3, *c. jubatus* 4, *c. palmatus* 5, *c. spinosus* 6, *cristatus* 7, *laciniatus* 8, *Palmétta* 9, *polycarpa*, *reniformis* 10, *soboliferus*.

RHODORA. See *Rhododendron Rhodora*.

RHODORÆÆ. See *Ericaceæ*.

RHODORHIZA, *Lindley*. From *rhodon*, a rose, and *rhiza*, a root; fragrance of roots. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. Rose wood. See *Convolvulus*.

RHODOSTOMA, *Scheidw*. From *rhodos*, red, and *stoma*, a mouth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The cultivation of this pretty plant is the same as *Gardénia*.

gardenioides . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1759

RHODOTHÁMNUS, *Reich*. From *rhodon*, a rose, and *thamnus*, a shoot or branch. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. A genus separated from *Rhododendron*, and requiring precisely the same treatment. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rhododendron kamtschaticum*.

kamtschaticus . Purple . 5, H. Ev. S. 8 Siberia . 1840

RHÆAS, or COMMON POPPY. See *Papáver Rhæas*.

RHOMB, or RHOMBOID, like a Rhombus.

RHOMB-OVATE, } between rhomboid and egg-
RHOMBOID-OVATE, } shaped.

RHOPALA. See *Ropala*.

RHUBARB. See *Rheum*.

RHŪS, *Linn*. Derived from *rous*, in Greek, which is from *rhudd*, a Celtic word signifying red; alluding to the colour of the fruit and leaves of some species in autumn. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. The stove and greenhouse species will grow well in any common soil; and may be readily increased by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass; the stove species must be placed in heat. The hardy kinds are rather ornamental, and well fitted for shrubberies; some are propagated by cuttings of the roots, and others by cuttings and layers. The juice of *R. radicans* and *Toxicodendron* is milky, stains black, and is extremely poisonous. *R. coriaria*

is powerfully astringent, and is used in tanning Turkey or Morocco leather. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. Bücku Amela*; 2, *R. lucida*; 3, *Laurus caustica*; 4, *R. lucida*; 5, *spicata*; 6, *oryzanthoides*; 7, *caroliniana*, *elegans*; 8, *elongata*; 9, *thezans*; 10, *venenata*; 11, *juglandifolia*. See *Omphalodium* and *Pterocarya*.

acuminata	Grn. yel.	.5	F. Ev. S.	15 Nepal.	1820
alata	Green	.6	G. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1824
albida	Green	.5	G. Ev. S.	1 Mogadr.	1816
Amela 1	Green	.6	H. De. S.	10 Nepal	
angustifolia	Greenish	.5	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1714
aromatica	Yellow	.5	H. De. S.	8 N. Ame.	1773
atomaria	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1800
Burmáni 2	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1797
caustica 3	Grn. wht.	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 Chile	1828
Cavanillesii 4	White	.7	G. Ev. S.	8 Mexico.	1697
chinensis	White	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 China	1800
chiliata	White	.6	G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1816
Commerçonii	White	.7	S. Ev. T.	12 Brazil.	1810
concinna	Grn. yel.	.5	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1820
copallina	Grn. yel.	.8	H. De. S.	4 N. Ame.	1688
lencantha	Whitish	.8	H. De. S.	4 N. Ame.	
Coriaria	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. T.	10 S. Eur.	1640
Cotinua	Pa. pur.	.6	H. De. S.	6 S. Eur.	1656
crenata	Grn. yel.	.5	G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	
cuneifolia	Grn. wht.	.6	G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1816
dentata 5	Yelsh.	.6	G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1793
digitata	Grnsh. yel.	.5	G. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1825
dioica 6	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	5 Mogadr.	1835
dissecta	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1820
diversifolia	Grnsh. wt.	.6	H. De. T.	15 Califor.	
elegans	Red.	.7	H. De. S.	10 N. Ame.	1726
elliptica	Yellow	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1818
exilis	White	.7	G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1816
fragrans	Whit. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	5 C. G. H.	1824
fraxinifolia	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. T.	20 Nepal	1820
glabra	Grn. yel.	.8	H. De. S.	8 N. Ame.	1726
gocinea 7	Red	.6	H. De. S.	8 N. Ame.	
dioica	Greenish	.7	H. De. S.	8 N. Ame.	
hermaphrodita	Greenish	.6	H. De. S.	8 N. Ame.	
glauca	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1821
heterophylla	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1800
incisa	Grn. yel.	.8	G. Ev. S.	2 C. G. H.	1789
javanica	White	.8	G. Ev. T.	12 Java	1709
lavignita 8	Yelsh. grn.	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1758
lancea	Yel. grn.	.8	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1810
linearifolia	Cream	.8	S. Ev. S.	2 Cuba	1818
lobata	White	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 Tneriff.	1800
lucida	White	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1697
Metopium	Grn. wht.	.7	S. Ev. S.	4 W. Ind.	1823
micrantha	Grnsh. wt.	.7	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1818
mucronata	Grn. yel.	.8	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1824
nervosa	Grnsh. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1800
obliqua	White	.8	S. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1825
obscura	Green	.8	H. De. S.	4 Iberia	1820
Oxyacantha	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. S.	6 Barbry.	1823
oxyacanthoides	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. S.	6 Barbry.	1824
paniculata	Green	.6	G. Ev. S.	Nepal	1823
pauciflora	Green	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	
pendulina	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	
pentaphylla	Yellow	.7	F. Ev. S.	3 Barbry.	1816
pubescens	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1800
pyramis	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. S.	1 N. Ame.	1800
pyrolides	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1816
radicans	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. Cr.	3 N. Ame.	
microcarpa	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. Cl.	2 N. Ame.	
volubilis	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. Cl.	2 N. Ame.	
vulgaris	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. Cr.	2 N. Ame.	
rigida	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1700
rosmarinifolia	Green	.7	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1800
schinoides	Green	.6	S. Ev. S.	10 Brazil	1824
semialata	White	.6	G. Ev. T.	10 Macao	1780
serrefolia	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1816
sinuata	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1820
suaveolens	Grnsh. yel.	.5	H. De. S.	6 N. Ame.	
succedanea	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	10 China	1768
Thunbergiana	Grnsh. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	
tomentosa	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	10 C. G. H.	1691

Toxicodendron	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. Cr.	3 N. Ame.	1640
tridentatilis	Grnsh. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	6 C. G. H.	1816
tridentata	Grnsh. yel.	.6	G. Ev. Cl.	5 C. G. H.	1816
trijuga	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 Brazil	
typhina	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. T.	20 N. Ame.	1629
arborescens	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. T.	20	
frutescens	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. S.	6	
undulata 9	Whitsh. yel.	.6	H. De. S.	5 C. G. H.	1816
vernix 10	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. T.	15 N. Ame.	1718
vernifera 11	Grn. yel.	.6	H. De. T.	10 Nepal	1823
villosa	Grn. yel.	.7	G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1714
viminialis	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1774
viridiflora	Grn. yel.	.7	H. De. T.	12 N. Ame.	
Zizyphina	Grn. yel.	.6	G. Ev. S.	4 Sicily	1800

RHYNCHOGLÖSSUM, *De Candolle*. From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *glossa*, a tongue; the lower lip of the flower in the form of a tongue-like beak. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. A pretty plant, native of Ceylon, and easily cultivated in the stove. *Synonyme*: 1, *Loxotis zeylanica*.

zeylanicum 1. Blue .7, S. A. 1 Ceylon 1844

RHYNCHOSIA, *Loureiro*. From *rhynchos*, a beak; the keel of the flower is beaked. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty; any rich light soil suits them; and they are easily increased by cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Glycine angustifolia*; 2, *Dolichos scarabaeoides*; 3, *Glycine caribæa*; 4, *G. tomentosa*, *volubilis*; 5, *G. erecta*; 6, *Dolichos minimus*; 7, *G. mollis*; 8, *G. phaseoloides*; 9, *G. precatória*; 10, *G. reniformis*; 11, *G. reticulata*; 12, *G. rhombifolia*; 13, *Dolichos scarabaeoides*; 14, *G. suaveolens*; 15, *G. picta*, *Ogitis violaceus*; 16, *G. viscosa*, *glutinosa*.

caribæa 3 . Yellow .9, S. Ev. Tw. 3 W. Indies 1742
erecta 5 . Sulphur 7, S. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1820
reniformis 10 Yellow .7, F. De. Tw. 2 Carolina. 1806
reticulata 11 White .8, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Jamaica. 1779
suaveolens 14 Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies 1816
angustifolia 1, biflora 2, difformis 4, *Fredericiæ*, *minima* 6, *mollis* 7, *phaseoloides* 8, *precatória* 9, *rhombifolia* 12, *scarabaeoides* 13, *violacea* 15, *viscosa* 16, *volubilis*.

RHYNCHOSPÉRMUM, *A. Dec.* From *rhynchos*, a snout, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A pretty climber, not much unlike a *Jasmine*. It is of easy culture in light loam and peat, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

jasminoides . White .7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Shanghai 1846

RHYNCHOSPORA, *Vahl.* From *rhynchos*, a beak, and *spora*, a seed. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Worthless plants, growing in bogs, &c.—*alba*, *aurea*, *comata*, *distans*, *fusca*, *læca*.

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, *Martius*. From *rhytis*, a wrinkle; and *phyllon*, a leaf. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. For culture, see *Gesnera*.

auriculatum . Red yel. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil .1834

RHYTISMA, *Fries*. From *rhytis*, a wrinkle; appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Found upon sycamore leaves and other live plants, as some of the specific appellations imply—*acrinum*, *Andromedæ*, *corrugatum*, *punctatum*, *salicinum*, *Urtica*.

RIB, the projecting vein of anything.

RIBESIACEÆ. See *Grossulariaceæ*.

RIBES, *Linn.* From *Ribas*, the name of an acid plant mentioned by the Arabian physicians, which is known to be *Rheum Ribes*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Grossulariaceæ*. This is a valuable genus, and contains the gooseberry and currant, the uses of which every cottager is familiar with; and in addition to these much-esteemed fruits, some of the species are well suited for ornamenting shrubberies. The most ornamental species are *R. atropurpureum*, *aureum*, *sanguineum*, and *speciosum*. All the species of *Ribes* will grow in any soil, and increase from cuttings, planted in autumn, or early in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. aureum sanguineum*; 2, *R. hybridum*; 3, *R. reclinatum*; 4, *Uva crispata*; 5, *R. oxyacanthoides*; 6, *R. glandulosum*; 7, *R. laxiflorum*; 8, *R. malvaceum*; 9, *R. stamineum*; 10, *R. missouriense*; 11, *R. stamineum*; 12, *R. feroax*.

aciculare .	White .	4, H. De. S.	3	Siberia .
albidum .	Wt. pink 4,	H. De. S.	4	Hybrid. 1843
albinervium .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer.
alpinum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	3	Brit., woods.
foliis-variegatis .	Green .	5, H. De. S.	3	Brit., gardens
pumilum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	2	Gardens.
aureum .	Yellow .	5, H. De. S.	6	Missouri. 1812
præcox .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1812
serotinum .	Yellow .	6, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1812
villosum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1812
carpathicum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Carpath. 1813
caucasicum .	Green .	5, H. De. S.	4	Caucasus 1819
cereum .	White .	4, H. De. S.	3	N. Amer. 1827
Cynosbati .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Canada . 1759
Diantha .	Grn. yel. 5,	H. De. S.	4	Siberia . 1781
divaricatum .	Wht. red 4,	H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1826
flavum 1 .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1812
floridum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1729
grandiflorum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer.
parviflorum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer.
glaciale .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	3	Nepal . 1823
glandulosum .	Grn. yel. 4,	H. De. S.	6	Peru . 1820
gracile .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	3	N. Amer. 1812
Grossularia .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Eng., hedges.
Besseriána 2	White .	4, H. De. S.	4	Cracow .
bracteata .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	
macrocarpa .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	
reclinata 3 .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	2	Germny. 1781
spinossissima .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	Brit., hedges.
subinermis .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	
Uva-crispa 4	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	Brit., hedges.
grossularioides .	Green .	5, H. De. S.	1	N. Amer.
hirtellum .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	3	Canada . 1812
hudsonianum .	White .	4, H. De. S.	4	Hud.'s B.
huëbrians .	Gsh. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	3	N. Amer. 1827
irriguum .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1820
laciastre 5 .	Yel. grn. 4,	H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1812
macracanthum .	Green .	6, H. De. S.	4	
Menzièsii 12 .	Purple .	4, H. De. S.	4	Californ. 1830
multiflorum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	5	Hungary 1822
nigrum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	5	Brit., hedges.
bacca-flavida .	Grn. pur. 4,	H. De. S.	5	Hyb., grdns.
bacca-viridi .	Grn. pur. 4,	H. De. S.	5	Russia, grdns.
fol. variegatis .	Grn. pur. 4,	H. De. S.	5	Brit., gardens
niveum .	White .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1826
opulifolium .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	3	Russia .
orientale .	Grn. yel. 5,	H. De. S.	4	Syria . 1824
oxyacanthoides .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	3	N. Amer. 1763
petraeum .	Red .	5, H. De. S.	4	Eng., hills.
procumbens .	Purple .	5, H. De. Tr.	3	Dahuria. 1804
prostratum 6	Yellow .	5, H. De. Tr.	1	N. Amer. 1812
laxiflorum 7	Grn. yel. 4,	H. De. Tr.	4	N. Amer. 1812
punctatum .	Grn. yel. 4,	F. De. S.	3	Chili . 1826
resinosum .	Yel. grn. 4,	H. De. S.	3	N. Amer. 1800

rigens .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1812
rubrum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Brit., hedges.
album .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Brit., gardens
carneum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Brit., gardens
fol. albo .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Gardens.
fol. luteo .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Gardens.
hortense .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Brit., gardens
sylvestris .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Brit., woods
variegatum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Austria .
sanguineum 6	Blood .	4, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1826
atrorubens .	Drk. red 4,	H. De. S.	6	N. Amer.
glutinosum .	Pa. pink 4,	H. De. S.	6	N. Amer.
malvaceum 8	Drk. pk. 4,	H. De. S.	6	N. Amer.
plenum .	Scr. rose 5,	H. De. S.	6	Hybrid .
saxatile .	Green .	5, H. De. S.	4	Siberia . 1819
setosum .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1810
speciosum 9 .	Crimson 5,	H. De. S.	4	Californ. 1829
spicatum .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	4	Eng., woods
subvestitum .	Crimson 4,	H. De. S.	4	Californ. 1855
tenuiflorum 10	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	N. Amer. 1812
fructu-luteo	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	
fructu-nigro	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	6	
trifidum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	4	Quebec . 1823
trifidum 11 .	Grn. wt. 4,	H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1812
triste .	Green .	4, H. De. S.	3	Siberia . 1820
viscosissimum .	Yellow .	4, H. De. S.	4	N. Amer. 1820

RIBESIUM. See *Ribes*.

RIB-GRASS. See *Plantago lanceolata*.

RICCIA, *Linn.* In honour of P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ricciaceæ*. The species belonging to this genus are found floating in ditches, &c.—*frutans*, *glauca*, *obtusata*, *natans*, *spuria*.

RICCIACEÆ, or **CRYSTAL-WORTS**. This is an order of plants of a diminutive size, chiefly inhabiting mud and water, sometimes swimming. They are mostly annual.

RICE. See *Oryza*.

RICE-PAPER OF CHINA. See *Aràlia Japónica*.

RICHARDIA, *Kunth*. In honour of L. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ariceæ*. *R. aethiopica* is a desirable plant, and thrives in any light rich soil, it is readily increased by offsets from the roots; while, on account of its frequent flowering, and large sweet-scented flowers, it is well worthy of a place in every collection. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calla aethiopica*. See *Richardsonia*.

aethiopica 1 . White . 3, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1731
albo-maculata . Grn. wt. 3, G. Her. P. 2 Africa . 1858
hastata . . . Grn. wt. 3, H. Her. P. 2 Natal . 1858

RICHARDSONIA, *Kunth*. In memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This genus grows well in loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in a little heat. The white *Ipecacuanha* of the shops is the root of *R. scabra*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Richardia scabra*, *Richardsonia pilosa*.

scabra 1 . . . White . 9, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1814
stellaris . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Brazil . 1836

RICHIEA, *R. Brown*. In memory of Mr. Richie, an African traveller, who died in 1821, at Tripoli. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cappari-daceæ*. *R. fragrans* is a stove climber: it grows best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cratæva fragrans*, *C. capparioides*.

fragrans 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 S. Leone . 1795
polypétala . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Africa . 1859

RICINUS, *Linn.* From *ricinus*, a tick; resemblance in the seeds. *Linn.* 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The plants belonging to this genus will thrive in any rich soil, and are easily increased by seeds and cuttings. The well-known Castor oil is the produce of *R. communis*.

africanus.	Green	.7, G. Ev. S.	12 Africa	.
armatus.	Green	.8, F.	A. 6 Malta.	.1807
candens.	White	.7, F.	A. 4	.
communis.	Green	.7, F.	A. 6 E. Indies.	1548
giganteus.	Purple	.7, F.	A. 8	.
globosus.	Purple	.7, S. Ev. S.	4 Jamaica.	1826
incanis.	Purple	.7, F.	A. 6 India.	.1758
leucocarpus.	Whit. blk.	S. H.	A. 4	.1827
lividus.	Purple	.7, G. Ev. S.	8 C. G. H.	.1795
macrophyllus.	Whit. red	S. F.	A. 4	.1827
Mappa.	Whit. fla.	S. H.	A. 4	.1827
Obernänni.	Red	.7, G.	A. 6	.
paniculatus.	Red wht.	S. F.	A. 4	.1824
purpureus.	Purple	.7, F.	A. 3	.
sanguineus.	Crimson.	.7, F.	A. 3	.
sulphureus.	Yellow	.7, F.	A. 3	.
tanarius.	Green	S. F.	A. 4 E. Indies	1810
undulatus.	Red wht.	S. F.	A. 4	.1827
viridis.	Green	.8, F.	A. 6 E. Indies.	1802

RICOTIA, *Linn.* Probably after some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A pretty little annual, well fitted for adorning rock-work, on which the seed may be sown. A light sandy soil suits it best. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. cegyphiaca*.

Lunaria 1	Li. pur.	.6, H.	A. 3 Egypt	.1757
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RIEDLEIA, *Ventenat*. In honour of M. Riedley, a French naturalist, who accompanied Captain Baudin round the world. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. The plants are not worth growing, except for the purpose of making up a collection. They are all of the easiest culture, and are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melochia caracasana*; 2, *M. corchorifolia*; 3, *M. deprésso*; 4, *M. supina*; 5, *M. truncata*.

caracasana 1	White	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 Caraccas	.1817
nodiflora	Yellow	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 Jamaica	.1800
borbonica, concatenata, corchorifolia 2, deprésso 3, polystachia, supina 4, truncata 5, velutina.				

RIGA BALSAM is obtained from *Styrax Benzoin*.

RIGID, stiff, untractable.

RIGIDELLA, *Lindley*. From *rigidus*, stiff; in allusion to the rigidity of the flower-stalk when supporting the seed-vessel. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. These are very handsome bulbous plants, requiring similar treatment to *Tigridia*.

flammea	Flame	.5, S. Bl. P.	2 Mexico	.1839
immaculata	Crimson	.6, S. Bl. P.	2 Guatemala	1839
orthantha	Crimson	.6, S. Bl. P.	2 Mexico	.1846

RIMOSE, having a longitudinal fissure or fissures, chinky.

RINDERA, *Pallas*. In honour of Dr. Rinder, once dean of medicine in Moscow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. This plant is of the easiest culture, but of no beauty. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. lævigata*, *Cynoglossum Rindera*.

tetráspis 1	Red	.6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia	.1818
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RINGENT, gaping.

RINGING, removing a small strip of bark from around a branch, in the form of a ring.

RIPIDIUM, *Trinius*. From *rhypidion*, a little

fan; in allusion to the inflorescence. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Grasses, growing in any common soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Andropogon Ravennæ*, *Saccharum Ravennæ*, *Erianthus Ravennæ*; 2, *A. strictus*, *S. adpressum*.

Ravennæ 1	Apetal	.7, Grass 2	S. Europe	.1816
strictum 2	Apetal	.7, Grass 2	Hungary	.1802

RIPOGONUM, *Forster*. From *ripas*, a flexible twig, and *gonos*, a shoot. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacææ*. Ornamental climbers, thriving in loam and peat; and increasing by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

albua	White	.6, G. Ev. Cl.	3 N. Hol.	.1820
parviflorum	White	.6, G. Ev. Cl.	2 N. Hol.	.1820

RITRO. See *Echinops Ritro*.

RIVEA. Dedicated by Choisy, to Auguste de la Rive, a physiologist of Geneva. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Ipomœa*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ipomœa gangetica*.

tiliaefolia 1	White	.6, S. Ev. Tw.	4 E. Indies	1812
ornata	Purple	.6, S. Ev. Tw.	4 E. Indies	1824

RIVINA, *Linn.* In honour of A. Q. Rivinus, a botanist of Saxony. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Phytolaccaceæ*. These plants are mostly valued on account of their ornamental appearance when fruiting; they grow in any light soil, and are readily increased by seeds or cuttings.

brasiliensis	Green	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	.1790
humilis	White	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Indies	.1699
canescens	White	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Indies	.1804
lævis	Pink	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Indies	.1738
lanceolata	Pink	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 Brazil	.1815
latifolia	Purple	.7, S. A.	3 Madagascar	1826
octandra	White	.5, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Indies	.1752
purpurascens	Pink	.6, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Indies	.1815
tinctoria	White	.5, S. Ev. S.	4 Caraccas	.1830

RIVULARIA, *Roth*. From *rivulus*, a rivulet; place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveææ*. These plants are found in lakes, ditches, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Linkia dura*—angulosa, applanata, atra, botryoides, calcarea 1, crustacea, nitida, plana, plicata. See *Corynephora* and *Mesoglossa*.

ROBÉRGIA, *Schreber*. In honour of Laurent Roberg, professor of medicine at Upsal. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Conmaraceæ*. An ornamental plant, growing in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

frutescens	White	.5, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	.1823
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ROBERTIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Robert, a Corsican botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Mere weeds, of the most common culture; seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hypochæris pinnatifida*—pinnatifida 1, taraxacoides.

ROBERTSONIA. See *Saxifraga*.

ROBINIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Jean Robin, a French botanist, once herbalist to Henry IV. of France. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The hardy kinds of *Robinia* are remarkably handsome when in flower, and well adapted for ornamenting the shrubbery. They will grow in any common soil; and are increased either by layers or by grafting the rare species upon the common kinds, chiefly

on *R. Pseud-acacia*. The stove and greenhouse species should be grown in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat; and young cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass. *R. Pseud-acacia*, if properly seasoned, is equally as strong and as durable as oak. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. hybrida*, *ambigua*, *echinata*; 2, *R. grandiflora*, *macrophylla*; 3, *R. amorphæfolia*; 4, *R. monstrosa*; 5, *R. pendula*; 6, *R. procera*; 7, *R. sophoræfolia*; 8, *R. stricta*; 9, *R. inermis*. See *Ammodendron*, *Caragana*, *Halimodendron*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Ormosia*, *Pictetia*, *Pongamia*, *Tephrosia*, and *Virgilia*.

davurica	. . .	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	30 Davuria	. 1820
hibia 1	. . .	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	25 N. Amer.	
guineensis	. . .	White	. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 Guinea	. 1822
hispidia	. . .	Pink	. 7, H. De. S.	10 Carolina	. 1743
macrophylla 2	Red	. 5, H. De. T.	10 N. Amer.		
nana	. . .	Pink	. 6, H. De. S.	6 Carolina	
rosea	. . .	Red	. 7, H. De. S.	10 N. Amer.	
Pseud-Acacia	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.	1640	
amorphæfolia 3	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.		
crispa	. . .	White	. 6, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.	
floriluteo	. . .	Yellow	. 6, H. De. T.	40	
inermis	. . .	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.	
latistiquia	. . .	White	. 6, H. De. T.	40	
macrophylla	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.		
microphylla	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.		
monstrosa 4	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.		
pendula 5	Pink	. 6, H. De. T.	25 N. Amer.		
procera 6	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.		
sophoræfolia 7	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	25 N. Amer.		
spectabilis	. . .	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 France	
stricta 8	. . .	Whit. red	5, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	
tortuosa	. . .	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40	
umbellulifera 9	White	. 5, H. De. T.	40 N. Amer.		
purpurea	. . .	Purple	. 7, S. Ev. T.	12	. 1810
viscosa	. . .	Pa. pur.	7, H. De. T.	30 N. Amer.	1797

ROBUR. See *Quercus Robur*.

ROCCABOLE. See *Allium Scorodopræsum*.

ROCCELIA, De Candolle. Altered from the Portuguese *Roccha*, signifying a rock; in allusion to its place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. *R. tinctoria* is the *Orchall* of the dyers, so famed for the fine purple colour which it yields—*fusiformis*, *tinctoria*.

RÔCHEA, De Candolle. In honour of M. de la Roche, a botanical writer. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. This is a very elegant genus of succulent plants when in flower. They require to be treated in a manner similar to that recommended for the genus *Globulea*.

albiflora 1	. . .	White	. 7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1800
falcata	. . .	Scarlet	. 7, G. Ev. S.	3 C. G. H.	1795
perfoliata	. . .	Scarlet	. 7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1700
albiflora	. . .	White	. 7, G. Ev. S.	4 C. G. H.	1800

ROCHELIA, Don. In honour of Anthony Rochel, director of the botanic garden at Pest. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. A weed of the easiest culture, and propagated by seeds.

stellulata	. . .	Blue	. 6, H.	A. 1½ Siberia	. 1835
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ROCKET. See *Eruca*.

ROCKET. See *Hesperis*.

ROCK-LILY. See *Selaginella convoluta*.

ROCK-LYCHNIS. See *Viscaria*.

ROCK-ROSE. See *Cistus*.

ROCK-ROSE. See *Convallulus Dorygenium*.

ROCK-VIOLET. See *Chroolepus Jolitus*.

RODÍGIA. See *Serida*.

RODRIGUEZIA, Ruiz and Pavon. In honour of Em. Rodriguez, a Spanish physician and botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These interesting plants may either be grown in peat, in a manner similar to that recommended for the species of *Stanhopea*, or be fastened on a piece of wood, and treated like the genus *Burlingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gomezia rectarva*; 2, *Pleurothallis coccinea*; 3, *Pleurothallis foliosa*. See *Leochitis*.

Barkeri	. . .	Green	. 1, S. Epi.	1 Brazil	. 1835
crispa	. . .	Green	. 3, S. Epi.	3 Brazil	
carnea	. . .	Pinkish	. 6, S. Epi.	6 Columbia	. 1843
densiflora	. . .	Red. yel.	. 3, S. Epi.	3 Brazil	. 1833
lanceolata	. . .	Yellow	. 3, S. Epi.	3 Trinidad	. 1821
laxiflora	. . .	Pa. green	. 4, S. Epi.	4 Brazil	. 1835
maculata	. . .	Red spot.	. 6, S. Epi.	6 Guatemala	. 1840
planifolia	. . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Epi.	6 Brazil	
rectarva 1	. . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Epi.	6 Brazil	. 1824
secunda 2	. . .	Red.	. 7, S. Epi.	7 Trinidad	. 1820
stencilia	. . .	Yel. red	. 7, S. Epi.	7 Venezuela	
suaveolens 3	. . .	Yellow	. 2, S. Epi.	2 Brazil	. 1825

ROÉLIA, Linn. In honour of William Roell, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. Elegant plants when in flower. The soil best adapted for them is a mixture of sandy loam and peat. They are readily increased by seed; or young cuttings will root freely planted in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. filiformis*; 2, *Zygophyllum fruticulsum*.

ciliata	. . .	Whit. pur.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1 C. G. H.	1774
decurrens	. . .	Blue	. 8, F.	A. 1 C. G. H.	1787
elegans	. . .	Purple	. 2, S. Ev.	S. 2 C. G. H.	1836
fruticulosa	. . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 1 N. Holl.	1820
muscosa	. . .	Blue	. 7, G. Ev.	F. 3 C. G. H.	1802
pedunculata	. . .	Blue	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 2 C. G. H.	1827
spicata	. . .	White	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 3 C. G. H.	1824
squarrosa	. . .	White	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3 C. G. H.	1787
Bérghii	. . .	Blue	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 1 C. G. H.	1816

RÔPERA, A. Jussieu. In honour of J. Roepér, a writer on the Euphorbias of Germany. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*. Ornamental little plants, growing freely in loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by young cuttings or seeds. *R. aurantiaca* flowers beautifully when planted out in the open border. *Synonyme*: 1, *Zygophyllum fruticulsum*. See *Campanula*.

aurantiaca	. . .	Or. yel.	. 8, G. Ev.	P. 1 N. Hol.	. 1837
fabagifolia	. . .	Yellow	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 2 Australia	1822
fruticulosa 1	. . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 1 N. Hol.	1820

ROGIERA, Planch. In honour of M. Charles Rogier, of the Belgian Government, and a patron of botany. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This is a genus of very pretty shrubs, very closely related to *Rondeltia*, and requiring precisely the same treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. cordata*, *R. thyrsoïdora*; 2, *R. amena*; 3, *R. versicolor*.

amena	. . .	Rose	. 6, S. Ev. S.	4 Guatemala	. 1851
cordata 1	. . .	Pink	. 6, S. Ev. S.	3 S. America	. 1848
Menchmea 2	. . .	Red	. 6, S. Ev. S.	4 S. America	. 1851
versicolor 3	. . .	Red	. 6, S. Ev. S.	4 C. America	. 1838

RÔHDEA. See *Orontium*.

RÔHDEA. See *Tupistra*.

ROLÁNDRA, Rottboell. In honour of Daniel Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus, who visited Surinam. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*.

This plant thrives in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings.

argentea . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ W. Indies . 1714

ROMERIA, Medicus. In honour of John James Romer, M.D., professor of botany at Landshut; died 1820. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveraceæ*. Very pretty annuals. The seed has only to be sown in the open border early in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chelidonium hybridum*.

hybrida 1 . . Purple. 5, H. A. 2 Brit., hedges
refracta . . Violet. 6, H. A. 1 Tauria . 1823
vermiculata . Red . 6, H. B. 1 Persia . 1829

RONDELËTIA, Blume. In honour of William Rondelet, M.D., a famous natural historian of Montpellier. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Shrubs, well worth cultivating. They should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root freely if planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Hindisa* and *Rogiera*.

americana . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Indies 1752
anomala . . Verm. . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guatemal. 1844
cordata . . Rose . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Guatemal. 1844
hirsuta . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1820
hirta . . Pink . . 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . 1776
lavigata . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies 1790
laurifolia . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1824
longiflora . . Blue . . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . 1842
odorata . . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Indies 1836
paniculata . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies. 1820
racemosa . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1820
speciosa . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Havannah 1830
major . . Scarlet . 1, S. Ev. S. 3 Havannah
thyrsoidea . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . 1819
tomentosa . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Jamaica . 1819
versicolor . Rose . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 C. Amer. 1838

ROPALA, Aublet. From *Roupala*, its aboriginal name. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. Ornamental trees, growing well in a mixture of loam and peat; and increasing by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat.

arenata . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 8
dentata . . Green . 6, G. Ev. T. 10 S. Amer. . 1802
frigida . . Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 6
media . . Green . 5, G. Ev. T. 10 Guiana . 1823
montana . . Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana . 1823
Organensis . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil .
sessilifolia . Green . 5, G. Ev. T. 10 Guiana . 1803

ROPE-GRASS. See *Rethio*.

ROSA, Linn. From the Celtic *rhod*, red; in reference to the prevailing colour of the flowers. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. The name of this genus carries with it a charm as well for the beauty as the unrivalled fragrance of its flowers, and it has justly been the theme of writers, from the remotest antiquity, as a favourite and universal object of culture among all civilised nations. The plants vary in size, and the colours are red, white, purple, yellow, striped, or of almost numberless shades and mixtures, from single to semi-double and double. As it would be impossible to give a standard list of the most improved cultivated kinds, owing to the number of superior sorts raised annually from seed, and many of the varieties being annually lost, going out of repute, or entirely changing their appearance from time and local circumstances; we would on that account recommend those who wish to form a selection of these popular plants, to

resort to the latest and best catalogue of Roses now actually in cultivation; such as that of Messrs. Rivers and Son, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, which is not only the best as a catalogue, but as containing other particulars worthy of the cultivator's consideration. The rose is propagated by every method capable of being applied to ligneous plants; by seeds for new varieties, for obtaining sweet-briar, and for stocks. The Indian, Chinese, and climbing kinds, by cuttings of the young wood placed in a gentle heat. The Moss, and Provence or Cabbage rose, by layers or suckers; also by cuttings of the large fleshy roots, which being planted, and covered with a little light rich earth, will each throw up one or more shoots. This will be found a good and an expeditious mode of obtaining young plants. Budding is chiefly used to produce standard roses, or to increase the number of kinds upon one plant; it is also resorted to to preserve some of the more tender kinds which languish upon their own roots. *Rosa canina*, or common dog-rose, is the best for budding upon; it is asserted by some cultivators, that all roses flower finer and last longer, by being budded on this stock. The Moss and Provence kinds are well adapted for forcing in winter and spring; the Chinese, and other tender kinds, for decorating the greenhouse nearly throughout the year. To keep a succession of flowers of the first-named kinds from Christmas, until their natural season of flowering, a quantity should be introduced into the forcing-house every month from the first of October to the first of March; the dung heat at first should not be more than 55 degrees, but it may be gradually raised to 65 or 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. The fruit of *R. canina* is astringent, and employed in medicine in cases of chronic diarrhoea and other maladies. The various preparations from the flowers are rose-water, vinegar of roses, attar, or essence of roses, &c. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. hybrida*; 2, *R. rubiginosa inodora*; 3, *R. canina cæsia*; 4, *R. leucantha*; 5, *R. canina dumetorum*; 6, *R. parvifolia*; 7, *R. Fraseriana*; 8, *R. odorata*; 9, *R. floribunda*; 10, *R. laxa*; 11, *R. eglanteria*; 12, *R. platyphylla*, *R. Roxburghii*; 13, *R. scaberrimula*.

acicularis . Blush . 6, H. De. S. 6 Siberia. 1805
pauciflora . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Liberia. 1813
adenophylla . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4
alba . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 S. Eur. . 1597
alpina . . Blush . 6, H. De. S. 3 S. Eur. . 1683
globosa . . 6, H. De. S. 3
helleborina . 6, H. De. S. 3
hispidella . 6, H. De. S. 3
lævis . . 6, H. De. S. 3
lagenaria . 6, H. De. S. 3
pendulna . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 Switzer. 1726
pilosula . . 6, H. De. S. 3
pimpinellifolia . 6, H. De. S. 3
pyrenaica . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 Pyrenees.
pyriformis . 6, H. De. S. 3
setosa . . 6, H. De. S. 3
sorbinella . 6, H. De. S. 3
speciosa . Scarlet . 6, H. De. S. 3 Hybrid.
turbinate . Dbl. red. 6, H. De. S. 3
altalca . . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 Altai . 1819
ambigua . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Grmnny.

anemone- flora .	Pa. blsh. 6, H. De. S.	8	China . 1846	ibérica .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Iberia . 1820	
arvensis .	White .	.7, H. De. Tr.	8	Brit., hedges	indica .	Red .	all H. Ev. S.	20	China . 1789
Andersoni .	Pa. flesh 6, H. De. Tr.	3	Brit., hedges	Blairii .	Red .	.6, H. Ev. S.	5	Hybrid . 1830	
Ayrshire	White .	.8, H. De. Tr.	20	Amer. 1818	carpo- phylla .	Rose .	.6, H. Ev. S.	4	
hybrida 1	Flesh .	.6, H. De. Tr.	4	Switzrl.	crucata .	Rose .	.6, H. Ev. S.	3	
balsamea .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Europe. 1825	Fraseriana 7	Pink .	.6, H. Ev. S.	4	Hybrid .
baltica .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	5	Baltic 1825	longifolia .	Pink .	.6, H. Ev. S.	5	China .
Banksia .	White .	.6, H. De. Cl.	20	China . 1867	nivea .	Wht. red 7, H. Ev. S.	3	Gardens 1831	
lutea .	Pa. buff. 6, H. De. Cl.	20	China . 1867	Noisetiana .	Pa. red .	.6, H. Ev. S.	15	Hybrid .	
multiplex	Yellow .	.6, H. Ev. Cl.	20	E. Ind. 1824	ochroleuca .	Cream .	.6, H. Ev. S.	2	China . 1824
berberifolia	Yellow .	.6, F. De. S.	1½	Persia . 1790	odoratis- sima 8	Pa. pink 6, H. Ev. S.	3	China . 1810	
Biebersteinii	White .	.5, H. De. S.	2	Caucas. 1822	pauciflora .	Pur. rose 6, H. Ev. S.	4		
Borreri 2 .	Pa. red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	pinula .	Pink .	.7, H. Ev. S.	1	China .
bracteata	White .	.7, H. Ev. S.	2	China . 1795	Ruga .	Bh. wht. 7, H. De. Cl.	10	Itl. hyb. 1827	
seabrifolia	White .	.7, H. Ev. S.	2	China .	Smithii .	Yellow .	.6, H. Ev. S.	5	Eng. hy. 1829
bractescens	Pink .	.6, H. Ev. S.	6	Eng., hedges	involuta .	White .	.7, H. Ev. S.	3	E. Ind. 1818
Brunonii .	White .	.6, H. De. Cl.	12	Nepal . 1822	involuta .	Pa. red .	.6, H. De. S.	2	Scot., hills
cassia 3 .	Pink wt. 7, H. De. S.	6	Scot., hedges	Kamtschatica	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	4	Kamts. 1791	
canina .	Pa. red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	Kluki 9 .	Pink .	.7, H. De. S.	6	Tauria . 1819
aciphylla .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	Lawrenciana	Blush .	all H. Ev. S.	1	China . 1810
agryptiaca .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	8	Egypt .	laxa .	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame. 1800
ambigua .	.6, H. De. S.	6			Lindleyi 10	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.
borboniana .	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	8	Bourbon	Lóngi .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	20	Hybrid .
collina .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	Rucida .	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame. 1724
fastigiata .	.6, H. De. S.	6	France .		Ruta 11 .	Yellow .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Grmy. 1596
glaucescens	.6, H. De. S.	8	France .		flore-pleno	Yellow .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Seedling
hispida .	.6, H. De. S.	6			hispida .	Yellow .	.5, H. De. S.	4	
Meratiana .	.6, H. De. S.	8	France .		Hóggi .	Yellow .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Ame. hy. 1832
microcarpa .	.6, H. De. S.	6	France .		punica .	Yel. scal. 6, H. De. S.	3	Austria. 1596	
nitens .	.6, H. De. S.	8			sububra .	Red yel. 6, H. De. S.	4		
nuda .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	lutescens .	Pa. yel. 6, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame. 1780	
obtusifolia	.6, H. De. S.	8			macrophylla	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Gossing.
pilosistifolia	.6, H. De. S.	6			majalis .	Pa. red .	.5, H. De. S.	3	Europe .
rubiflora .	.6, H. De. S.	6			marginata .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	5	Grmy. 1818
Schottiana .	.6, H. De. S.	8	Podolia.		melanocarpa	White .	.6, H. De. S.	3	S. Eur. 1817
squarrosa .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Grmy.		micrantha .	Pa. red .	.6, H. De. S.	4	Britain .
sarculosa .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	4	Brit., hedges	microcarpa .	White .	.7, H. De. Cl.	10	China . 1822
carolina .	Crimson .	.6, H. De. S.	6	N. Ame. 1726	microphylla .	Blush .	.9, H. Ev. S.	3	China . 1823
florida .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame. 1726	alba .	White .	.9, H. Ev. S.	3	China .
caucasea 4	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	12	Iberia . 1798	mollis .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Caucas. 1818
centrifolia	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Caucas. 1596	montana .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Tauria . 1821
bipinnata	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3		Montezuma .	Pa. red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Mexico. 1825
cristata .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	France. 1833	moschata .	White .	.8, H. De. Tr.	12	Barbary 1596
muscosa .	Wht. red 6, H. De. S.	3			arbores .	White .	20, H. Ev. S.	20	Persia . 1824
cristata .	Wht. red 6, H. De. S.	3	France .		evratina .	White .	16, H. De. S.	4	Europe. 1822
pompontia	Wht. red 6, H. De. S.	3			flore-pleno .	White .	.6, H. Ev. Cl.	10	Barbary 1596
cinamomea	Pink .	.5, H. De. S.	6	Europe .	nepalensis .	White .	.6, H. Ev. Cl.	10	Barbary 1596
flore-pleno	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Europe .	nivea .	White .	.7, H. De. S.	4	Hybrid. 1822
flore-semi- pleno	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	4	Liberia. 1805	multiflora .	Red .	.6, H. De. Cl.	12	China . 1822
clinophylla	White .	.5, H. De. S.	4	. 1820	alba .	White .	.6, H. De. Cl.	15	China . 1810
cordiscans	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6		Boursaltii .	Pink .	.6, H. De. Cl.	12	Hybrid. 1821
cuspidata .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Tauria . 1817	carnea .	Pink .	.6, H. De. Cl.	6	China . 1804
dahurica .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Dahuria 1824	Grevillei 12	Purple .	.6, H. De. Cl.	12	China . 1821
danasceana	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Syria . 1573	multiflex .	Pink .	.6, H. De. Cl.	12	China . 1804
Devoniata .	Yellow .	.6, H. Ev. S.	5	Hybrid .	Russelliana	Pur. red .	.6, H. De. Cl.	20	
horrida .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	5	Hybrid .	muricata .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Europe. 1820
Dicksoni .	White .	.6, H. De. S.	4	Irel., hedges	myriacantha	White .	.5, H. De. S.	1	France. 1820
Doniana .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	4	Scot., hedges	nitida .	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame. 1807
horrida .	Pink .	.5, H. De. S.	4	Brit., hedges	oxyacantha	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Siberia . 1820
duacetorum 5	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Eng., hedges	flore-pleno	Blush .	.7, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame.
flox .	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	3	Caucas. 1596	parviflora .	Flesh .	.7, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame. 1724
nitens .	Pa. crim. 7, H. De. S.	4	. 1822	parviflora .	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	1	Europe .	
flavescens	Cream .	.5, H. De. S.	3	China . 1821	pennsylvā- nica .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	5	Pennsyl.
Forsteri .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	pruinosa .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Siberia . 1813
Fortuneana	Buff .	.6, H. De. S.	4	China . 1845	pulchella .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	2	France. 1824
fraxinifolia	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Newfnd.	pulverulenta	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Caucas. 1817
frutetorum	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Volhyni. 1818	purpurea .	Pink .	.5, H. De. S.	4	Hybrid .
fruticosa .	Pink .	.5, H. De. S.	6	Vallesia. 1817	pygmaea .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Caucas. 1820
gallica .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	2	S. Eur. 1596	rapa .	Red .	.7, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.
Agatha .	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	2		reversa .	Wt. pink 6, H. De. S.	4	Hungary. 1816	
arvina .	Purple .	.5, H. De. S.	2	Silesia .	rubella .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	2	Eng., sea sh
inaperta .	Wht. red 5, H. De. S.	2			melano- carpa .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	2	Eng., sea sh
inermis .	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	2		rubifolia .	Pa. red .	.8, H. De. S.	6	N. Ame. 1830
parvifolia 6	Purple .	.6, H. De. S.	1	Europe .	fenestralis	Flesh .	.7, H. De. Tr.	4	N. Ame. 1800
pinula .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	Austria. 1810	rubiginosa	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	5	Brit., banks
gemella .	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame. 1800	aculeatis- sima .	.6, H. De. S.	6		
gonnata .	White .	.6, H. De. S.	8	Switzer. 1819	flexuosa .	.6, H. De. S.	4		
glutinosa .	Pa. blush 6, H. De. S.	2	Candia. 1821	grandiflora .	.6, H. De. S.	4			
gracilis .	Pa. pink 6, H. De. S.	4	Brit., hills	Lyoni .	Pink .	.5, H. De. S.	6		
grandiflora	White .	.5, H. De. S.	4	Siberia . 1818	major .	Sem. d. 6, H. De. S.	6		
heterophylla	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges	micrantha .	Pink .	.6, H. De. S.	6	Brit., hedges
hibernica .	Blush .	.8, H. De. S.	2	Irel., thickts.					
hyacinthina	Red .	.6, H. De. S.	12	Hybrid. 1821					

rubiginösa :

- nemorälis . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 6 France .
 parvifolia . . . Pa. rose. 6, H. De. S. 4 .
 pubera . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 .
 rotundifolia . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Grmny .
 spinulifolia . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 .
 umbellata . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 4 Grmny .
 Vaillantiana . . . White . 4, H. De. S. 6 .
 rubrifolia . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 S. Eur. 1814
 hispida . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 4 . 1822
 inermis . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 3 Switzer .
 pinnatifida . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 Switzer .
 Redoutea . . . Pa. red. 6, H. De. S. 3 .
 rugosa . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 4 Japan . 1845
 Fortunei . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 China . 1845
 Sabini . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Brit., woods
 gracilis . . . Wht. red. 6, H. De. S. 3 Brit., woods
 sanguisor-
 bifolia . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 .
 sarmatæca . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Brit., hedges
 saxatilis . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 5 Tauria . 1820
 semperflo-
 rens . . . Crimson all H. Ev. S. 4 China . 1789
 sempervirens . . . White . 6, H. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Eur. 1629
 capreolata . . . White . 6, H. De. Cl. 20 Europe. 1818
 Clarei . . . Dp. red. 6, H. De. Cl. 12 Eng., hyb.
 Leschen-
 aultiana . . . Violet . 6, H. Ev. Cl. 30 Nighry .
 Russelliana . . . Blush . 6, H. De. Cl. 20 Eng., hyb.
 sepium . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 Brit., hedges
 sericea . . . Pink . 5, H. De. S. 6 Nepal . 1822
 Sherardi . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Eng., hedges
 sinica . . . White . 6, H. De. Cl. 5 China . 1759
 spinosissima . . . Wht. red. 6, H. De. S. 2 Brit., heaths
 stricta . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Ame. .
 suaveolens . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 N. Ame. 1800
 sulcata . . . Purple . 6, H. De. S. 4 . 1818
 sulphurea . . . Yellow . 7, H. De. S. 3 Levant . 1629
 sylvestris . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Eng., hedges
 systyla . . . Pink . 6, H. De. Cl. 6 Brit., hedges
 taurica . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Tauria .
 tomentosa . . . Red wht. 6, H. De. S. 6 Brit., hedges
 scabrius-
 cula 13 . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 6 Brit., hedges
 turbinata . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 5 Grmny. 1629
 francotur-
 tana . . . Ro. pur. 6, H. De. S. 4 Frnkfrt .
 orbessæna . . . Rose eld. 6, H. De. S. 4 .
 villosa . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Brit., hedges
 pomifera . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Europe .
 resinosa . . . Red . 6, H. De. S. 6 Irel., hedges
 Woodsii . . . Pink . 5, H. De. S. 3 N. Ame. .
 Willdenowii . . . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 Siberia . 1820
 Wilsoni . . . Pink . 6, H. De. S. 3 Brit., hedges

ROSACEÆ, or ROSEWORTS. A large group of plants, well known for their beauty, fragrance, and grateful products. Of the latter we may mention the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Black-berry.

ROSCOEÆ, Smith. In honour of William Roscoe, the famous historian of the Medici, and the founder of the Liverpool Botanic Garden. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberacææ*. A genus of pretty plants when in flower. A light turfy loam suits them best, and they are readily propagated by divisions.

- capitata . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1819
 elatior . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1820
 gracilis . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1821
 lutea . . . Yellow . 5, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1839
 purpurea . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1820
 spicata . . . Purple . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1820

ROSE. See *Rösa*.

ROSEÆ, Mart. See *Iresine*.

ROSE ACÁCIA. See *Robinia hispida*.

ROSE-APPLE. See *Jambösa*.

ROSE-BAY. See *Epilobium angustifolium*.

ROSE-CAMPION. See *Lychnis*.

ROSELLATE, when leaves are disposed like the petals of a rose.

ROSEMARY. See *Athamanta Libanotis*.

ROSEMARY. See *Cachrys Libanotis*.

ROSEMARY. See *Rosmarinus*.

ROSE OF HEAVEN. See *Lychnis Cæli-rösa*.

ROSE OF JAMAICA. See *Mariäna*.

ROSE OF JERICO. See *Anastatica*.

ROSE OF THE WORLD. See *Camellia japonica Rösa-mündi*.

ROSE-PLANTAIN. See *Plantago major rosea*.

ROSE-ROOT. See *Sedum Rhodiola*.

ROSE SNOW-BALL-TREE. See *Viburnum Opulus roseum*.

ROSETANGLES. See *Ceramiacææ*.

ROSEWOOD. See *Génista canariensis*, *Convolvulus floridus* and *Scoparia*, *Physocalymma floribunda* and *Rhodorhiza*.

ROSLINIA, Don. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianacææ*. See *Chirönia*.

ROSMARINUS, Linn. From *ros*, dew, *marinus*, of the sea; on account of its maritime habitat. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiacææ*. A genus of pretty shrubs, requiring to be grown in a rather sheltered, dry situation; and cuttings of the ripened wood root readily, if planted in spring. *R. officinalis*, is the herb employed in the manufacture of Hungary water; tea made from it is also considered very beneficial to persons troubled with nervous headache, and it is one of the most powerful preparations for stimulating and strengthening the nervous system.

- chilensis . . . Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. 4 ChiH . 1795
 officinalis . . . Purple . 2, H. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. 1543
 fol. argenteis . . . Purple . 3, H. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. 1543
 fol. atreis . . . Purple . 2, H. Ev. S. 6 S. Eur. 1543
 latifolius . . . Purple . 2, H. Ev. S. 8 S. Eur. 1543

ROSMARINUS. See *Sphacèle*.

RÖSSOLI is a famous Italian liquor made from some species of Sun-dew (*Drosera*).

ROSTELLARIA, Nees. See *Justicia*.

ROSTRARIA, Trinius. From *rostrum*, a beak. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacææ*. A grass of no interest. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bromus dactyloides*, or *Dactylis pungens*—pubescens 1.

ROTATÆ; when the limb of a monopetalous corolla is flat, and the tube very short, it is called rotate, or wheel-shaped.

RÖTHIA, Persoon. In honour of A. W. Roth, of Bremen, a German botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. The seeds of this curious little plant should be sown on a warm border, where the plants are intended to flower. *Synonymes*: 1, *Glöcine humifusa*, *Cledme prostrata*.

- trifoliata 1 . . . Sulphur . 7, H. Tr. A. 2 .

RÖTHIA, Lam. Named as above. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. Mere weeds, not worth cultivation—*andryalodes*, *chieranthifolia*, *runcinata*. See *Hymenopappus*.

ROTHMÄNNIA. See *Rändia*.

ROTTBOELLIA, Linn. In honour of C. F. Rottboell, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacææ*. Stove grasses, growing in any common soil, and increasing by seeds. See *Monerma* and *Ophürus*.

- exaltata . . . Apetal . 6, S. Grass 6 E. Indies . 1806
 perforata . . . Apetal . 6, S. Grass 4 E. Indies . 1822

RÖTTLEA, *Roxburgh.* In honour of Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary. *Linn.* 22, Or. 11, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Uninteresting stove plants, which grow freely in loam and peat; and may be increased by cuttings, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crêton paniculata*—brasiliensis, paniculata L, tinctoria.

ROUBËVA. See *Chenopodium*.

ROUCON. See *Bixa Orellana*.

ROUGE PLANT. See *Rivina tinctoria*.

ROUGH CHERVIL. See *Anthriscus*.

ROUGH PLUM OF SIERRA LEONE. See *Parnarium excelsum*.

ROUNDISH DELTOID, between orbicular and deltoid.

ROUPALA. See *Ropala*.

ROUFÉLLIA, *Wall.* Named in honour of Charles Roupel, of South Carolina. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This is the far-famed Cream-fruit tree, and forms a very handsome fragrant shrub. It is a nice plant to train to a trellis or a rafter, where its rose-coloured flowers are seen to perfection. Light loam and leaf-mould, in equal parts, suits it well, and it is easily propagated by cuttings.

grata . . . White . red . . 6. S. Ev. S. 10 S. Leone . 1847

ROUREA. See *Cinnarus*.

ROWAN-TREE, or **MOUNTAIN-ASH**. See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

ROXBURGHIA, *Dryander*. In honour of the late William Roxburgh, M.D., director of the botanic garden, Calcutta. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Roxburghiaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving in light turfy loam, and readily increasing by suckers.

gloriosoides . . . Pk. yel. . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Ind. 1803
viridiflora . . . Green. . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Ind. 1836

ROXBURGHIAEÆ, or **ROXBURGH-WORTS**. A small group of twining shrubs, all natives of the hot parts of India.

ROYAL BAY. See *Laurus nobilis*.

ROYËNA, *Linn.* In honour of Adrian von Royen, professor of botany at Leyden. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. These plants require to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and ripened cuttings strike freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *R. cuneata*.

ambigua . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1815
angustifolia . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1789
glabra . . . White . 9, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1781
hirsuta . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1752
latifolia . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1816
leida . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1690
myrtifolia . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1800
pallens . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1739
polyandra . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1774
pubescens 1. . . Wt. grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1752
villosa . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1774

ROYLEA, *Wallich.* In honour of John Forbes Royle, M.D., late superintendent of the botanic garden at Saharumpur; and Professor of Materia Medica in King's College, London. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. An interesting little shrub, growing in any light rich soil. Cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil, with a glass over them. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ballota cinerea*.

elegans 1 . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1824

RÖYOC. See *Morinda Rôyoc*.

RUBEFACIENT, any thing which reddens the skin, and raises slight cutaneous inflammation.

RUBËNTIA. See *Toddalia*.

RUBËNTIA. See *Eleodendron olivina*.

RUBIA, *Tournefort*. From *ruber*, red; in allusion to the colour of the roots. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. Interesting plants. Any common garden soil suits them, and they are easily increased by seeds, or divisions of the roots. The root of *R. tinctorum* is one of the most valuable dyes with which we are acquainted; it is known under the name of *madder*, and is a very important article of commerce. *Synonyme*: 1, *R. galioides*.

angustifolia . Pa. yel . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1772
Boccini . . . Grn. wht. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Italy . 1823
cordifolia . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1783
splendens . . . Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Spain . 1812
tinctorum . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 4 S. Eur. . 1596

fruticosa, f. galioides 1, lucida, peregrina.

RUBIGO, *Link.* An ancient latin name for blight. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. The plants of this genus are popularly called mildew, or blight. The species is found on decaying alders—*alnea*.

RUBUS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *rub*, signifying red; in reference to the colour of the fruit of some of the species. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. An extensive and interesting genus of plants. The shrubby kinds of *Bramble* grow best in a rich loam; and are readily increased by suckers from the root, or by cuttings. The herbaceous species thrive best in peat soil, and are likewise propagated by suckers. The well known and much-esteemed Raspberry is the fruit of *Rubus Idæus* and its garden varieties. The fruit of *R. Chamæmorus* is acid, and pleasant to the taste. It is known by the name of Cloudberry, from the plants being found in high situations. The Scottish Highlanders and Laplanders esteem it one of their most grateful and useful fruits, more especially on account of its long duration. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. pistilatus*; 2, *R. pedunculatus*; 3, *R. vulgaris*; 4, *R. flavus*; 5, *R. inermis*; 6, *R. discolor*, *abruptus*; 7, *R. f. plenus*; 8, *R. f. albus*; 9, *R. paniculatus*; 10, *R. pauciflorus*; 11, *R. echinatus*; 12, *R. villosus vulpinus*; 13, *R. ægopodioides*.

acaulis 1 . . . Rose . 6, H. Her. P. . 4 N. Ame. 1802
affinis 1 . . . White . 7, H. De. Tr. . 8 Brit., hedges
bracteatus . . . White . 8, H. De. Tr. . 8 Brit., hedges
agrestis . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 6 Hungry. 1820
apetalus . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. . 6 I. France 1823
arcticus . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. . 4 Brit., rocks
argutus . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 3 N. Ame. 1823
asper . . . White . 5, H. De. Tr. . 5 Nepal . 1821
biflorus 2 . . . White . 5, H. De. Tr. . 5 Nepal . 1818
cæsius . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 2 Brit., hdg. bk.
arvensis . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 2 Brit., fields
fol. varie- } White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 2 Brit., gards.
gatis
grandiflorus . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 2 Brit., gards.
parvifolius . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 2 Brit., hedges
canadensis . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 3 N. Ame. 1811
canescens . . . White . 7, H. De. Tr. . 6 Alp. Eur. 1820
carpinifolius . . . White . 7, H. Ev. Tr. . 6 Brit., woods
Chamæmorus . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. . 4 Brit., hills
cordifolius . . . White . 6, H. De. Tr. . 8 Grnny. 1816
corylifolius 3 . . . White . 7, H. De. Tr. . 10 Brit., hedges
canus . . . White . 7, H. De. Tr. . 10 Brit., hedges
glandulosus . . . White . 7, H. De. Tr. . 10 Brit., hedges

cuneifolius	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 3	N. Ame. 1811
distans	. White	. 7, H. De.	S. 6	Nepal. 1818
diversifolius	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
dumetorum	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
Eglantaria	. White	. 5, H. Ev.	S. 3	N. Holl. 1825
elliptica	. 4	. White	. 7, F. De.	S. 6 Nepal. 1827
fastigiatus	. White	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 8	Switzrl. 1819
fissus	. White	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 6	
flagellaris	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6	N. Ame. 1789
inermis	. 5	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6 N. Ame. 1805
foliolobus	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6	Nepal. 1818
fruticosus	. 6	. Pink	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10 Brit., hedges
concolor	. Pink	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Gmny.
dalmaticus	. Rose	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Gmny.
f. roseo-pleno	7	. Pink	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10 Brit., hedges
fol. variegatus		. Pink	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10 Brit. gardens.
glandulosus	. Pink	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Gmny.
inermis	. Pink	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
leucocarpus		. White	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10 Brit., hedges
pompinius	. Wt. pk.	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., grdns.
tanicus	. Pinkish	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 10	Taurus.
fusco-ater	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 6	Brit., woods
glandulosus	. White	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 6	Gmny. 1816
hirtus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Hngry. 1816
hispidus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 3	Canada. 1863
horridus	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6	Gmny. 1817
Idæus	. White	. 5, H. De.	S. 4	Brit., woods
microphyllus		. White	. 5, H. De.	S. 4 Brit., woods
jamaicensis	. White	. 5, G. Ev.	S. 8	Jamaica 1822
japonica	. White	. 5, H. Ev.	S. 6	Japan. 1846
Köhleri	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
laciniatus	. Wt. red	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	
lanuginosus	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 10	Siberia. 1820
leucostachys	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
Linkianus	. 9	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10 Europe. 1821
macrophyllus	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 8	Brit., hedges
Mönkii	. White	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 6	Gmny. 1816
micranthus		. Red	. 7, H. De.	Tr. 8 Nepal. 1822
10				
moluccanus	. Red	. 7, G. Ev.	Tr. 3	Indies. 1810
nifidus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 3	Brit., thkts.
nütans	. White	. 6, H. Ev.	S. 6	Himala. 1850
nutkanus	. White	. 8, H. De.	S. 6	N. Ame. 1826
occidentalis	. White	. 5, H. De.	S. 5	N. Ame. 1696
odoratus	. White	. 6, H. De.	S. 6	N. Ame. 1700
palldus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
parvifolius	. Pink	. 8, F. Ev.	S. 2	China. 1818
pinnatus	. Pink	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 4	Madeira 1789
plicatus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
reflexus	. Red	. 7, G. Ev.	Tr. 3	China. 1817
rhamnifolius	. White	. 9, H. De.	Tr. 10	Brit., hedges
roridus	. White	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 3	Mdags. 1831
roseifolius	. White	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 3	Maurits. 1811
coronarius	. White	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 3	Maurits. 1811
rubricaulis	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 8	Gmny. 1818
rudis	. 11	. White	. 6, H. De.	S. 10 Brit., hedges
rugosus	. Red	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3	S. Ame. 1819
sacatus	. Pink	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 8	Palstne. 1823
sanguinolentus		. Red	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3 I. France. 1824
saxatilis	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 1	Brit., rocks
Schlechteri		. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 10 Europe. 1823
dahlia				
Schleicheri	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 8	Gmny. 1818
setosus	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6	N. Ame. 1827
spectabilis	. Dk. red	. 5, H. De.	S. 4	Columb. 1826
Sprengelii	. 12	. Pink	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10 Gmny. 1823
stellatus	. White	. 6, H. Her.	P. 1	N. Ame. 1824
strigosus	. White	. 6, H. De.	S. 3	N. Ame.
suberectus	. White	. 8, H. De.	S. 4	Brit., woods
tiliaefolius	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 6	Gmny. 1819
tomentosus	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Gmny. 1818
triflorus	. 13	. White	. 6, H. De.	Tr. 3 Canada.
ulmifolius	. White	. 8, H. De.	Tr. 10	Spain. 1823
villosus	. White	. 8, H. De.	S. 3	N. Ame. 1777

RUDBECKIA, *Linn.* In honour of Olaf Rudbeck, professor of botany at Upsal. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The perennial species will grow in any common soil, and all, except *R. napifolia*, may be grown in the borders of

the flower-garden. They are readily increased by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. amplexicaulis*; 2, *R. Neumani*, *Centrocarpha chrysomela*; 3, *C. grandiflora*. See *Centrocarpha*, *Echinacea*, and *Ratibida*.

amplexifolia	. Yellow	. 7, H.	A. 3	Louisian. 1793
1				
asperima	. Red wt.	. 9, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. 1832
chrysomela	. 2	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her.	P. 2 N. Amer. 1760
columnaris	. Yellow	. 9, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. 1811
digitata	. Yellow	. 8, H. Her.	P. 6	N. Amer. 1759
Drummondii	. Orange	. 8, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. 1836
fulgida	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. 1760
hirta	. Yellow	. 8, H. Her.	P. 2	N. Amer. 1714
laciniata	. Yellow	. 8, H. Her.	P. 5	N. Amer. 1640
laevigata	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her.	P. 3	Carolina. 1812
napifolia	. Yellow	. 7, G. Her.	P. 2	N. Spain. 1824
Newmani	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her.	P. 1½	S. Amer. 1821
nudicaulis	. 3	. Yel. pur.	. 8, H. Her.	P. 3 N. Amer. 1830
pinnata	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her.	P. 3	N. Amer. 1803
radula	. Yellow	. 8, H.	B. 2	Georgia. 1825
subtomentosa		. Yellow	. 8, H. Her.	P. 3 N. Amer. 1802
1				
triloba	. Yellow	. 8, H. Her.	P. 4	N. Amer. 1699

RUDGEA. See *Psychotria*.

RUDIMENT, an organ imperfectly developed.

RUDOLPHIA, *Willdenow.* In honour of Charles Asmund Rudolph, a botanist of Jena. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Handsome climbers, growing freely in loam and peat; young cuttings root readily if planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gliscine sagittata*; 2, *Erythrina portoricensis*.

dubia	. 1	. Scarlet	. 6, S. Ev.	Cl. 6 Havannah. 1815
portoricensis	. 2	. Scarlet	. 6, S. Ev.	Cl. 6 Porto Rico 1820
1				
rosea	. Red	. 6, S. Ev.	Cl. 6	W. Indies. 1826
volubilis	. Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev.	Cl. 6	Porto Rico 1820

RUE. See *Ruta*.

RUELLIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Ruella, of Soissons, botanist and physician to Francis I. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower, and of very easy culture in any light rich soil; cuttings root without difficulty in the same kind of soil, if they have a glass over them. *R. elegans* must be propagated and treated as other stove annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Justicia glabrata*, *R. longiflora*; 2, *Harrachia macrothyrus*. See *Aphelandra*, *Asystasia*, *Calophanes*, *Crossandra*, *Goldfussia*, *Hygrophila*, *Strobilanthes*, *Petalidium*, *Stemonacanthus*, and *Strobilarchis*.

australis	. Blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 2	N. Holl. 1824
bilfiora	. Pa. blue	. 7, G. Her.	P. 1	Carolina. 1765
cœrulea	. Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 1	E. Indies 1816
ciliata	. Purple	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies 1806
ciliatiflora	. Pur. blue	. 9, S. Her.	P. 2	B. Ayres 1838
ciliosa	. Blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 1	Georgia. 1824
claudestina	. Blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 2	Barbds. 1728
depœdens	. Blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 1½	E. Indies 1816
elegans	. Blue	. 8, S.	A. 2	E. Indies 1834
1				
fœtida	. Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 2	Brazil. 1808
formosa	. Scarlet	. 8, S. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind. 1804
fulgida	. Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 2	W. Ind. 1804
hirta	. Blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 1	E. Indies 1817
isophylla	. Lilac	. 8, S. Ev.	S. 2	Silhet. 1845
lactea	. Pa. vio.	. 7, G. Her.	P. 2	Mexico. 1796
1				
lilacina	. Pa. rose pur.	. 10, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies 1844
longifolia	. Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 2	E. Indies 1820
macrophylla	. Red	. 7, S. Her.	P. 3	S. Mrtha. 1824
oblongifolia	. Rose	. 8, S. Ev.	S. 3	Brazil. 1830
ocymoides	. Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	Mexico. 1815
ovata	. Dk. blue	. 7, S. Her.	P. 1½	Mexico. 1800
paniculata	. Purple	. 8, S. Her.	P. 3	W. Ind. 1768
1				
pátula	. Pa. vio.	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 1½	E. Indies 1774

pieta . . .	Blue . . .	6, S. Ev. S. 3	Domingo 1826
prismatica 2.	Blue pur. 7.	S. Ev. S. 3	E. Indies
pubescens .	Drk. blue 7.	S. Her. P. 2	C. G. H. 1823
Purdiana .	Crimson 3.	S. Ev. S. 2	Jamaica. 1844
rubricaulis .	Blue . . .	7, S. Her. P. 1	Mexico. 1823
salicifolia .	Blue . . .	7, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies 1820
strepens .	Pa. blue 7.	F. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1726
tetragona .	Blue . . .	6, S. Her. P. 2	Brazil. 1824
tuberosa .	Blue . . .	7, S. Tu. P. 2	Jamaica. 1752
undulata .	Blue . . .	7, S. Her. P. 2	E. Indies 1824
violacea .	Violet . .	7, S. Her. P. 4	Guiana. 1820

RUFFIA. See *Sagus Ruffia*.

RUFESCENT, rather rusty.

RUFOS, reddish, orange-coloured, rusty.

RUGOSE, rough, coarsely wrinkled.

RUGOSITIES, protuberances.

RUGULOSE, finely wrinkled.

RUÍZIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Don Hippolito Ruiz, a traveller, and in conjunction with Pavon, author of "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis." *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Desirable shrubs, growing in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. See *Boldoa*.

lobata . . .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 6	Bourbon . 1816
variabilis .	White . . .	5, S. Ev. S. 6	Bourbon . 1792

RULÍNGIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of J. P. Ruling, author of an essay on the Natural Orders. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. The plants belonging to this genus are not worth cultivating, except in general collections. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them; and ripened cuttings will root in either sand or soil, if planted under a glass. See *Anacampseros*.

cistifolia . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. 1824
corylifolia .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. 1824
hermanniaefolia	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. 1818
pannosa . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 2	N. Holl. 1819

RÚMEX, *Linn.* *Rumo*, to suck; in allusion to the practice among the Romans of sucking the leaves to allay thirst. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. All the species of *Dock* grow in any common soil. The perennial species are easily increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. The annuals by sowing the seed in the open ground. They are mostly all weeds. *R. acetosa* contains pure oxalic acid. *Synonymes*: 1, *R. fimbriatus*; 2, *sagittatus*; 3, *tuberosus*; 4, *caudatus*; 5, *cuneifolius*; 6, *tuberosus*. See *Emex* and *Oxifria*.

Acetosa . . .	Green 6, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., pastures.
Acetosella .	Green 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., pastures.
aculeatus .	Green 6, H. Her. P. 1	Candia . .
acutus . . .	Green 7, F. Fu. P. 2	Brit., wastes.
alpinus . . .	Green 6, H. Her. P. 4	France . . 1597
britannicus	Green 6, H. Fu. P. 2	N. America
Brownii . .	Green 6, G. Tu. P. 1	N. Holland 1823
bucephalo-	Green 6, H. . .	A. 1 Italy . . 1683
phorus . .		
frutescens	Green 6, H. Ev. S. 1	Tris. de Ac. 1823
graminifolius	Green 7, H. Her. P. 1	Russia . . 1820
hastulatus	Green 6, F. Her. P. 1	Chile . . . 1823
laserus . . .	Green 6, H. . .	A. 2 Egypt . 1810
Lunaria . .	Green 6, G. Ev. S. 2	Canaries . 1690
Patentia . .	Green 7, F. Fu. P. 4	Italy . . . 1573
purpureus .	Green 7, F. Fu. P. 2	Switzerl. . 1819
pyrenaeus .	Green 6, H. Her. P. 2	Pyrenees . 1812
sanguineus	Green 6, H. Fu. P. 3	Eng., wastes.
sarcorrhizus	Green 7, G. Tu. P. 1	C. G. H. . 1824
scutatus . .	Green 6, H. Ev. Cr. 1 1/2	France . . 1596

triangularis	6 Green 6, H. Tu. P. 1	. 1817
tuberosus .	Green 7, H. Tu. P. 1	Italy . . 1752
vesicarius .	Green 7, H. . .	A. 4 Africa . 1656

abyssinicus, *ægyptiacus*, *amplexicaulis*, *aquaticus*, *arifolius*, *brasiliensis*, *Burchelli* 2, *condylodes*, *confertus*, *crispatulus*, *crispus*, *cris-tatus*, *dentatus*, *divaricatus*, *domesticus*, *fimbriatus*, *gigantæus*, *glomeratus*, *hastefolius*, *heterophyllus*, *Hydrolapathum*, *intermedius*, *lanceifolius*, *lævigatus*, *longifolius*, *luxurians*, *maritimus*, *maximus*, *montevidensis*, *multifidus*, *Nemolapathum*, *nemorosus*, *nepalensis* 3, *obtusifolius*, *palustris*, *persicarioides*, *polygonifolius*, *pülcher*, *reticulatus*, *roseus*, *salicifolius*, *spatulatus* 5, *strictus*, *sybæstris*, *tingitanus*, *ucranicus*, *uncatus*, *venosus*, *verticillaris*.

RUMIA, *Hoffman*. *Rumia*, the name of the goddess who presided over suckling the young. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An uninteresting plant, growing in any common soil, and readily increasing by divisions or by seeds.

taurica . . .	White . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Crimea . 1819
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RUNCINATE, a term applied to the lobes of leaves; a leaf is said to be runcinate when it is irregularly lobed, the lobes gradually diminishing to the base, and hooked back.

RÚNGIA, *Nees*. See *Dicliptera*.

RUNNERS, procumbent shoots, which root at their extremity.

RUPÉSTRIS, growing on rocks.

RÚPIA, *Linn.* In honour of H. B. Ruppius, a German botanist. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginaceæ*. This species is found in ditches in various parts of Britain.

maritima .	Green . . .	7, H. Aq. P.	floating Brit., sea co.
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RUPTURE-WORT. See *Hernidria*.

RÚSCUS, *Linn.* Formerly *Brúscus*. From *beus*, box, and *kelen*, holly; the Celtic for box-holly. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Ornamental plants. The greenhouse species will grow well in any rich soil, and are readily increased by dividing the roots. The hardy kinds are very suitable for the front of shrubberies; any common soil suits them, and they are easily increased by suckers.

aculeatus .	Green . . .	5, H. Ev. S. 1	Eng., thickets.
læxus . . .	Green . . .	4, H. Ev. S. 1	Portugal
rotundifolius .	Green . . .	3, H. Ev. S. 1	.
androgynus .	Grn. wht. 4, G. Ev. Cl. 3	Canaries 1713	
hypoglossum	Pa. yel. . .	5, H. Ev. S. 1	Italy . . 1596
hypophyllum	Green . . .	6, H. Ev. S. 1	Italy . . 1640
trifolius . .	Green . . .	6, H. Ev. S. 1	Zante . .
latifolius . .	Grn. wht. 5, H. Ev. S. 1	Madeira.	
racemosus .	Grn. yel. 4, H. Ev. S. 4	Portugal 1713	
reticulatus .	Green . . .	4, G. Ev. Cl. 4	C. G. H. 1816
volvibilis .	Green . . .	4, G. Ev. Cl. 4	C. G. H. 1816

RUSH. See *Juncus*.

RUSH. See *Chondrilla juncea*.

RUSH BROOM. See *Viminaria*.

RUSH NUT. See *Cyperus esculentus*.

RUSSELLIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of Alexander Russel, M.D., F.R.S., author of a Natural History of Aleppo, 1756. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These plants are very showy when in flower, and are on that account well deserving of a place in every collection. A light rich soil is best adapted to

them; and cuttings root freely under a glass, in heat.

floribunda . Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1824
juncæa Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1833
multiflora . Red . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1812
ternifolia . Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1818

RUST ON PLANTS. See *Uredinææ*.

RUTA, *Linn.* From the Greek *rule*, from *ruo*, to flow; probably in reference to some reputed qualities of the plants; hence the English word *Rue*; *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutææ*. The species of *Rue* are all of the simplest culture. Any light rich soil suits them, and they are readily increased by cuttings placed under a hand-glass; or by seeds, which are produced in abundance by many of the species. *Synonymy*: 1, *R. chalepensis*. See *Apophyllum*.

graveolens . Yel. grn. 8, H. Ev. S. 3 S. Europe 1562
albiflora White . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Nepal . 1823
angustifolia 1, *bracteosa*, *corsica*, *divaricata*, *macrophylla*, *montana*, *pinnata*.

RUTÆÆ, or **RUE-WORTS**. Trees and shrubs, all characterised by their strong smell and bitterness. Some bear handsome flowers, and are esteemed by cultivators.

RUTA-BAGA. See *Brassica campestris Napobrassica*.

RUTA-MURARIA. See *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

RÜYSCHIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of Fred. Ruysch, M.D., who published the "Hortus Amstelodamensis," a posthumous work of John Commelin; he died in 1731. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marcgraviææ*. This very desirable

shrub will succeed well in a mixture of loam and vegetable mould; and ripened cuttings will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. In Guiana and the Caribbee islands, it is a parasitical under-shrub, rooting on trees in moist woods, similarly to the ivy with us.

clusiæfolia . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies . 1823

RYÂNÆA, *De Candolle*. In honour of John Ryan, M.D., F.R.S., a correspondent of Vahl. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Flacourtiææ*. This is a very beautiful stove plant, thriving in peat and loam; and propagated by ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

speciosa . Cream . 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Trinidad . 1823

RYE. See *Secalæ*.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium*.

RYTIDOPHYLLUM, *Martius*. From *rytis*, a wrinkle, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the surface of the upper side of the foliage is wrinkled. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriææ*. Ornamental under-shrubs, nearly related to *Gesnera*, which see for culture, &c. *Synonymy*: 1, *Gloxinia tigridia*. See *Gesnera*.

auriculatum . Yel. red . 11, S. Ev. S. 5 Brazil . 1836
Humboldtii . Grn. pur. 10, S. Ev. S. 4 C. Amer. 1852
Oerstedtii Grn. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 C. Amer. 1852
tigridia 1 Grn. pur. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Venezuela 1852

RYTIPHLEÆA, *Agardh*. From *rytis*, a wrinkle, and *phleo*, to abound in. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramiææ*. A genus of sea-weeds —*campanata*, *tinctoria*.

S.

SABADILLA. See *Xerophyllum Sabadilla*.

SABAL, *Adanson*. Not explained. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Palmææ*. This noble genus of Palms grows best in a light loamy soil. Suckers are occasionally produced, by which the species may be multiplied: *Synonymy*: 1, *Chamærops acaulis*, *Corypha minor*, *Rhaphis acaulis*.

Adansoni 1 Green . 7, S. Palm 6 Florida . 1810
Blackburniana . Green . 7, S. Palm 6 Tropics . 1825
graminifolia Green . 7, S. Palm 6 S. Amer. 1825
Palmetto Green . 7, S. Palm 6 Georgia . 1825
umbraulifera . Green . 7, S. Palm 6 Jamaica . 1825

SABBATIA, *Adanson*. In honour of L. Sabbati, a celebrated Italian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianææ*. The species of this genus are very handsome when in flower, and are, on that account, deserving of a place in every collection. The seeds, as soon as ripe, should be sown thinly in pots, or on a shady border, in peat soil; if grown in pots, they should be placed in shallow pans of water, as the species are natives of marshes or bogs. *Synonymy*: 1, *Chironia gracilis*.

angularis . Purple . 7, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1826
calycosa Dk. red . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1812
campestris Rose . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1856
chloroides . Red . . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amer. 1817
gracilis 1 Rose . 7, H. B. 1 N. Amer.
paniculata . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1817
stellaris Brn. yel. 6, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1827

SABDARIFFA. See *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*.

SABICEÆA, *De Candolle*. *Sabisabi* is the name of *S. aspera* in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonææ*. Stove shrubby climbers, requiring to be grown in peat, loam, and sand; and to be propagated by cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass, in heat.

aspera White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . 1824
hirta White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Jamaica . 1825

SACCATE, having a pouch.

SACCHARUM, *Linn.* From *Soukar*, its Arabic name. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. This genus is of very great importance, on account of its containing the sugar-cane, *S. officinarum*. The species are all of very simple culture, in a light rich moist soil, with a good heat; and are increased by suckers, or cuttings of the stem will throw out shoots at their joints. See *Erianthus*, *Imperata*, *Ripidium*, and *Tricholena*.

caudatum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 4 W. Indies 1816
contractum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 4 Trinidad. 1823
dubium Apetal . 7, S. Grass 2 Trinidad. 1826
mexicanum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 14 Mexico . 1820
Munja Apetal . 7, S. Grass 3 E. Indies 1805
officinarum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 10 India . 1597
polystachyum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 3 Trinidad. 1823
procerrum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 10 E. Indies 1822
sinense Apetal . 7, S. Grass 6 China . 1822
violaceum Apetal . 7, S. Grass 10 W. Indies 1824

SACCOLABIUM, *Blume*. From *saccus*, a bag, and

labium, a lip; in allusion to the bagged labelum of all the species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This genus contains some of the most interesting as well as beautiful species of the tribe. Their culture, &c., is the same as that recommended for the genus *Vanda*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arides ampullaceum*; 2, *A. calceolare*; *Gastrochilus calceolaris*; *Sarcanthus guttatus*; *Arides retusum*.

ampullaceum	1. Rose	8, S. Epi.	1 Sylhet	1839
bifidum	Pink yel.	12, S. Epi.	1 Manilla	1837
Blumei	Vio. wht.	5, S. Epi.	1 Java	1835
calceolare	2. Yel. brn.	8, S. Epi.	1 E. Indies	1837
carinatum	Yel. brn.	7, S. Epi.	1 India	1838
compressum	Cr. wht.	8, S. Epi.	1 Manilla	1838
curvifolium		S. Epi.		
Dayii		S. Epi.		
densiflorum	Rose	7, S. Epi.	1 Manilla	
pallidum	Pink	8, S. Epi.	1 Manilla	1837
denticulatum	Grn. pur.	6, S. Epi.	1 Sylhet	1837
gemmaum	Purple	5, S. Epi.	1 Sylhet	1837
guttatum	3. Red wht.	4, S. Epi.	1 E. Indies	1820
Harrisonianum	Wht. gr.	6, S. Epi.	1 India	1861
macrostachyum	Rose	6, S. Epi.	1 Philipns.	1840
micranthum	Orange	6, S. Epi.	1 Sylhet	1837
miniatum	Vermil.	5, S. Epi.	1 Java	1846
ochraceum	Yel. red.	5, S. Epi.	1 Ceylon	1838
pallens	Lilac	6, S. Epi.	1 Pondooa	1837
papillosum	Wht. spot	6, S. Epi.	1 Malabar	1837
premdrsrum	Wht. lilac	5, S. Epi.	1 Malabar	1840
Raidii		S. Epi.		
violaceum	Violet	6, S. Epi.	1	

SACRED FIG. See *Picus indica*.

SACRED BEAN. See *Nelumbium*.

SAFFLOWER. See *Carthamus tinctoria*.

SAFFRON. See *Crœcus sativus*.

SAGE. See *Salvia*.

SAGE APPLE. See *Salvia pomifera*.

SAGENIA, *Presl*. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

calcareæ	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1 I. of Luzon	
coadunata	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1 Ceylon	1845
intermedia	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1 Ceylon	
platyphylla	Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1 Ceylon	1845

SAGERËTIA, *Brongn.* From M. Sageret, a distinguished French agriculturist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For the culture of this plant, see *Zizyphus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Zizyphus hamosus*.

hamosa	1. Green	5 G. Ev. Cl.	6 Nepal	
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SAGINA, *Linn.* From *sagina*, fatness; in allusion to its presumed nourishing qualities for sheep. *Linn.* 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Hardy annual weeds, growing in any soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ménchia cerastoides*; 2, *M. erecta*.

filiformis	White	6, H.	A. 4 Pyrenees	1824
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apétala, *cerastoides* 1, *erecta* 2, *maritima*, *procumbens*, *p. plena*, *subulata*.

SAGITTARIA, *Linn.* From *sagitta*, an arrow; because of the resemblance to the head of that weapon in the leaves of some species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Alismaceæ*. Aquatics, requiring a loamy soil; and readily increasing by divisions. The stove and greenhouse kinds may be planted in a tub or large pot, with a little soil at the bottom, and filled up with water; a coating of pebbles may be laid on the soil to prevent the water from disturbing it,

and rendering it muddy. *Synonyme*: 1, *hastata*.

acutifolia	White	6, S. Aq. P.	1 America	1816
angustifolia	White	7, S. Aq. P.	2 Ess-qibo.	1827
Doniana	1. White	7, F. Aq. P.	1 Nepal	1820
falcata	White	7, H. Aq. P.	1 Carolina	1812
graminea	White	7, F. Aq. P.	1 Carolina	1812
hastata	White	7, F. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	1818
heterophylla	White	7, F. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	1822
lanceifolia	White	6, G. Aq. P.	1 W. Indies	1787
latifolia	White	7, H. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	1819
fl. pleno	White	7, H. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	
natisum	White	7, H. Aq. P.	1 Carolina	1812
obtusa	White	7, F. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	1820
obtusifolia	White	7, S. Aq. P.	2 China	1804
rigida	White	6, H. Aq. P.	1 N. Amer.	1806
sagittifolior	White	7, H. Aq. P.	2 Eng., rivers.	
fl. pleno	White	7, H. Aq. P.	2 Brit., gardens.	
sinensis	White	10, G. Aq. P.	2 China	1812

SAGITTATE, shaped like an arrow-head.

SAGO is the pith of several species of Palm, and also of *Cycas*.

SAGO PALMS. See *Rhaphis flabelliformis* and *Sagus Rumphii*.

SAGRËA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Don Ramon de la Sagra, of Havannah. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. For the culture of this genus, see *Melastoma*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Melastoma rubra*.

hirsuta	White	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1823
hirtella	1. White	4, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica	1824
microphylla	White	5, S. Ev. S.	4 Jamaica	1820
pilosa	White	3, S. Ev. S.	4 Jamaica	1828
sessiliflora	Red	4, S. Ev. S.	4 Guiana	1793
umbrosa	Red	3, S. Ev. S.	6 W. Indies	1824

SĀGUS, *Rumphius*. From *sagu*, the Malay name of various Palms. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. A fine genus of plants, well deserving of a place in every collection. They succeed best in sandy loam, and a strong moist heat. Sago is chiefly obtained from *S. farinifera*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Raphia pedunculata*; 2, *Metroxylon Sāgus*; 3, *R. vinifera*, *S. Palma-Pinus*.

pedunculata	1. Green	6, S. Palm	60 Madagas.	1820
Ruffia	Green	6, S. Palm	60 Madagas.	1820
Rumphii	2. Green	6, S. Palm	60 E. Indies	1800
vinifera	3. Green	6, S. Palm	60 Guiana	1820

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS. See *Ascyrum Crux Andree*.

ST. BARBARA'S CRESS. See *Barbarea vulgaris*.

ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE. See *Centaurea solstitialis*.

SAINTFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN. See *Strýchnos Papeëta*.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD. See *Ceratonia siliqua*.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypéricum*.

ST. MARTIN'S FLOWER. See *Alstromeria Flös-Martini*.

ST. MARY'S FLOWER. See *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

ST. PETER'S WORT. See *Symphoria*.

ST. PETER'S WORT. See *Hypericum Ascyron*.

SAIRÁNTUS, *Don*. See *Nicotiana glutinosa*.

SALÁCIA, *Linn.* From *Salacia*, in heathen mythology, the wife of Neptune. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. Plants of no great beauty; succeeding in loam and peat, and increasing by ripened cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. The fruit of *S. pyriformis* is eatable. It is about the size of a Bergamot

Pear, and of a sweet, rich flavour. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tonsella pyriformis*; 2, *T. scândens*. *pyriformis* 1. Green 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . . 1825
scândens 2. Green 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . . 1824

SALPE. See *Tacca pinnatifida*.

SALICACEÆ, or WILLOW-WORTS, are a group of well known trees and shrubs. The Willow, Sallow, and Poplar, are representatives of the order.

SALICARIA. See *Lýthrum salicaria*.

SALICORNIA, Linn. From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. These plants will grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions. The plants being natives of the sea-shore, they will thrive better if a little salt be occasionally sprinkled on the surface of the soil. Soda is yielded in great quantities by the species of *Salicornia*.

arabica . . . Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Arabia . . 1758
fruticosa . . . Apetal 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Brit., sea shore
foliosa . . . Green 8, H. De. S. 1 Siberia . . 1827
herbacea . . . Apetal 8, H. A. 1 Brit., sea shore
perennans . . . Apetal 8, F. Her. P. 4 Siberia . . 1823
procumbens . . . Apetal 8, H. Tr. A. 1 Eng., sea shore
radicans . . . Apetal 9, H. Ev. Cr. 1 Brit., sea shore
pygmaea . . . Green 9, H. A. 1 Caucasus . . 1827

SALISBÜRIA, Smith. In honour of Richard Anthony Salisbury, a distinguished English botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. The Maiden-hair Tree is well worth growing, if only on account of its singular foliage. The male and female flowers being produced on two different trees, the readiest way of obtaining fruit would be to graft or bud both sorts on the same tree, or by growing both trees near each other. Common garden soil suits it, and it is readily increased by layers. The fruit has never been perfected in this country, but in China the tree is extensively cultivated for the purpose of procuring it.

adiatifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 25 Japan . . 1754
incisa . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 25 Japan . .

SALISIA, Lindley. In honour of the Countess de Salis, a great lover of horticulture. *Linn.* 18, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. For the culture of this pretty plant, see *Melaleuca*.
pulchella . . . Rose . . 5 G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. . . 1837

SÁLIX, Linn. From *sal*, near, and *lis*, water, Celtic; in allusion to its place of growth; or from *salire*, to leap; because of the rapidity of its growth. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Salicaceæ*. An extensive genus of well-known, useful, and ornamental trees and shrubs. They all delight to grow in swampy places, and are increased by cuttings; though some of the more rare alpine kinds root with difficulty. Many of the species of willow are extensively grown for the manufacture of basket-rods. The best sorts for cultivating for hoops are *S. caprea* and *S. viminalis*. The branches of some of the species are used as stakes, poles, handles to rakes, hoes, and a great variety of economical purposes. In the north of Europe the bark of *S. álba* is used for tanning leather, and for dyeing yarn of a cinnamon colour, and the leaves and young shoots are given to cattle in a green state, or dried like the twigs of the

birch, and laid up for winter fodder. The leaves of *S. herbacea*, soaked in water, are employed in Iceland for tanning leather. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. violacea*; 2, *S. cœrulea*; 3, *S. uliginosa*; 4, *S. annularis*; 5, *S. Napoleóna*; 6, *S. præcox*; 7, *S. argentea*; 8, *S. adscendens*, *parvifolia*; 9, *S. incubacea*; 10, *S. prostrata*; 11, *S. repens*; 12, *S. malifolia*; 13, *S. serrulata*; 14, *S. riparia*; 15, *S. arbutifolia*; 16, *S. phlyctifolia*; 17, *S. Fluggeana*; 18, *S. Hoppeana*.

acuminata . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15 Brit., woods.
acutifolia 1. . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8 Casp. Sea 1823
alaternoides . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4 Switzerl. 1824
álba . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 40 Brit., woods.
cœrulea 2. . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 40 Brit., marshes.
albescens . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Switzerl. 1824
alnifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 12 Europe . . 1830
ambigua . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 20 N. Amer. 1821
Ammaniana . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20 Austria . . 1821
amygdalina . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Brit., marshes.
Andersoniana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Scotl., mounts.
angustata . . . Apetal 3, H. De. S. 10 Pennsylv. 1811
angustifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Caspian . . 1825
Ansoniana . . . Apetal 3, H. De. S. 6 Switzerl. 1827
aquatica . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 Brit., thickets.
arenaria . . . Apetal 6, H. De. S. 3 Scotl., mounts.
atropurpurea . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15 Switzerl. 1824
atrovirens . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4 Switzerl. 1824
aurita 3 . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2 England . .
australis . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Switzerl. 1824
babylonica . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 Levant . . 1730
crispa 4 . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20
Napoleóna 5 . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30
vulgaris . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 20 Eng., woods.
berberifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 1 Dauria . . 1824
betulifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6 Scotl., mounts.
bicolor . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 5 Switzerl. 1820
Bonplandiana . . . Apetal 4, G. De. T. 4 Mexico . .
Borreriana . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2 Scotl., mounts.
cæsia . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 3 S. Europe 1824
cándida . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1811
caudifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 Europe . .
canescens . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 3
caprea . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30 Brit., woods.
carinata . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Scotl., mounts.
carpinifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Germany 1824
cerasifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Switzerl. 1824
chrysanthos . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Norway . .
cinerea . . . Apetal 4, H. Ev. T. 12 Brit., woods.
clethraefolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 Switzerl. 1824
conformis . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer. . .
confera . . . Apetal 6, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1820
cordata . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1811
cordifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. Tr. 3 N. Amer. 1811
coriacea . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Switzerl. 1825
coriscans . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Germany 1818
cotinifolia . . . Apetal 3, H. De. S. 2 Brit., woods.
crassifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4
crispa . . . Apetal 3, H. De. S. 2
Croweana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8 Scot., marshes.
cydoniæfolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4 Switzerl. 1824
damascena . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Scotl., mounts.
daphnoides 6 . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15 Switzerl. 1820
Davalliâna . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10 Scotl., mounts.
decipiens . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 8 Eng., woods.
decumbens . . . Apetal 6, H. De. Tr. 3 Switzerl. 1823
Dicksoniana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 1 Scotl., mounts.
discolor . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer. 1811
Doniana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Scotl., mounts.
dura . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15
elegantoides . . . Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4 Europe . . 1824
eriandra . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 2 Switzerl. 1820
façata . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2 Croatia . .
fagifolia . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1811
ferruginea . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3 Brit., marshes.
finmarchica . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 Sweden . . 1825
firma . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4
foliolosa . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Lapland . . 1818
Forbesiana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6 Brit., marshes.
Forbyana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8 Eng., marshes.
Forsteriana . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10 Scotl., woods.
fragilis . . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15 Brit., marshes.

fusca . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 10	Brit., marshes.
argentea 7 . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. Tr. 3	Eng., sea side.
fabida 8 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 4	Brit., heaths.
incubacea 9 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 8	Europe . 1775
prostrata 10 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 1	Brit., hills.
repens . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 1	Brit., hills.
vulgaris . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Brit., thickets.
fusca . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	N. Amer. 1811
garicipina . . .	Apetal 4, G. De. T. 4	C. G. H. . 1816
geminata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 15	
glabrata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Switzerl. 1824
glabca . . .	Apetal 7, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
grisea . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	Pennsylv. 1820
grisonensis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Grisons . 1824
grisophylla . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. 1824
hastata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 15	Lapland . 1780
arbuscula . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10	Switzerl. 1824
multifolia 12 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10	Brit., mounts.
scirulata 13 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 10	Lapland . 1810
Helix . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 10	Brit., marshes.
helvetica . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Switzerl. 1824
herbacea . . .	Apetal 6, H. De. S. 3	Brit., mounts
heterophylla . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Switzerl. 1823
hippochaefolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 3	Germany 1823
hirta . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15	Eng., riv. sides.
Hoffmannia . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30	Eng., riv. sides.
holosericea . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8	Germany 1822
Houstoniana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Virginia .
Humboldtiana . . .	Apetal 6, F. Ev. T. 10	Peru . 1823
humilis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 1	
incana 14 . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	Austria . 1821
incandescens . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 2	Switzerl. 1823
Jacquinii . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Austria . 1818
Kitaibeliana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. Tr. 3	Carpath. . 1823
lactistris . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 3	Switzerl. 1824
Lambertiana . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 10	Eng., riv. sides.
lanata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
Lapponum . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 2	Lapland . 1812
latifolia . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 4	
laurina . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 8	Eng., riv. sides.
lauxifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Scotl., mounts.
leucophylla . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4	Europe . 1824
linearis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. 1820
livida . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 1	Lapland . 1820
livida . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 8	N. Amer. 1811
Lyonii . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. .
longifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	N. Amer. 1819
macrostipulacea . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 8	Switzerl. 1824
mespilifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Switzerl. 1824
Meyeriana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20	Sweden . 1823
Micheliiana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	
mollissima . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20	Germany.
montanapoliensis . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 15	Montpelier 1825
montana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20	Switzerl. .
Muhlenbergiana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	N. Amer. 1811
murina . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Switzerl. 1824
mutabilis . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. 1824
myricoides . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8	N. Amer. 1811
Myrsinites 15 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 8	Scotl. mounts.
Myrtilloides . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Sweden . 1772
nervosa . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20	Switzerl. 1824
nigra . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 20	N. Amer. 1811
nigricans . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 10	Eng., damp pl.
nitens . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 10	Scotl., mounts.
obovata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 1	N. Amer.
obtusifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Lap., thkts. 1818
oleifolia . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 4	Britain .
pallida . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Switzerl. 1823
paludosa . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Germany.
pannosa . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Switzerl. 1824
pätens . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	
pätula . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Italy . 1818
pedicellaris . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 3	N. Amer. 1811
pennsylvanica . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer. 1825
pentandra . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20	Brit., riv. sides.
petiolaris . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	Scotl., mounts.
petraea . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Brit., rocks.
phylloirefolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
planifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Labrador 1811
pollaris . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 1	Lapland . 1820
pomeranica . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 10	Pomerania 1822
Pontederana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. 1821

prinoides . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 10	N. Amer. 1811
procumbens . . .	Apetal 6, H. De. Tr. 2	Scotl., mounts.
propinqua . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Brit., marshes.
proteafolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. 1820
prunifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Scotl., mounts.
purpurea . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 8	Eng., marshes.
Purshiana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 6	N. Amer.
pyrenacea . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 3	Pyrenees 1823
pyrifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15	Switzerl. . 1824
radicans 16 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 2	Brit., marshes.
ramifusa . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Brit., marshes.
recurvata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	N. Amer. 1811
reflexa . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 4	
reticulata . . .	Apetal 6, H. De. S. 3	Brit., mounts.
reftusa . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. Tr. 3	Europe 1673
rigida . . .	Apetal 6, H. De. T. 15	N. Amer. 1811
riularis . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. . 1824
rosmarini-folia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Brit., sandy pl.
rotundata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. . 1824
rubra . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 8	Eng., marshes.
rupesstris . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. Tr. 3	Scotl., mounts.
Russelliana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30	Eng., marshes.
salicifolia 17 . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 10	France . 1820
Schleicheri-ana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Switzerl. . 1824
Schraderiana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Germany 1820
septentrionalis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 3	Europe .
sericea . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Switzerl. . 1820
serpyllifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. Tr. 3	Switzerl. . 1818
silesiaca . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	Silesia . 1816
Smithiana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Eng., woods.
sordida . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. 1824
spatulata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 5	Germany 1818
sphaelata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
Starkeana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Europe . 1820
stipularis . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 6	Eng., marshes.
strepida . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. 1820
Stuartiana . . .	Apetal 7, H. De. S. 4	Scotl., mounts.
subalpina . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Switzerl. 1824
tenuifolia . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Brit., rocks.
tenuior . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
tetrandra . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Europe .
tetrápia . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 4	Scot. marshes.
tetrasperma . . .	Apetal 4, F. De. T. 20	E. Indies 1796
Trevirani . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 4	Germany 1825
triandra . . .	Apetal 7, H. De. T. 30	Brit., riv. sides.
Hoppeana 18 . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30	Austria . 1820
tristis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer. 1765
ulmifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 1	Switzerl. 1821
undulata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 80	Eng., meadows.
lanceolata . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 30	Eng., meadows.
Uva ursi . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 3	Labrador 1811
vacciniifolia . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
vaudensis . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. 1824
volutina . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 20	Europe . 1826
venulosa . . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. S. 2	Scotl., mounts.
versicolor . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	Switzerl. .
Villarsiana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 10	France . 1818
villösa . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. T. 15	Switzerl. .
viminialis . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 12	Eng., marshes.
virascens . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Switzerl. .
virgata . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4	
vitellina . . .	Apetal 3, H. De. T. 15	Eng., marshes.
Walsteini-ana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 4	Alps Tyrol.
Weigeliiana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 10	Silesia .
Willdenoviana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 4	
Wolfeniana . . .	Apetal 5, H. De. S. 6	Carinthia 1818
Woolgariana . . .	Apetal 4, H. De. S. 5	Eng., woods.

SÁLMEA, De Candolle. In honour of Prince Charles, of Salm Dyck, in Holland, an enthusiastic cultivator of plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracea*. A genus of pretty stove twiners, succeeding best in a light rich soil; and readily increasing by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bidens scandens*, *Hopkirkia scandens*. See *Carludovicia*.

Eupatoriä . . .	White 4, S. Ev. Tw. 6	S. Amer. . 1815
hirsuta . . .	Yellow S, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Jamaica . 1823
scandens 1 . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Vera Cruz . 1820

SALOOP. See *Orchis*.

SALPIÁNTHUS. See *Boldoa*.

SALPICHLĒNA, *J. Smith*. From *salpinx*, a tube, and *chlaina*, a cloak; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bléchium volubile*.

volubilis 1. . Yel. brn. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1842

SALPICHRŌA, *Miers*. From *salpinx*, a tube, and *chroos*, skin; form and texture of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. A new shrubby plant, with small hairy leaves, between heart-shaped and ovate, on long petioles, and with a slender graceful habit of growth. It has bell-shaped flowers of a greenish-yellow colour, springing out singly, on lengthened footstalks, from the axils of the leaves, and taking a drooping direction.

glandulosa . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Chili . . 1344

SALPIGLŌSSIS, *Ruiz and Pavon*. From *salpinx*, a tube, and *glossa*, a tongue; alluding to the tongue-like style in the mouth of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This genus of very showy plants should be in every ornamental collection. For culture, &c., see *Schizanthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. atropurpurea*; 2, *S. Barclayana*; 3, *S. picta*; 4, *S. straminea*. See *Petunia*.

sinuata 1 . . Purple 8, H. B. 1 Chile . . 1824
Barclayana 2 Br. yel. 7, G. B. 1 Eng. hyb. .
picta 3 . . Varieg. 5, H. A. 1 Chile . . 1820
straminea 4 Rd. wt. 7, G. A. 1 Chile . . 1824

SALPIXÁNTHA, *Hooker*. From *salpinx*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower; form of flowers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A curious stove plant, native of Jamaica, requiring the same treatment as *Justicia*.

coccinea . . Scar. rose 9 S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica . 1842

SALSIFY. See *Tragopogon porrifolius*.

SALSILLA. See *Astrœmeria Salsilla*.

SALSŌLA, *Linn.* From *salsus*, salt; in allusion to the saline properties of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. A genus of not much beauty. For culture and propagation, see *Salicornia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anábasis foliōsa*; 2, *S. spicata*. See *Anábasis*, and *Chenopodium*.

brachiata . . Brown 7, H. A. 1 Tauria . . 1818
crissa . . Wht. yl. 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus . 1820
collina . . Red 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1837
ericoides . . Brown 7, H. De. S. 1 Caucasus . 1820
foliōsa 1 . . Pink 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1820
glauca 2 . . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Caucasus . 1821
Kali . . Flesh 7, H. A. 1 Brit., sea side.
laniflōra . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Siberia . 1797
marginata . . Green 7, H. De. S. 1 Armenia . 1829
microphylla . . Red 7, H. A. 2 Spain . 1759
obtusifolia . . Brown 7, H. A. 2 Siberia . 1827
oppositifolia . . Pink 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Sicily . 1823
rigida . . Green 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Sicily . 1824
rosacea . . Pink 7, H. A. 2 Asia . 1759
salva . . Pink 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1783
Sōda . . White 7, H. A. 3 S. Europe . 1683
spissa . . Rose 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus . 1829
tamariscina . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Tauria . 1820
Tragus . . White 7, H. A. 2 S. Europe . 1817
vermiculata . . Green 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1759
verrucosa . . Green 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1817

SALTATŌRIA, having a leaping or dancing motion.

SALT-TREE. See *Halimodendron*.

SALTWORT. See *Salsola*.

SALT OF LEMONS is procured from *Oxalis Acetosella*.

SALVADŌRA, *Linn.* Derivation of name unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Salvadoraceæ*. *S. persica* is the Mustard-tree of Scripture, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and loam, and is easily increased by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass.

indica . . White . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 India . 1860
persica . . White . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Persia . 1850

SALVADORACEÆ, or SALVADORADS. An order of small trees and shrubs, found in India, Syria, and North Africa. *Salvadōra persica* bears a small succulent fruit which tastes like garden cress.

SÁLVIA, *Linn.* From *salvo*, to save; in allusion to the healing qualities of the sage. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This is a very extensive genus, consisting chiefly of extremely showy flowering plants, well worthy of cultivation. They are easily grown in a rich light soil. The shrubby kinds increase freely by cuttings of the young wood, under a glass; those of the stove species must be placed in heat; the herbaceous kinds must be multiplied by division of the roots. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds simply require to be sown in the open ground where they are intended to bloom. The common sage, *Sálvia officinālis*, is a well known culinary herb. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. pátula*, *pyramidalis*; 2, *S. colorata*; 3, *S. polymorpha*; 4, *S. multifida*, *luciniata*; 5, *S. rosea*; 6, *S. prismatica*; 7, *S. Boosiana*; 8, *S. trichostemoides*; 9, *S. pilántha*; 10, *S. abyssinica*, *applanata*; 11, *S. betonicefolia*, *hasiata*; 12, *S. lineatifolia*; 13, *S. hæmatodes*, *Tendroi*, *variegata*; 14, *S. foliōsa*; 15, *S. vulnerariaefolia*, *Habbitsiana*; 16, *S. Simsiana*; 17, *S. elongata*, *bullata*; 18, *S. dominica*; 19, *S. campestris*, *mollis*; 20, *S. ægyptiaca*; 21, *S. nemorosa*, *valentina*; 22, *S. coarctata*; 23, *S. oblongata*; 24, *S. affinis*, *amplexicaulis*, *gigantea*; 25, *S. truncata*, *Spiełmānni*; 26, *S. longifolia*; 27, *Echinospheca carduacea*. See *Audibertia*.

ægyptiaca . . Blue . . 6, S. A. 1 Egypt . 1770
æthiopis . . White . . 5, H. B. 3 Austria . 1570
africana . . Violet . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1781
amarissima . . Blue . . 8, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1803
amethystina . . Blue . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Colmba . 1817
angustifolia . . Blue . . 5, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1816
argentea 1 . . Yellow . . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Crete . 1759
asperata . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Cshmer . 1854
aurea 2 . . Blue . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1781
aurita . . Li. yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1795
austriaca . . Cream . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1776
aztreia . . Blue . . 8, H. Her. P. 6 N. Ame. 1806
Barrelleri . . Blue . . 4, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . 1821
bicolor . . Red wt. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Barbary . 1793
bracteata . . Purple . . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Russia . 1821
byzantina . . Blue . . 7, H. B. 1 Turkey . 1825
cacaliōfolia . . Blue . . 7, F. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1859
cassia . . Blue . . 7, G. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1813
calycina . . Pink . . 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Greece . 1823
cavariensis . . Purple . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 Canaries 1697
candelabrum . . Cream . . 7, F. Her. P. 3 N. Spain 1845
candidissima . . White . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Armenia 1820
canescens . . Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucas. .
carduacea 27. Purple . . 7, H. Her. P. 14 Californ. 1854
ceratophylla . . Yellow . . 7, H. B. 2 Persia . 1699

ceratophylloides	Yellow.	7, H.	B. 1	Egypt.	1771
chainadryoides	Blue.	7, G. Ev.	S. 1	Mexico.	1795
clandestina	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1		Italy.	1739
multifida	Blue.	4, H. Her. P. 2		Europe.	1822
Citisi	White.	6, F. Ev. S. 2		Levant.	1827
coccinea	Scarlet.	7, G. Her. P. 2		S. Ame.	1772
compressa	White.	5, H. Her. P. 2		East.	1822
confertiflora	Red.	8, S. Ev. S.		Rio Jan.	1838
crassifolia	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 2		S. Eur.	1804
cretica	Violet.	6, G. Ev. S. 2		Crete.	1760
dentata	White.	12, G. Ev. S. 2		C. G. H.	1774
desertorum	Blue.	10, G. Her. P.		Siberia.	1839
discrimata	White.	7, G. Her. P. 2		Syria.	1773
dolichostachya	Scarlet.	8, G. Ev. S. 2		Mexico.	1820
erosa	Blue.	7, H.	A. 1	Europe.	1817
exelsa	Crimson.	6, H. Her. P. 2		Guatma.	1839
formosa	Scarlet.	6, G. Ev. S. 3		Peru.	1783
Forskählii	Black.	7, H. Her. P. 2		Levant.	1800
fulgens	Scarlet.	7, G. Ev. S. 2		Mexico.	1829
gemmeriflora	Scarlet.	3, G. Ev. S. 2		Columb.	1840
glutinosa	Yellow.	7, H. Her. P. 3		Grmnny.	1769
Grahami	Pur. blue	9, G. Her. P. 2		S. Ame.	1829
grandiflora	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 2		S. Eur.	1816
habilitata	Wht. red	8, H. Ev. S. 1		Tauria.	1759
hians	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 2		Cashmr.	1839
hirsuta	Blue.	5, H.	A. 1		1801
hispánica	Blue.	7, H.	A. 1	Spain.	1739
Hornium	Purple.	6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1596
rubra	Red.	7, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1596
violacea	Purple.	6, H.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1596
iantha	Violet.	6, F. Ev. S. 2		Peru.	1850
incarnata	Flesh.	6, G. Her. P. 2		Levant.	1729
indica	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 3		India.	1731
interrupta	White.	7, H. Ev. S. 4		Barbary.	1790
involuta	Red.	8, S. Ev. S. 2		Mexico.	1824
lamifolia	Blue.	7, G. Ev. S. 2		S. Ame.	1821
lanceolata	Blue.	7, H.	A. 1	W. Ind.	1813
lavandulifolia	Blue.	3, H. Ev. S. 1		Spain.	1597
leucantha	White.	6, G. Ev. S. 2		Mexico.	1825
limbata	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 2		Russia.	1838
linarioides	Pa. blue	6, G. Ev. S. 1		S. Ame.	1839
Linkiana	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 2		Levant.	1823
lusitanica	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1		Spain.	1810
lyrata	Purplish	6, H. Her. P. 1		N. Ame.	1728
mexicana	Scarlet.	6, S. Her. P. 2		Mexico.	1724
micrantha	Blue.	5, S.	A. 1	Cuba.	1823
Moercroftiana	Pa. blue.	7, H. Her. P. 1		India.	
napiifolia	Dk. blue	16, H. Her. P. 2		Italy.	1776
nepetifolia	Blue.	7, H.	A. 1	Europe.	1823
nilotica	Blue.	7, H.	A. 1	Egypt.	1780
nubia	Blue.	6, G. Her. P. 2		Abysin.	1784
nubicola	Yellow.	10, F. Her. P. 3		Nepal.	1823
notaus	Violet.	7, H. Her. P. 2		E. Eur.	1780
occidentalis	White.	7, S. Ev. S. 1		Jamaica.	1824
odorata	White.	7, G. Ev. S. 3		Bagdad.	1804
officinalis	Blue.	6, H. Ev. S. 1		S. Eur.	1597
tentior	Blue.	6, H. Ev. S. 1		Spain.	1597
variegata	Blue.	6, H. Ev. S. 1		S. Eur.	1597
oppositiflora	Scarlet.	6, F. Ev. S. 2		Peru.	1847
paniculata	Violet.	7, G. Ev. S. 6		C. G. H.	1758
parviflora	Yellow.	7, F. Her. P. 2		Syria.	1816
pates	Blue.	9, F. Her. P. 2		Mexico.	1838
phlomidoides	Blue.	5, H.	B. 2	Spain.	1805
pinnata	Purple.	7, H.	B. 1	Levant.	1731
polystachya	Blue.	10, G. Her. P. 3		Mexico.	1822
12	Blue.	7, H. Ev. S. 2		Candia.	1699
pomifera	Blue.	7, H. Ev. S. 2		Candia.	1699
porphyrantha	Scarlet.	7, F. Ev. S. 3		Mexico.	1856
præcox	Purple.	3, F. Her. P. 1		Africa.	1826
pratensis	Violet.	5, H. Her. P. 2		Eng., pastur.	
prunelloides	Blue.	6, H. Her. P. 1		Mexico.	1838
Pseudo-coccinea	Scarlet.	7, H. Her. P. 3		S. Ame.	1797
pulehiella	Scarlet.	12, G. Her. P. 2		S. Ame.	1821
pyrenaica	Purple.	6, G. Her. P. 2		Mexico.	1825
pyramica	Blue.	7, H. Her. P. 2		Pyrmces.	1824
Régia	Scarlet.	7, H. Her. P. 1		Mexico.	1839
rhombifolia	Blue.	all S.	A. 2	Peru.	1827
14	Blue.	7, G. Ev. S. 2		Levant.	1827
roseifolia	Purple.	7, G. Ev. S. 2		Levant.	1827

rugosa	Wt. red	7, G. Her. P. 2	C. G. H.	1775
runcinata	Blue	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
scabiosifolia 15	White	8, H. De. S. 1	Siberia.	1818
scabra	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1774
Scalarea 16	Wt. pur.	8, H. B. 4	S. Eur.	1562
schaeeroides 17	Violet	7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1804
scorodoni- folia	White	7, H. Ev. S. 2		1825
serotina 18	Blue	8, G. Her. P. 1	Ohio	1803
Silthörpii 19	Blue	6, H. Her. P. 2	Europe.	1813
spinosa 20	White	6, H. B. 1	Egypt.	1789
splendens	Scarlet	12, G. Her. P. 3	Mexico.	1822
strictiflora	Brn. red	12, S. Ev. S. 2	Peru	1831
sylvestris 21	Pur. vio.	8, H. Her. P. 2	Grmnny.	1759
syncha	White	7, H. Her. P. 1	Levant.	1759
tenella	Blue	6, S. A. 2	Jamaica	1821
tiliaefolia	Blue	5, S. Her. P. 4	Curaccas	1793
tingitana 22	White	7, H. B. 3	Barbary	1796
tricolor	Wt. crm.	7, F. Ev. S. 2		
triloba	Red	6, H. De. S. 2	S. Eur.	1596
tubifera	Red	8, G. Her. P. 1	Mexico.	1824
tubiflora 26	Scarlet	6, S. Her. P. 2	Mexico.	1824
tubiformis	Scarlet	6, G. Her. P. 2	Mexico.	1844
urticifolia	Blue	6, H. Her. P. 3	N. Ame.	1790
verbascofolia	White	5, H. Her. P. 3	Iberia	1823
verbenaca	Violet	8, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., pastur.	
oblongifo- lia 23	Blue	9, H. A. 2	Europe.	1820
versicolor	Bl. wht.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Spain	1822
verticillata	Blue	8, H. Her. P. 3	Grmnny.	1628
virgata 24	White	9, H. Her. P. 1	Armenia	1758
viridis 25	Blue	7, H. A. 2	Italy	1759
viscosa	Violet	5, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	1773

SALVINTA, *Guettard*. In honour of Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence.
Linn. 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Marsilaceae*. A hardy aquatic, growing in light loamy soil; and increasing by divisions.
natans. . . White . . . 7, H. Aq. P. 1/2 Italy . . . 1818

SÁMARA. See *Mýrsine Sámara*.

SÁMBAC. See *Jasminum Sámbar*.

SAMBŪCUS, *Linn.* From *sambuca*, a musical instrument, which is supposed to have been made of elder-wood. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caymifoliaceae*. The species of Elder are all of the simplest culture, in any soil or situation. The shrubby species are increased by cuttings; the herbaceous species by divisions. The wood of the Elder is remarkable for its hardness; and various kinds of medicine are obtained from the different species, but more especially from *S. nigra*. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. nigra variegata*; 2, *S. aurea*; 3, *S. laciniata*; 4, *S. nigra albida*; 5, *S. viridis*.

canadensis	White	7, H. De. S. 6	N. Ame.	1761
chinensis	White	9, H. Her. P. 3	China	1823
Ebulus	Wht. red	6, H. Her. P. 3	Brit., wastes.	
humilis	Wht. pk.	6, H. Her. P. 2		
nigra	White	6, H. De. S. 25	Brit., woods.	
fol. argenteis	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
fol. luteis	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
laciniata	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
leucocarpa	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
monstruosa	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
pulverulenta	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
retundifolia	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
virescens	White	6, H. De. T. 25	Brit., gardens.	
pubens	White	6, H. De. S. 6	N. Ame.	1812
racemosa	Grn. yel.	5, H. De. S. 15	S. Eur.	1596
flavescens	Yel. grn.	5, H. De. S. 15	S. Eur.	1596
purpurea	Purple	5, H. De. S. 15	S. Eur.	1596

SÁMOLUS, *Linn.* From *san*, salutary, and *mos*, a pig; which, in Celtic, signifies pig's-food.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulacææ*. Pretty little plants, growing freely in common soil, planted in a rather moist situation, and increasing by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Campanula porosa*.

campanuloides 1 White 7, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1816
littoralis . . . White 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. 1806
Valerandi . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., marshes

SAMPHIRE MARSH. See *Salicornia*.

SAMPHIRE ROCK. See *Crithmum*.

SAMYDA, *Linn.* The Greek name of the Birch; applied to this genus because of its resemblance. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Samydacææ*. Ornamental plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily if planted in a pot of sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. viridiflora*; 2, *S. pubescens*.

decurrens . Green 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1820
glabrata . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1800
macrocarpa . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1826
macrophylla 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1820
aifida . . . Green 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1793
rosea 2 . . . Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies 1793
serrulata . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 W. Indies 1723
spiculosa . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 St. Thomas 1826
villosa . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies 1820

SAMYDACEÆ, or SAMYDS, are tropical trees and shrubs, with but little beauty. They are principally American, but a few belong to Asia and Africa.

SAN. See *Cryptomeria japonica*.

SANDAL-TREE. See *Sandoricum*.

SANDAL-WOOD. See *Santalum*.

SANDBOX-TREE. See *Hura*.

SAND-CHEERRY. See *Ephedra distachya*.

SANDERS-WOOD. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus*.

SAND-GRASSES and SEDGES. See *Carex arenaria*.

SANDORICUM, *Cavanilles*. From *santoor*, the Malay name of the tree. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliacææ*. This tree thrives well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
indicum . White . . S. Ev. T. 50 E. Indies . 1820

SANDRACH TREE. See *Thaia articulata*.

SAND-WOOD. See *Bremontiera Annabxylon*.

SANDWORT. See *Arenaria*.

SANGUINARIA, *Linn.* From *sanguis*, blood; all the parts of the plant yield a red juice when cut or broken. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Papaveracææ*. Dwarf plants, serving well to ornament the front of the flower-border, in a light sandy loam or peat soil; and they are readily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds.

canadensis . White . 3, H. Tu. P. 2 N. Amer. 1680
grandiflora . White . 5, H. Tu. P. 2 N. Amer.

SANGUISORBA, *Linn.* From *sanguis*, blood, and *serbeo*, to absorb; *S. officinalis* was formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sanguisorbacææ*. All the species of *Burnet* are of the easiest culture in any common soil; and are readily increased by divisions of the roots, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. rubra*.

alpina . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 3 Altai . 1837
Andersoni . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia .

angustifolia . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1820
canadensis . White . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Canada . 1633
carnes 1 . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . 1823
ingrica . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 3 . 1829
mauritanica . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Algiers . 1810
media . . . Flesh . 8, H. Her. P. 4 Canada . 1785
neglecta . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Eur. pas. 1800
officinalis . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Brit., pastur.
auriculata . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Sicily .
præcox . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1827
tenuifolia . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 4 Dahuria 1820

SANGUISORBA. See *Poterium Sanguisorba*.

SANGUISORBACEÆ, or SANGUISORBES. Herbaceous plants and small under-shrubs, natives of hedge-banks, heaths, and other exposed places, in various parts of the world; formerly they were united with *Rosacææ*. The common *Burnet* (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) and the Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*) are examples.

SANICLE. See *Sanicula*.

SANÍCULA, *Tournefort*. From *sano*, to heal; supposed healing effects of *Sanicula europæa*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacææ*. Mere weeds, multiplied by divisions of the roots—*canadensis*, *europæa*, *marilandica*.

SANSEVIERA, *Thunberg*. In honour of M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliacææ*. Interesting plants, growing well in sandy loam; and increasing by suckers. The stove species should be very sparingly watered when dormant. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. sessiliflora*. See *Cordyline*.

carnes 1 . . Flesh . 4, H. Her. P. 3 China . 1792
cylindrica . . Whit. pnk. 4, G. Her. P. 2 W. Afric. 1858
ensifolia . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies
fulvocincta . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1820
glabra . . . White . 4, S. Her. P. 2 .
grandicuspis . White . 6, S. Her. P. 3 .
guineensis . Green . 9, S. Her. P. 2 Guinea . 1690
javânica . . White . 4, S. Her. P. 2 Java . .
latrevirens . . Whit. grn. 6, S. Her. P. 2 .
lanuginosa . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. .
longiflora . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Africa . 1824
polyphylla . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 .
pumila . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1796
spicata . . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1790
stenophylla . White . 7, S. Her. P. 3 . 1818
zeylanica . . Whit. grn. 9, S. Her. P. 2 Ceylon . 1731

SANTALACEÆ, or SANDAL-WORTS. A small order, consisting principally of shrubs and small trees. *Santalum album* produces sandal-wood, which, besides its variegated beauty, is esteemed for its perfume and medicinal properties.

SANTALUM, *Linn.* From its Persian name, *sandil*, signifying useful. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalacææ*. A mixture of loam and peat suits these interesting plants; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. Saunders-wood is the produce of *S. album*, and in India it is considered sedative and cooling; it is also esteemed as a perfume.

album . . . Purple . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies 1804
myrtifolium . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Indies 1804
obtusifolium . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1823

SANTOLINA, *Linn.* From *sanctus*, holy, and *linum*, flax; in allusion to its medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteracææ*. These plants thrive well in any common soil; and increase freely by cuttings. They have the same anthelmintic qualities as *Tanacetum*.

and *Artemisia*. See *Anacyclus*, *Lasiospermum*, and *Otanthus*.

alpina . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1798
canescens . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 Spain	1683
Chamaecyparissus . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1573
crithmifolia . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1820
pectinata . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 Spain	1822
pinnata . . . Yellow	7, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1791
rosmarinifolia . . . Yellow	8, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1683
squarrosa . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1670
tomentosa . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1827
viridis . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur.	1727
viscosa . . . Yellow	7, H. Ev. S. 2 Spain	1825

SANTOLINA. See *Achillea Santolina*.

SAP-GREEN. See *Artemisia Santonica*.

SANVITALIA, *Cavanilles*. Derivation unknown; probably a man's name. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting genus, requiring the same treatment as other half-hardy annuals.

mexicana . . . Orange	7, H. Tr. A. 1 Mexico	
procumbens . . . Yellow	7, H. Tr. A. 1 Mexico	1798

SAQUARI, or SUWARROW, NUT. See *Caryocar*. SAP-GREEN is obtained from the berries of *Rhamnus catharticus*.

SAPID, agreeable to the taste.

SAPINDACEÆ, or SOAP-WORTS. This order is composed of a great variety of species. One general character is that the embryo is either much curved or spirally twisted; this is particularly remarkable in the Snake-nut (*Ophiocaryon*). Several kinds bear eatable fruit, highly esteemed in the countries where they grow; of these may be mentioned the *Lee-chee*, *Longan*, *Rambootan*, *Honey-berries*, *Akee*, and many others quite as good as those named.

SAPINDUS, *Linn.* Altered from *Sapo-indicus*, Indian-soap; the aril which surrounds the seed of *S. saponaria* is used as soap in S. America. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. These plants are hardly worth growing, except in general collections. They thrive in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. According to Browne, the seed-vessels are very acid; they lather freely in water, and will cleanse more linen than thirty times their weight of soap, but in time they corrode or burn the linen. *Synonyme*: 1, *Moultinsia rubiginosa*.

arborescens . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. S. 20 Guiana	1824
emarginatus . . . Wht. grn.	7, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Indies	1822
Forsythii . . . White	7, S. Ev. T. 20 Granada	
frutescens . . . Wht. grn.	6, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana	1824
indicus . . . Wht. grn.	7, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies	1800
laurifolius . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies	1820
longifolius . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies	1820
marginatus . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. T. 20 Carolina	
rigidus . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. T. 20 America	1759
rubiginosus 1 . . . Wht. grn.	7, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Indies	1821
Saponaria . . . Wht. grn.	8, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Indies	1697
senegalensis . . . Wht. grn.	7, S. Ev. T. 20 Senegal	1823

SAPIDUM, *Jacquim*. From *sap*, Celtic, signifying fat; in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. These trees thrive well in loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The juice of

S. aucuparium is said to be poisonous. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hippomane spinosa*.

aucuparium . . . Green	6, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Indies	1692
Hippomane . . . Grn. wt.	6, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana	1822
ilicifolium . . . Green	5, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer.	1820
indicum . . . Grn. wt.	5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Indies	1818

SAPONACEOUS, soapy.

SAPONARIA, *Linn.* From *sapo*, soap; the bruised leaves are said to produce a lather, like soap, when agitated in the water. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. This genus contains some truly beautiful plants, well deserving of a place in every garden. *S. ocymoides*, from its trailing habit, and handsome flowers, is well adapted for rock-work. A mixture of sandy loam and peat suits them best, and they are readily increased by division at the roots or by seed; young cuttings of the branching species will also root readily if planted under a glass. The leaves of *S. officinalis* form a lather, which much resembles that of soap, and is similarly efficacious in removing grease spots.

bellidifolia . . . Red	7, F. Her. P.	3 Italy	1825
caespitosa . . . Red	7, H. Her. P.	3 Pyrenees	1824
calabrica . . . Rose	8, H.	1 Calabria	1830
cerastioides . . . Pink	7, H.	1 Russia	1535
elegans . . . Red	5, H. Her. P.	1 Galatia	
glutinsosa . . . Pink	6, H.	B. 1 Tauria	1817
lutea . . . Yellow	7, F. Her. P.	1 Switzerland	1804
ocymoides . . . Pink	6, H. Her. Tr.	3 France	1768
officinalis . . . Pink	7, H. Her. Cr.	2 Eng., hedges.	
hybrida . . . Pink	7, H. Her. P.	2 Eng., gardens.	
orientalis . . . Pink	7, H.	A. 1 Levant	1732
perfoliata . . . Pink	6, H.	A. 13 N. India	1800
porrigens . . . Flesh	7, H.	A. 1 Levant	1680
prostrata . . . Rose	7, H. Her. P.	1 Pyrenees	1824
Vaccaria . . . Red	7, H.	A. 13 Germany	1596
viscosa . . . Red	7, H.	A. 1	1836

SAPOTA. See *Achras Sapota*.

SAPOTACEÆ, or SAPOTA PLUMS. A group of handsome trees and shrubs, some attaining a considerable height. Many bear excellent fruit, as the *Sapota-plum* and *Sappodilla*, which are species of *Achras*; the Star-apples (*Chrysophyllum*), the Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*), and the Bully-tree (*Mimosa*).

SAPPAN-WOOD. See *Cassalpinia Sappan*.

SAPPODILLA. See *Achras Zapotilla*.

SARACA. See *Jonesia*.

SARACEN CORN. See *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

SARACHA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of Isidore Saracha, a Benedictine monk, much attached to botany, and who enriched the royal gardens at Madrid with many rare plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. These plants will grow well in any common garden soil. *S. viscosa* is easily increased by cuttings. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in spring.

procumbens . . . Cream	6, H. Tr. A.	1 1/2 Peru	1822
umbellata . . . Pa. yel.	6, H. Tr. A.	1 1/2 Peru	1822
viscosa . . . White	9, G. De. S.	1 1/2 Peru	1835

SARCANTHUS, *Lindley*. From *sarc*, flesh, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the fleshiness of the flowers. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The plants of this genus are highly deserving of cultivation. They require to be grown in a hot damp atmosphere,

and treated the same as *Vanda*. See *Saccolabium*.

crucatus . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Manilla . 1837
filiformis . . . Yel. pink . . . 5, S. Epi. 1	India . 1842
gracilis . . . Wh. pink . . . 4, S. Epi. 1	India . 1842
guttatus . . . Or. wt. rose 3, S. Epi. 1	Dacca . 1818
oxyphyllus . . . Yel. brn. . . 8, S. Epi. 1	China . 1837
pallidus . . . Grn. wht. . . 7, S. Epi. 1	India . 1840
paniculatus . . . Yel. brn. . . 6, S. Epi. 2	China . 1840
Parishii . . . Red yel. . . 3, S. Epi. 1	Molmen. 1859
premorsus . . . Green . . . 8, S. Epi. 1	E. Indies 1824
rostratus . . . Or. brn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1	China . 1824
succosus . . . Green . . . 6, S. Epi. 1	China . 1824
teretifolius . . . Grn. brn. . . 5, S. Epi. 1½	China . 1819

SARCOCAPNOS, *De Candolle*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *capnos*, the Greek name for fumitory; in allusion to the fleshy leaves. *Linn.* 17, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Fumariaceæ*. This plant thrives well in the open border or on rock-work, and is easily increased by seeds or cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fumaria enneaphylla*.
enneaphylla 1. Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1714

SARCOCARP, the most fleshy part of fruit, under the pericarp.

SARCOCAULON, *De Candolle*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *caulos*, a stem; fleshy stems. *Linn.* 16, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Geraniaceæ*. Ornamental under-shrubs, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and leaf-mould or sand; they are readily increased by planting young cuttings in sand, under a glass, or by cuttings of the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Geranium spinosum*; 2, *Monsônia spinosa*.

Burmänni 1 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1800
Heritieri 2 . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1790
Fatersoni . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1827

SARCOCÉPHALUS, *Azelius*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *cephale*, a head; in allusion to the fruit being combined into a fleshy head. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This interesting plant is seldom seen in collections. It requires to be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and kept in a hot part of the house. Cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The heads of the fruit are eatable, and are much sought after by the negroes.

esculentus . . . Pink . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 20	S. Leone . 1822
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SARCOCHILUS, *R. Brown*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the fleshy lip. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A genus of rather interesting plants. For culture, &c., see *Burlingtonia*.

calceolus . . . White . . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Manilla . 1844
crucatus . . . White or. . . 5, S. Epi. 1	Manilla . 1842
fulcatus . . . White . . . 4, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl. . 1821
fusco-luteus . . . Yel. tawny 6, S. Epi. 1	Borneo . 1846
olivaceus . . . Gr. grn. . . 4, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl. . 1846
parviflorus . . . Green . . . 4, S. Epi. 1	N. Holl. . 1846
unguiculatus . . . Gr. . . 4, S. Epi. 1	Manilla . 1848

SARCOCCCA, *Lindley*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *kokkos*, a capsule; fleshy capsules. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. This plant thrives well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in a little heat.

prunifolia . . . Pa. yel. . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4	Nepal . 1820
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SARCOGLÓTTIS, *Presl*. From *sarz*, flesh, and

glottis, a tongue. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, see *Spiránthes*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Spiránthes cerina*; 2, *S. diaphana*; 3, *S. lobata*; 4, *S. rosulata*; 5, *S. rufescens*; 6, *S. grandiflora*.

cerina 1 . . . Olive grn. 5, S. Ter. 1	Guatemala . 1840
diaphana 2 . . . Wht. grn. 4, S. Ter. 1	Mexico . 1840
grandiflora 6 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ter. 2	Brazil . 1840
lobata 3 . . . Yellow . . . 3, S. Ter. 1	Ri. del Mon. 1843
pecta . . . Yel. wht. 8, S. Ter. 1	Merida . 1843
rosulata 4 . . . Green . . . 5, S. Ter. 1	Guatemala . 1842
rufescens 5 . . . Brown . . . 2, S. Ter. 1	Brazil . 1842

SARCOGONUM, *G. Don*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *gonu*, a joint. See *Polygonum adpressum*.

SARCOLOBUS, *R. Brown*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *lobos*, a pod; the seed-vessels are fleshy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental twiners. For culture and propagation, see *Pergularia*.

carinatus . . . Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Tw. 15	E. Indies 1823
globosus . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 15	E. Indies 1823

SARCOPHYLLUM, *Thunberg*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the fleshy leaves. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This species should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. Much water will injure the plant.

carnosum . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. . 1812
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SARCOSTÉMA, *R. Brown*. From *sarz*, flesh, and *stemma*, a crown; the leaflets of the inner corona are fleshy. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring the same treatment as the *Ceropegias*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Asclépias viminalis*; 2, *Cynanchum viminalis*.

campanulatum . . . Yel. brn. 9, S. Cl. S. 6	Peru . 1844
Swartzianum 1 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Jamaica . 1820
viminalis 2 . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	E. Ind. 1731

SARMENTOSE, producing runners, or trailing offsets.

SAROTHRA, *Willd.* From *sarothron*, a besom; plants have that appearance. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. A hardy plant, growing in any light soil, and readily increased by seeds.

gentianoides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. . . A. 1	N. Amer. 1768
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SARRACÉNIA, *Linn.* In honour of Dr. Sarrasin, a French physician. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sarraceniacæ*. These curious and interesting plants grow well in pots partly filled with rough peat soil, and the rest sphagnum moss. They should be kept in a moderately cool house and a moist close atmosphere; the mode of propagation is by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. adunca*.

Drummondii . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1½	N. Ame. 1829
flava . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1752
minor . . . Pur. grn. 4, F. Her. P. 1	Carolina 1829
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1840
rubra . . . Purple . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1786
variolaris 1 . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1	N. Ame. 1803

SARRACENIACEÆ, or **SARRACENIADS**. A small order, inhabiting the bogs of North America. The leaves of all the kinds are singularly enough formed into pitchers, which are lined inside with hairs, and which appear to be secreting organs, but what may be their real use is but imperfectly understood.

SARSAPARILLA. See *Smilax Sarsaparilla* and *Sarsa*.

SASÁNQUA. See *Camellia Sasánqua*.

SASSAFRAS. See *Laurus Sassafras*.

SATIN WOOD. See *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

SATURËIA, Linn. From *Sdattar*, the Arabic name for all labiate plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This genus contains the well-known herb Savory. For culture and propagation, see *Thymus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thymus Tragoriganum*; 2, *S. obovata*.

hortensis. . . Pink . 7, H. A. 1 Italy. . . 1562

montana. . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe. . . 1562

matica. . . Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Caucasus. . . 1836

nervosa. . . Purple 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Ion. Is. . . 1820

rupèstris. . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carniola. . . 1798

spinosa. . . White 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Crete. . . 1827

Thymbra 1. . . Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Candia. . . 1640

virgata 2. . . Purple 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Naples. . . 1424

juliana, tenuifolia, Teneriffæ.

SATURËIA. See *Micromèdia*.

SATURËIA. See *Thymus*.

SATYRIUM, Swartz. Said to be from *satyrus*, a satyr, because of its supposed aphrodisiacal properties. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of very pretty tuberous-rooted plants. For culture, &c., see *Coriçium*. See *Gymnadenia, Nigritella, Orchis*, and *Peristylis*.

alreum. . . Orange . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1842

candidum. . . White . 9, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1836

carneum. . . Pink . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1767

chrysostachyum. . . Orange . 8, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1836

corifolium. . . Yellow . 10, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1820

cucullatum. . . Green . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1786

erectum. . . Yellow . 2, F. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1838

foliosum. . . Purple . 7, F. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1828

papillosum. . . Ro. pur. . 5, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1836

parviflorum. . . Purple . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1789

pustulatum. . . Purple . 6, G. Ter. 1 C. G. H. . 1800

SAUCE-ALONE. See *Althæa officinalis*.

SAURAUJA, Willdenow. From *Sauraujo*, the name of a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow. *Linn.* 12, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. These trees are well worth cultivating on account of their fine leaves and flowers. They grow well in loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

exceles. . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Caraccas. . 1820

macrophylla. . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 8 Mexico. . 1849

nepalensis. . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Nepal. . 1824

pedunculata. . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 6 Bolivia. . 1850

spectabilis. . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Mexico. . 1842

SAUROGLÓSSUM, Lindley. From *saura*, a lizard, and *glossa*, a tongue; many of the parts of the plant bear a striking resemblance to the tongue of some reptile. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This very curious species requires the same treatment as is recommended for *Neottia*.

elatum. . . White . . 4, S. Ter. 1½ Brazil. . 1832

SAURÓMATUM, Schott. From *saura*, a lizard; the spadix has this appearance. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. A genus separated from *Arum*, and requiring similar treatment. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum guttatum*; 2, *A. pedatum*. See *Arum*.

guttatum 1. . . Brn. pur. 3, S. Her. P. 3 Bengal. . 1830

pedatum 2. . . Yel. pur. 3, S. Her. P. 3 Caraccas. . 1815

SAURURÆÆ, or SAURURADS. A small group

of herbaceous plants: they are natives of North America, China, and the North of India, and possess but little beauty.

SAURÛRUS, Linn. From *saura*, a lizard, and *oura*, a tail; in allusion to the appearance of the flower-spike. *Linn.* 7, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Saururææ*. These plants should be grown in sandy loam, in a pond or cistern; they are readily increased by divisions or seeds.

cæsius. . . Apetal . 9, H. Aq. P. 1½ Virginia. . 1759

chinensis. . . Apetal . 9, G. Aq. P. 1½ China. . 1819

lucidus. . . Apetal . 9, H. Aq. P. 1½ China. . 1791

SAUSSÛREA, De Candolle. In honour of Horace Benjamin de Saussure, a Swiss physiologist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting plants, growing in common garden soil, and increasing by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Serratula alpina*; 2, *S. amara*; 3, *S. angustifolia*; 4, *S. discolor*; 5, *S. pygmaea*; 6, *S. salsa*; 7, *S. pycnocephala*.

alata. . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1818

alpina 1. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. ¾ Brit., rocks.

amara 2. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia. . 1820

angustifolia 3. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1816

crassifolia. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus. . 1824

discolor 4. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. . 1818

lappathifolia. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. . 1816

elégans. . . Rose . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus. . 1820

elongata. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus. . 1820

Gmelini. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia. . 1827

laciniosa. . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia. . 1827

liatroides. 7. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1827

lyrata. . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1827

pulchella. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 . . . 1895

pygmaea 5. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Austria. . 1816

ruicincta. . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1819

salsifolia. . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1796

salsa 6. . . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus. . 1816

serrata. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Europe. . 1816

rigida. . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. . 1827

SAUVAGËSIA, Jacquin. In honour of Francis Bossier de Sauvages, a distinguished physician of Montpellier, and a friend and correspondent of Linnaeus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sauvagesiaceæ*. These charming little annuals should be sown thinly in pots of loam and peat soil, in the month of March, and afterwards treated as other stove annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. nutans*.

erecta 1. . . Pink . 5, S. A. ¾ S. America. . 1820

geminiflora Pur. red 6, S. A. ½ Mexico. . 1824

SAUVAGESIÆÆ, or SAUVAGESIADS, are smooth shrubs and dwarf annuals, some of which are very pretty. They are well worth cultivating.

SAVANNA-BARK. See *Byrsönima crassifolia* and *verbascifolia*.

SAVIN. See *Juniperus Sabina*.

SAVORY. See *Saturëia*.

SAVORY-SPIDER-WORT. See *Czackia*.

SAVOY CABBAGE. See *Brassica oleracea majör*.

SAVOY MEDLAR. See *Amelanchier vulgaris*.

SAW-WORT. See *Serratula*.

SAW-WRACK. See *Fucus serratus*.

SAXE-GOTHEÆ, Lindl. In honour of the late Prince Consort. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. These are evergreen trees, resembling the Yew, and requiring precisely the same treatment.

conspicua. . . Apetal 6, H. Ev. T. 30 Patagonia. . 1846

SAXÍFRAGA, Linn. From *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break; its reputed medical qualities

in that disease. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. A very extensive genus of beautiful alpine plants, the greater part of which are particularly suitable for ornamenting rock-work, or for growing on the sides of naked banks. A light sandy soil is best for them; and they are all readily increased by seeds or divisions. Many of the more rare and tender kinds require the protection of a frame in winter, and should therefore be grown in pots. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. aquatica*; 2, *S. lævis*; 3, *S. grœnlândica*; 4, *S. palmata*; 5, *S. crenatâ*; 6, *S. dentatâ*; 7, *S. polita*; 8, *S. sphæroidea*; 9, *S. recta*; 10, *Megasea ciliatâ*; 11, *S. muscoides*; 12, *S. moschatâ*; 13, *S. congesta*; 14, *S. moschatâ*; 15, *Leptarrhœna pyrolæfolia*; 16, *S. cuscuteformis*; 17, *S. dissimilis*; 18, *S. punctatâ*; 19, *S. serratifolia*, *S. cymosa*, *S. heterophylla*.

<i>æstivâlis</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Altai . . .	1821
<i>affinis</i> 2 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., dmp. mts.	
<i>aizoides</i> . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1	Alps . . .	1781
<i>Aizoon</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1770
<i>ajacifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>altifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Austria . . .	1792
<i>androsæca</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1826
<i>aretoides</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1827
<i>arguta</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1752
<i>âspersa</i> . . .	Cream 8, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1820
<i>biflora</i> . . .	Purp. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1819
<i>bronchialis</i> . . .	Cream 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1752
<i>bryoides</i> . . .	Cream 6, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur. . .	1819
<i>bulbifera</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Carniola . . .	1826
<i>Burseriana</i> . . .	Cream 4, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1752
<i>cæsia</i> . . .	Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Wales, mounts.	
<i>cæspitosa</i> 3 . . .	Cream 5, H. Her. P. 1	Spain . . .	1804
<i>ceratophylla</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>cœrnea</i> . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	India . . .	1843
<i>ciliatâ</i> . . .	White 3, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>condensatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe . . .	1824
<i>controversa</i> . . .	Purp. 4, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1779
<i>cordifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Alp. Eur. . .	1596
<i>Cotyledon</i> . . .	Purp. 4, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1765
<i>crassifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1800
<i>crustatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1768
<i>cuneifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1809
<i>davurica</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Wales, wastes.	
<i>decipiens</i> 4 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>denudatâ</i> . . .	White 4, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1825
<i>diapensioides</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>elegans</i> . . .	White 4, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>elongatâ</i> . . .	W. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Carolina . . .	1812
<i>erosa</i> . . .	W. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1800
<i>hirsutâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	S. Europe . . .	1818
<i>exarata</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1827
<i>ferruginea</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Greenland . . .	1819
<i>flagellâris</i> . . .	White 5, G. Her. P. 1	Japan . . .	1761
<i>Fortunei</i> . . .	White 4, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1770
<i>geranioides</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>Gœum</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>crenatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>dentatâ</i> 6 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>polita</i> 7 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, banks.	
<i>granulatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens . . .	
<i>plena</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . . .	
<i>Hæwôrthii</i> . . .	White 7, H. Tr. A.	Levant . . .	1752
<i>hederacea</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary . . .	1789
<i>hieracifolia</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Engl., bogs.	
<i>Hieraculus</i> . . .	Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>hirsutâ</i> . . .	Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1800
<i>sphæroides</i> 8 . . .	Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>hirtâ</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont . . .	1810
<i>hybrida</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. rocks.	
<i>hypnoides</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>muscobâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>pulchella</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>viscôsa</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>incurvifolia</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Tyrol . . .	
<i>intactâ</i> 9 . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1		

<i>intactâ</i> : . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Alp. Eur. . .	
<i>minor</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Alp. Eur. . .	1808
<i>parviflora</i> . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>intermedia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria . . .	1817
<i>irrigua</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>lætevirens</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus . . .	1800
<i>lævis</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . . .	1820
<i>lanceolatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Wales, mounts.	
<i>obtusâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Wales, mounts.	
<i>leptophylla</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>angustifida</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1812
<i>leucanthemifolia</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Nepal . . .	1821
<i>ligulatâ</i> 10 . . .	W. red 5, F. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1821
<i>lingulatâ</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Carniola . . .	1800
<i>media</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1819
<i>moschatâ</i> 11 . . .	Li. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1779
<i>muscolides</i> 12 . . .	Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Britain, hills.	
<i>mutatâ</i> . . .	Li. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	
<i>nivalis</i> 13 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. rocks.	
<i>nudicaulis</i> . . .	Purp. 3, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>oppositifolia</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>paniculatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>pedatifida</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont . . .	1824
<i>pedemontana</i> 1 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>pennsylvanica</i> . . .	Gr. yl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1732
<i>glabra</i> . . .	Gr. yl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1732
<i>pentadactylis</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees . . .	1815
<i>petraea</i> . . .	White 4, H. A.	Norway . . .	1732
<i>platyptala</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., rocks.	
<i>pulchella</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Germany . . .	1818
<i>purpureascens</i> . . .	Purp. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Himalay. . .	1857
<i>pygmaea</i> 14 . . .	W. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>pyrolæfolia</i> 15 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1827
<i>quinquefida</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>retusa</i> . . .	Purp. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Piedmont . . .	1826
<i>rivularis</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>rotundifolia</i> . . .	W. red 5, H. Her. P. 1	Austria . . .	1596
<i>repanda</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus . . .	1800
<i>sarmentosa</i> . . .	White 6, F. Her. P. 1	China . . .	1771
<i>cuscutæformis</i> 16 . . .	White 6, F. Her. P. 1	China . . .	1815
<i>Schraderi</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		1825
<i>sedoides</i> . . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1	Europe . . .	1820
<i>semipubes-cens</i> . . .	Gr. yl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1800
<i>sibirica</i> . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1802
<i>spicatâ</i> . . .	Spotd. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1827
<i>stellaris</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., wet pl.	
<i>dissimilis</i> 17 . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Scotl., mounts.	
<i>Schleichbergi</i> . . .	White 6, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1819
<i>Sternbergii</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Germany . . .	
<i>tenella</i> . . .	White 7, H. Her. P. 1	Carinthia . . .	1819
<i>ténera</i> . . .	Cream 5, H. Her. P. 1	Switzerl. . .	1819
<i>thysanoides</i> . . .	White 4, H. Her. P. 1	E. Indies . . .	1845
<i>tricuspidatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1824
<i>tridactylites</i> . . .	White 4, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., walls.	
<i>tridentatâ</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		
<i>umbrosâ</i> . . .	Flesh 5, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., mounts.	
<i>punctatâ</i> 18 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>serratifolia</i> 19 . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	Ireld., mounts.	
<i>virginîensis</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. . .	1790
<i>viscôsa</i> . . .	White 5, H. Her. P. 1		

SAXIFRAGACEÆ, or SAXIFRAGES, are herbaceous plants, for the most part well known. They are all natives of mountains in Europe and the northern parts of the world, being found near the regions of perpetual snow. Some are found on old walls and rocks, and in shady groves; but none are met with in the tropics.

SAXIFRAGE. See *Saxifraga*.

SAXIFRAGE. See *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.

SCABIOSA, Ramer. From *scabies*, the itch; the common kind is said to cure that disorder. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. Some of these plants are well adapted for ornamenting the flower-border. The herbaceous kinds are readily increased by division at the root,

or by seed. The seeds of the annual kinds merely require sowing in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. pseud-austrâlis*; 2, *S. nôrica*. See *Cephalària*, *Knaùtia*, and *Succisa*.

austrâlis 1	Purple	6, H. Her. P. 1	Styria	1820
carpatica	White	6, H. Her. P. 1	Prussia	1819
dichôtoma	Pink	7, H. Her. P. 1	Sicily	1804
dipsacifolia	White	6, H. Her. P. 1	Germany	1818
pubescens	White	6, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary	1820
Salcedi	White	6, H. Her. P. 1	Spain	1823
stricta 2	Red	6, H. Her. P. 2	Hungary	1820

SCABIOUS. See *Scabidosa*.

SCABROUS, rough from little asperities.

SCÆVOLA, *Linn.* From *scava*, the left hand; in allusion to the form of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeniaceæ*. Ornamental plants, thriving in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings will root readily if planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, the stove species in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Goodenia ramosissima*; 2, *G. albida*; 3, *Scævola Lobelia*, *Lobelia Plumieri*; 4, *G. calandulæa*.

alternata	Purple	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Swan R.	1844
anchusifolia	Blue	5, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	
attenuata	Blue	6, G. Ev. S. 2	Swan R.	1844
calyptera	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	
crassifolia	White	9, G. Her. P. 2	N. Holl.	1805
cuneiformis	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	1824
fasciculata	Pink	8, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	
hispida 1	Lilac	7, G. Her. P. 2	N. Holl.	1827
ivafolia	White	8, S. Ev. S. 2	Trinidad	1820
Kongii	Pa. red	8, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Indies	1820
microcarpa 2	Violet	7, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	1790
multiflora	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	1840
pilosa	Blue	5, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	1841
platyphylla	White	5, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	1841
Plumieri 3	White	8, S. Ev. S. 2	W. Indies	1724
sauvolsens 4	Blue	8, G. Her. P. 2	N. S. W.	1793
squarrosa	Blue	7, G. Her. P. 2	Swan R.	1812
Taccada	White	8, S. Ev. S. 2	E. Indies	1810

SCÆLEA. See *Podolepis*.

SCALE-FORMED, formed like scales.

SCALES, any small processes, resembling minute leaves.

SCALLION. See *Allium ascalonicum majus*.

SCAMMONY. See *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

SCANDENT, climbing.

SCÂNDIX, *Gærtner*. The Greek name of an eatable plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Uninteresting plants; the seeds may be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Wylia radicans*; 2, *W. grandiflora*; 3, *W. ibérica*; 4, *S. Pecten*—austrâlis, brachycarpa, falcata 1, grandiflora 2, ibérica 3, *Pecten Veneris* 4, pinnatifida. See *Anthriscus*, *Cherophyllum*, and *Torilis*.

SCAPE, a stem rising from the roots and bearing nothing but the flowers.

SCAPHYGLÔTTIS, *Poppig*. From *skapnos*, a boat, and *glotta*, a tongue; in allusion to the form of the labellum. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus are altogether destitute of beauty. For culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*.

pallidiflora	White	6, S. Epi.	Trinidad	1822
reflexa	Pink	6, S. Epi.	Demerara	1833
ruferrima	Red	7, S. Epi.	Merida	
stellata	Purple	2, S. Epi.	Guiana	1838
violacea	Pink	2, S. Epi.	Demerara	1837

SCÂRIOLA. See *Lactuca Scariola*.

SCARIOSE, membranous, and dry.

SCARLET POMPONE. See *Lilium Pomponium*.

SCARLET-RUNNER BEANS. See *Phaseolus*.

SCELOCHILUS, *Klotzsch*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. An epiphyte, bearing short spikes of small yellow flowers. It thrives on a block of wood, in a cool temperature.

Ottônii . . . Pur. yel. 7, S. Epi. 1 Caraccas . . 1840

SCÊPÂCÊE, or SCÊPADS. An order nearly related to *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species are tropical trees, some of which grow to a considerable size.

SCÊPRÂNTHES, *Graham*. From *skeptron*, a sceptre, *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. An ornamental plant, for the culture and propagation of which see *Zephyranthes*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Zephyranthes Drummondii*.

Drummondii 1 Wht. pink 7, F. Tu. P. 1 1/2 Texas . 1835

SCÊPTRUM-CAROLINUM. See *Pedicularis Scêptrum-Carolinum*.

SCHÆFFERIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of James Christian Schæffer, a German naturalist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Celastraceæ*. This plant thrives well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and half-ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. complèta*. See *Drypètes*.

frutescens 1 . White 8, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Indies . 1793

SCHAMBU. See *Jambosa vulgaris*.

SCHEDONORUS, *Ramer*. From *schodon*, near to, and *oros*, a mountain. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A genus of perennial grasses, growing in common soil; and increasing by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Festuca calamaria*; 2, *F. decudua*; 3, *F. elatior*; 4, *Bromus inermis*; 5, *Festuca loliacea*; 6, *F. nigræscens*; 7, *F. nitans*; 8, *F. poæformis*; 9, *pratensis*; 10, *F. Scheuchzeri*; 11, *F. spadicæa*; 12, *F. sylvatica*; 13, *F. tenella*, *Brachypodium festucoides*; 14, *F. violacea*.

decidua 2	Apetal	6, Grass. 1 1/2	Britain, pastures.	
elatior 3	Apetal	6, Grass. 3	Britain, pastures.	
loliaceus 5	Apetal	6, Grass. 1 1/2	Britain, pastures.	
nigræscens 6	Apetal	6, Grass. 1	Switzerland	1819
phœnicoides	Apetal	7, Grass. 1	Switzerland	1819
poæformis 8	Apetal	6, Grass. 1	Switzerland	1819
pratensis 9	Apetal	6, Grass. 1 1/2	Britain, pastures.	
spadicæus 11	Apetal	4, Grass. 1 1/2	Italy	1775
sylvaticus 12	Apetal	7, Grass. 2	Germany	1804

calamarius 1, *cerulæscens*, *inermis* 4, *nitidus*, *nitans* 7, *pumilus*, *Scheuchzeri* 10, *tenellus* 13, *violaceus* 14.

SCHELHÂMNERA, *R. Brown*. In honour of C. C. Schellhammer, professor at Jena. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. A mixture of peat and loam suits these pretty flowering plants best; and they are easily increased by divisions. They succeed well in a warm border, but require the protection of the greenhouse in winter.

multiflora	Purple	6, G. Her. P. 1 1/2	N. Holl.	1824
undulata	Purple	6, G. Her. P. 1 1/2	N. Holl.	1824

SCHELLÔLEPIS, *J. Smith*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*, *Synonymes*: 1, *Goniophleb*.

bium amœnum; 2, *G. verrucosum*. Stove ferns.

ambua 1 . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1 India . .
verrucosa 2 . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1 India . .

SCHUCHZERIA, *Linn.* In honour of John and James Scheuchzer, German botanists. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginaceæ*. A native species, found in marshes and spongy bogs. *palustris* . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 England, bogs.

SCHINUS, *Linn.* From *schinos*, the Greek name of the mastick; a resinous juice exudes from this tree similar to mastick. *Linn.* 22, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see the greenhouse and stove species of *Rhus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Schinus Mølle*. See *Durva*.

Mølle 1 . . Green . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Peru . . 1597
Areira . . Yel.grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 10 Peru . .
terebinthifolia . . } Grnsh w. 7, S. Ev. T. 6 Brazil . 1829

SCHISANTHES. See *Narcissus*.

SCHISMUS, *Beauvois*. From *schisme*, a cleft; alluding to the outer palea. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. An annual species of grass, of no interest. *Synonyme*: 1, *Festuca calycina*—*marginatus* 1.

SCHISTOSTEGA. From *schistos*, split, and *stega*, a covering; the lid is split at the margin. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. This species is found on banks. *Synonyme*: 1, *Gymnostomum pennatum*—*pennata* 1.

SCHIVERECKIA, *Andrejzowski*. In honour of Andr. Schivereck, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This species will thrive in common garden soil; and is readily increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Algisum podolicum*.

podolica . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Podolia . . 1821

SCHIZACÆNA, *J. Smith*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.

Brundënis . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. 1 Malacca . .

SCHIZÆA, *Suartz*. From *schizo*, to cleave; appearance of the fan-like spikes. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of ornamental ferns. For culture and propagation, see *Davallia*.

bifida . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822
elegans . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Trinidad . 1819
digitata . . Brn. yl. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca . .
penicillata . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1816
propinqua . Brn. yl. 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Malacca . .
pusilla . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. .
rupestris . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1822

SCHIZANDRA, *Michaux*. From *schizo*, to cleave, and *aner*, a man; the stamens are split. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Schizandraceæ*. An ornamental plant, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass.

coccinea . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Amer. . 1806

SCHIZANDRACEÆ, or **KADSURADS**. These are scrambling shrubs, not without beauty. They are natives of the hotter parts of the world, and their products are useful for domestic purposes.

SCHIZANTHES. See *Narcissus*.

SCHIZANTHUS, *Ruiz and Pavon*. From *schizo*,

to cut, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the irregularly divided corolla. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This is a genus of extremely beautiful and showy annuals. A light fresh soil, not too rich, appears to suit these plants best. They succeed well if the seed be sown in an open border early in spring; they may also be reared on a hot-bed in spring, planting a portion in the open border, and growing the remainder in pots in the greenhouse, with a free admission of air and light. To procure flowering plants early in summer, the seed should be sown in pots during the autumn, and the plants kept in a frame or greenhouse throughout the winter.

candidus . . White 7, F. . A. 2 Coquimbo 1843
Evasianus . W. pur. 7, H. . A. 2 Hybrid . 1839
Grahami . . Varieg. 8, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1831
Hookeri . . Ro. lil. 8, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1823
pinnatifidus . Various 5, G. . A. 2 Coquimbo 1841
pinnatus . . W. pur. 8, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1822
humilis . . Crims. 7, H. . A. 1½ Valparaiso 1841
porrigens . . Crims. 8, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1822
retusus . . Varieg. 8, H. . A. 2 Chile . 1831
violaceus . . Violet 6, F. . A. 2 Chile . .

SCHIZODIUM. See *Disa*.

SCHIZOGYNE. See *Cynura sericea*.

SCHIZOLOMA, *Guadichaud*. From *schizo*, to cut, and *loma*, an edge; fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lindsaea ensifolia*; 2, *L. heterophylla*.

ensifolia 1 . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca.
heterophylla 2 Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 I. of Luzon.

SCHIZOMERIA, *D. Don*. From *schizo*, to cut, and *meris*, a part; alluding to the cut petals. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Arabiaceæ*. An ornamental shrub, succeeding in loam and sandy peat, and increasing by cuttings.

ovata . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holland . . 1825

SCHIZONEMA, *Agardh*. From *schizo*, to divide, and *nema*, a filament. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. These plants are found upon the sea-coast, and in lakes—*lactistre*, *Smithii*.

SCHIZONOTUS, *Lindley*. From *schizo*, to cut, and *notos*, the back. *Linn.* 12, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. A hardy shrub, from the northern provinces of India. For culture, &c., see *Spiræa*.

tomentosa . White 7, H. De. S. 8 India . . 1840

SCHIZOPETALON, *Sims*. From *schizo*, to cut, and *petalon*, a petal; the petals are cut. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This very singular plant should be raised in pots in the greenhouse during spring, and when of sufficient size, some of the seedlings may be planted out in the open border; others may be kept in pots in an airy part of the house, where they will sparingly produce seeds. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits it best.

Walkerii . . White 6, F. . A. 2 Chile . . 1822

SCHIZOPHYLLUM, *Fries*. From *schizo*, to cut, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in allusion to the appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Found upon the trunks of trees—*commune*.



SCHIZOPLEURA. See *Beaufortia*.

SCHIZOSTOMA. See *Oxyptalum*.

SCHKÜRIA, *Roth*. In honour of Christian Schkuhr, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A Mexican annual of no interest—*abrotanoides*.

SCHLIMMIA, *Planchon*. In honour of M. Schlimm, its discoverer. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. An epiphyte resembling *Cypripedium*. Treat the same as *Epidendrum*.
jasminodora . White 6, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. . . 1852

SCHMIDELIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. C. Schmidel, a professor of botany at Erlangen. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Ornamental plants, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings of the ripened wood will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ornithopoe Cominia*; 2, *O. serrata*.
Cominia 1 . White 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica . . 1778
integrifolia . White 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Bourbon . . 1804
occidentalis . White 6, S. Ev. T. 10 W. Indies . 1823
racemosa . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies . 1820
serrata 2 . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Indies . 1804

SCHMIDTIA, *Sternberg*. In honour of M. Schmidt, a German botanist. *Linn.* 2, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A small annual grass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coleanthus subtilis*.
subtilis 1 . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Bohemia . 1820

SCHENÁNTHUS. See *Cymbopogon Schœnanthus*.

SCHENIA, *Stictz*. In honour of Dr. Schoen, a botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants resembling *Helichrysum*, and requiring the same treatment.
oppositifolia . Pur. yel. 4, H. A. 1 Swan R. 1845

SCHENODUM. See *Leptocarpus*.

SCHENOPRASUM. See *Allium Schœnoprasum*.

SCHËNUS, *Beauvois*. From *schoinos*, a cord; made into cordage. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Rushes, growing in bogs. See *Chaetopora*, *Cladium*, *Kobresia*, and *Scirpus*.
imberbis . . Apetal 4, G. Grass. 1 N. Holland 1818
melanostachys Apetal 7, G. Grass. 1 N. Holland 1822
stellatus . . Apetal 8, S. Grass. 2 W. Indies . 1822
muconatus, nigricans.

SCHËPFIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of John Schœpf, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Olacaceæ*. A tree-like plant, growing from ten to fifteen feet high, growing freely in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and cuttings strike root if planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat.
fragrans . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 15 Nepaul . 1827

SCHÖLLERA. See *Leptanthus*.

SCHOMBURGKIA, *Linkley*. In honour of Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, a zealous naturalist, and a traveller in British Guiana on account of the Royal Geographical Society. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *S. marginata*, and another species recently introduced, were originally discovered by the gentleman to whom the genus is dedicated. *S. marginata* is at present supposed to be rather difficult of culture. It will not grow so as to flower if kept in a pot, but thrives perfectly well when attached to a piece of wood, with a little moss on its roots. It must be kept in a hot, moist

part of the house. "In its native state, its flower-stalk is frequently four feet high, branching, and covered with flowers. During the dry season, it will bear intense heat without injury." *Synonymes*: 1, *Epidendrum tibicinis*.

crispa . . . Yel. brn. 1, S. Epi. 3 La Guayra. 1844
Lyonsii . . . W. y. red 4, S. Epi. 4 Jamaica . 1859
marginata . Red yel. 8, S. Epi. 4 Surinam . 1834
tibicinis 1 . . Pk. wht. 4, S. Epi. 10 Honduras . 1834
grandiflora . Brn. ro. 5, S. Epi. 6 Honduras . 1844
rosea . . . Rose red 2, S. Epi. 2 Sier. Nevada.
undulata . . Purple . 1, S. Epi. 2 La. Guayra 1843

SCHÔTIA. Jacquin named this genus in honour of Richard Van der Schot, his companion in his travels. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The plants of this genus are very beautiful when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Schmidelia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Omphalobium Schottii*. See *Omphalobium*.

alata . . . Crimson 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1816
latifolia 1 . . Pur. wt. 6, G. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1810
simplicifolia . Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1816
speciosa . . Scarlet 8, S. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1759
stipulata . . Crimson 7, S. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1794
tamarindi- } Crimson 8, S. Ev. S. 5 C. G. H. . 1795
folia . . .

SCHOUBËA. See *Cacoucia*.

SCHOÛWIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of J. F. Schouw, a celebrated Danish botanist. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seeds of this pretty annual will only require to be sown in the open ground, in a light sandy soil.
arabica . . Purple 6, H. A. 1 Arabia . 1837

SCHRÁDERA, *Vahl*. In honour of Henry A. D. Schrader, a German botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This plant grows well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
cephalotes . . Red 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Jamaica . . 1820

SCHRÁNKIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Francis Paula von Schrank, a famous German botanist, and author of many botanical works. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These plants are very interesting on account of their leaves, which, like those of the sensitive plant, fall at the slightest touch. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, is best adapted to them; and they may be increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat, or by separating the tubers of the roots.

aculeata . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Vera Cruz. 1733
leptocarpa . . Rose . 7, F. Her. P. 2 S. Domingo 1827
uncinata . . Red . 7, F. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1789

SCHRÉBERA. See *Hartögia*.

SCHUBÉRTIA, *Martius*. In honour of H. B. Schubert, a professor at Erlangen. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. To grow these pretty stove-climbers, they should be potted in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Physianthus auricomus*. See *Taxodium* and *Cupressus*.

graveolens 1 . Cream 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil . 1855
grandiflora . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Brazil . 1837

SCHULTËSIA, *Martius*. Named in honour of Joseph Augustus Schultes, M. D., professor of botany at Landshut; author of *Systema Vege-*

tabilium. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Sebea*.
Synonyme: 1, *Sebea guianensis*.

Aublétii 1. Pa. red 6, S. A. 1 Guiana. 1825

SCHULTZIA, Sprengel. In honour of M. Schultz, an eminent German botanist. Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of no interest; increased by seeds in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sison crinitum*—crinita 1.

SCHWÄGRICHENIA. See *Anigozanthos*.

SCHWEIGGERIA, Spreng. In honour of Professor Schweigger, one of the authors of a Flora of Erlangen. Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. A stove shrub nearly allied to the violets. It requires a humid atmosphere, and succeeds in a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, and is propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

pauciflora. . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil. . . 1838

SCHWÉNKIA, Linn. In honour of J. T. Schwenck, a professor of medicine at Jena. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. This genus grows in any light soil, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds.

americana. Lilac. . . 8, S. B. 1 Guiana. 1781

Browallioides Grn. pur. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Caracass 1824

Hilariana. . . Grn. pur. 8, S. A. 1 Brazil. 1826

SCHLLA, Linn. From *skylla*, to injure; roots poisonous. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. An extensive genus of interesting bulbous plants. A light soil is most suitable for them; and they are readily increased by offsets from the bulbs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ornithogalum biflorum*; 2, *S. monophylla*; 3, *S. bifolia rubra*. See *Allium*, *Anthericum*, *Bellevàtia*, *Ornithogalum*, *Phalangium*, and *Uropeltion*.

acutena. . . Blue. . . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 Levant. . . 1596

acutenuia. . . Blue. . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia. . . 1822

autumnalis. . . Pink. . . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng. pastures. . . 1820

alba. . . White. . . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 Gardens. . . 1820

major. . . Pink. . . 8, H. Bl. P. 1 Brit. pastures. . . 1820

Berthelotti. . . Pink. . . 4, F. Bl. P. 1 Africa. . . 1860

Bertolonii. . . Lilac. . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 . . . 1820

bifolia 1. . . White. . . 4, F. Bl. P. 1 Peru. . . 1832

bifolia. . . Blue. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng. woods. . . 1820

alba. . . White. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. . . 1820

rubra. . . Red. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. . . 1820

brevifolia. . . Pink. . . 1, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . . 1811

brunialis. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 N. Amer. . . 1841

campanulata. . . Dk. blue 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain. . . 1683

alba. . . White. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. 1683

carnea. . . Pink. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. 1683

cernua. . . Pink. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain. . . 1815

corymbosa. . . Pink. 10, H. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . . 1793

Cupaniana. . . Purple. 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Sicily. . . 1834

esculenta. . . White. . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 N. Amer. . . 1811

Eugenia. . . Blue. . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Crimea. . . 1811

hyacinthoides. . . Blue. . . 8, F. Bl. P. Madeira. 1585

indica. . . Blue. . . 6, S. Bl. P. 1 E. Indies. 1816

italica. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 2 Switzerl. 1605

Lilio-Hya-
cintus } Blue. . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Europe. 1597

Lusitanica. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal. 1777

mauritanica. . . Blue. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Maurit. . . 1819

natalensis. . . Blue. . . 4, G. Bl. P. Natal. . . 1862

non-scripta. . . Blue. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Brit. woods. . . 1820

alba. . . White. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Brit. woods. . . 1820

carnea. . . Flesh. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Brit. woods. . . 1820

obtusifolia. . . Blue. . . 3, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. 1829

odorata. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal. 1818

peruviana. . . Dk. blue 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Spain. . . 1607

alba. . . White. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. 1607

discolor. . . Buff. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Portugal. 1843

plumbea. . . Lead. . . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . . 1812

præbracteata Blue. . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Europe. . . 1790

præcox. . . Dk. blue 3, H. Bl. P. Hungary. 1827

pratensis. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. . . 1827

pubens. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. . . 1827

pumila 2. . . Blue. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Spain. . . 1821

rosea 3. . . Rose. . . 6, H. Bl. P. Numidia. 1827

sibirica. . . Blue. . . 2, H. Bl. P. Siberia. . . 1796

umbellata. . . Blue. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Pyrenees. 1822

unifolia. . . White. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Portugal. . . 1822

véna. . . Blue. . . 4, H. Bl. P. Brit. rocks. . . 1831

alba. . . White. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Gardens. . . 1831

rosea. . . Rose. . . 5, H. Bl. P. Gardens. . . 1831

villosa. . . Lilac. . . 6, H. Bl. P. Tripoli. . . 1831

SCINDÁPŒSUS, Sole. From *skindapsos*, an ivy-like plant. Linn. 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. These are a genus of climbing *Arums*, growing about four feet high. For culture, see *Caladium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pothos decursivus*; 2, *P. glaucus*; 3, *P. officinalis*; 4, *P. Peepia*; 5, *P. pertusius*; 6, *P. pinnatus*; 7, *P. pinnatifidus*.

decursivus 1 Grn. vel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1824

glaucus 2. . . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Nepal. . . 1830

officinalis 3. . . Grn. vel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1820

Peepia 4. . . Yel. spot 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1820

pertusius 5. . . Grn. vel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1824

pinnatifidus 7 Green. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1834

pinnatus 6. . . Grn. vel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1820

SCIODAPHYLUM, P. Browne. From *skioeides*, shady, and *phylon*, a leaf; the leaves are large, and consequently afford much shade. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Araliaceæ*. The foliage of this genus being very handsome, the species are, on that account, well worth cultivating. Loam, peat, and sand mixed, appears to suit them best; and cuttings root very freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Carolinea insignis*; 2, *Aralia sciadophyllum*; 3, *Actinophyllum conicum*; 4, *A. digitatum*.

acuminatum Yellow 5, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Peru. . . 1817

anómolum 1. . . Wt. gr. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Trinidad. 1817

Brönnii 2. . . White. 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Jamaica. 1793

conicum 3. . . Pa. red 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Peru. . . 1820

digitatum 4. . . Green 5, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies 1820

pedicellatum Purple 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Peru. . . 1820

pentandrum. . . Pa. red 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Peru. . . 1820

SCION, a shoot intended for a graft.

SCIRPUS, Beauvois. From the Celtic *cirs*, rushes.

Linn. 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. Rushes, generally found in bogs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Schœnus compressus*; 2, *Schœnus rufus*—articulatus, atrovirens, cespitosus, caricinus 1, carinatus, elongatus, glaucus, lacustris, Luzula, maritimus, mucronatus, pauciflorus, quinqueangularis, radicans, rufus 2, sylvaticus, triqueter. See *Eleocharis* and *Isoplepis*.

SCLÆREA. See *Salvia Sclærea*.

SCLERANTHACEÆ, or **SCLERANTHS**, consist of small inconspicuous weeds, not worthy of cultivation.

SCLERANTHUS, Linn. From *scleros*, hard, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the dry juiceless calyx. Linn. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scleranthaceæ*. Mere weeds, not worth cultivating—*annuus*, *perennis*, *pungens*.

SCLERIA, Willdenow. Meaning unknown. Linn. 2, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceæ*. For culture, see *Cyperus*.

auricomma. . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1826

ciliata. . . Green 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823

Flagellum . Green 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1822
 hirtella . Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1822
 latifolia . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1824
 verticillata . Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1825

SCLEROCARPUS, *Jacquin*. From *scleros*, hard, and *karpós*, a fruit; in reference to the hard covering of the grains. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant of very little beauty. It grows in any soil.

africanus . Yellow 7, G. A. 2 Guinea . . 1812

SCLERÓCHLOA, *Beauvois*. From *scleros*, hard, and *chloa*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Worthless annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Triticum maritimum*, *Festuca maritima*; 2, *Poa procumbens*; 3, *P. rigida*, *Megastachya rigida*—articulata, dichotoma 1, divaricata, dura, procumbens 2, rigida 3.

SCLERODERMA, *Persoon*. From *scleros*, hard, and *derma*, a skin; the hard coat. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Found in plantations, about oak roots, &c. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tuber solidum*—Cæpa 1, citrinum, spadiceum, verrucosum.

SCLERÓLEPIS, *De Candolle*. See *Sparganophorus verticillatus*.

SCLERON, *Lindley*. From *scleros*, hard, and *oon*, an egg or seed. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenææ*. This is a little Mexican plant, bearing some resemblance to an olive, with the flowers of a Verbena and the name of Daphne. Mr. Hartweg found it in fruit only, and sent it to the Horticultural Society's garden, where it has flowered, and proved itself to be a new genus of *Verbenææ*. See *Daphne*, for culture and propagation.

oleum . Grn. wht. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . . 1843

SCLEROSCIADIUM, *De Candolle*. From *scleros*, hard, and *skiadion*, an umbel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An annual of the easiest culture.

humile . . White 6, H. A. 1½ Teneriffe . 1787

SCLEROTHAMNUS, *R. Brown*. From *scleros*, hard, and *thamnos*, a shrub; rigid plants, with stiff leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very ornamental shrub. For culture and propagation, see *Dillwynia*.

microphyllus . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 2. N. Holl. 1803

SCLEROTIUM, *Tode*. From *sclerotes*, hardness; in allusion to the texture of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. These species are found on various kinds of decayed leaves. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. quercinum*—bullatum, durum, fructum, fungorum, herbærum, medullare, muscorum, neglectum, populinum, quercigenum 1, Rubi, salicinum, scutellatum, semen, s. Brassicæ.

SCLERÓXYLON. See *Myrsine*.

SCOLLOPED, having deep and wide indentations.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, *Smith*. From *scolopendra*, a centipede; in allusion to the appearance of the underside of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Interesting ferns, growing well on rock-work; they also succeed in shady situations, where hardly any other plants will live. They are readily increased by seeds or divisions of the roots. Important

medical qualities are ascribed to several of the species. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. palmatum*, *Asplenium hemionitis*; 2, *A. scolopendrium*; 3, *Onychium Krebsii*.

Hemionitis 1 Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1779
 Krebsii 3 . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Africa . 1854
 officinarum 2 Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., sh. pl.
 angustifolium . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., sh. pl.
 crispum . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., sh. pl.
 Drummondii Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., sha. pl.
 multifidum Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., sh. pl.
 ramosum . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., sh. pl.
 undulatum . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., sh. pl.
 Weavberi . . Brown 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Wales, mnts.
 pinnatum . . Brn. yel. 5, G. Her. P. 1 India .

SCOLOPENDRIUM. See *Bosidia Scolopendrium*.

SCOLYMUS, *Linn*. From *skolos*, a thorn; the plants are spiny. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants succeed well in common garden soil; the perennial kinds are readily increased by divisions or seeds. The seeds of *S. maculatus* need only be sown in the open ground. The roots of *S. hispanicus* are equally as good as *Scorzonera*; the leaves and stalks are eaten as Cardoons by the people of Salamanca: the flowers are used for adulterating saffron.

grandiflorus . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 3 Barbary . 1828
 hispanicus . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1653
 maculatus . Yellow 7, H. A. 3 S. Eur. . 1630

SCOLYMUS. See *Cynara Scolymus* and *Prætea Scolymus*.

SCOPARIA, *Linn*. From *scopa*, a broom; it may be used for similar purposes. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. *S. dulcis* requires the same treatment as other stove annuals. According to Browne, it is an excellent vulnerary.

dulcis . . . White 7, S. A. 3 Jamaica . 1730
 flava . . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . . 1829

SCOPOLIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of John Anthony Scopoli, a celebrated professor, and author of some botanical works. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanææ*. This is a very desirable plant, on account of its producing its pretty flowers early in spring. It thrives best in a light dry soil, and a shady situation. It may be increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. atropoides*, *Hyoscyamus Scopolia*. See *Toddalia*.

carniolica 1 . Dark pur. 4, H. Her. P. 1 Carniola 1780

SCORDIUM. See *Teucrium Scordium*.

SCORIA, cinders, ashes.

SCORODONIA. See *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

SCORODOPRASUM. See *Allium Schoenoprasum*.

SCORODOTIS. See *Nepeta Scorodotis*.

SCORPION. See *Genista Scorpius*.

SCORPION-GRASS. See *Myosotis*.

SCORPION-SENNA. See *Coronilla Emerus*.

SCORPIURUS, *Linn*. From *scorpius*, a scorpion, and *oura*, a tail; alluding to the twisted form of the legumes. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These plants are not possessed of much beauty. The seeds require to be sown in the open border in spring, and thinned as other hardy annuals, if they come up too thick.

acutifolia . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. ½ Corsica . . 1825
 lævigata . . Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. ¾ Archipel. . 1818

murigata . . .	Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 2 S. Europe .	1640
subvillosa . .	Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 2 S. Europe .	1751
sulcata . . .	Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 2 S. Europe .	1596
vermiculata .	Yellow 6, H. Tr. A. 2 S. Europe .	1621

SCORPIUS. See *Génista Scörpius*.

SCORZONERA, *Linn.* From *scurzon*, the Catalonian name of the viper; in Spain the plants are considered a certain remedy for the bite of the viper. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants require the same treatment as carrots. *S. hispánica* is diuretic, stimulant, and sudorific. The root resembles a carrot, and is about the thickness of a man's finger; when the outer rind has been scraped off, it is steeped in water to extract part of its bitter flavour; then boiled or stewed the same as carrots or parsneps. The roots are fit for use from August till the following spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. graminifolia*; 2, *S. austriaca*; 3, *S. undulata*; 4, *S. subulata*; 5, *S. villosa*; 6, *S. serrulata*. See *Podospermum*.

angustifolia .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe .	1759
caricifolia . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia .	1805
ensifolia . . .	Yel. . .	5, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus .	1825
eriosperma . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia .	1805
glastifolia 1 .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2 Germany .	1816
graminifolia .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 2 Portugal .	1759
hirsuta . . .	Yel. . .	5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe .	1818
hispánica . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe .	1576
humilis 2 . .	Yel. . .	8, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia .	1597
lanata . . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Tu. P. 1 Iberia .	1824
parviflora . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Tu. P. 2 Austria .	1819
purpurea . . .	Yel. . .	6, H. Tu. P. 2 Austria .	1759
rosea . . .	Pink . .	7, H. Tu. P. 2 Hungary .	1807
taurica . . .	Yel. . .	7, H. Tu. P. 1 Tauria .	1820
tomentosa . .	Yel. . .	6, H. Tu. P. 1 Armenia .	1780
tuberosa . . .	Yel. . .	6, H. Tu. P. 1 Volga .	1825
villosa . . .	Yel. . .	6, H. B. 2 S. Europe .	1818

chondrilloides, crispata, fistulosa, julia, macrorhiza, mollis 3, *pinifolia* 4, *radiata, rumicifolia, stricta* 5, *trachysperma* 6.

SCOTCH ASPHODEL. See *Tofieldia alpina*.

SCOTCH BARLEY is barley divested of the husk.

SCOTCH BONNETS, or FAIRY RINGS. See *Agaricus*.

SCOTCH CALE. See *Brassica*.

SCOTCH LABURNUM. See *Cytisus alpinus*.

SCÓTTIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of R. Scott, M.D., professor of botany in Dublin. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A genus of elegant plants, thriving well in sandy loam and peat; cuttings of the young wood root freely in sand, under a glass.

angustifolia .	Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. .	1825
dentata . . .	Red grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. .	1803
lævis . . .	Yel. scar. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. .	1833
trapeziformis	Yel. red. 1, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia .	1826

SCRATCH-WEED. See *Galium Aparine*.

SCREW-PINE. See *Pandanus*.

SCREW-TREE. See *Helicteres*.

SCRIPTURE-WORT. See *Græphis*.

SCROBICULATE, excavated into little pits, or hollows.

SCROPHULARIA. So named by Linnæus, from its supposed use in the cure of scrofula. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species of Figwort are all of the easiest culture, growing freely in a light soil, preferring a moist situation. The shrubby species require protection in winter. They all increase freely by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. Balbisii*; 2, *S.*

chrysanthemifolia; 3, *S. glandulosa*; 4, *S. arguta*; 5, *S. frutescens*; 6, *S. mellifera*; 7, *S. rugosa*; 8, *S. appendiculata*; 9, *S. laciniata*.

canina . . .	Brn. pur. 8, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. .	1683
chrysanthemifolia 2 .	Brn. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria .	1817
cordifolia . .	Yel. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary .	1817
grandiflora . .	Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. .	1820
incarnata . . .	Rose . . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Quito .	1814
japonica . . .	Pur. wht. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Japan .	1833
nodosa variegata .	Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., hybrd.	
orientalis . . .	Yel. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Levant .	1710
sambucifolia 6	Red grn. 8, H. Her. P. 3 Spain .	1640
verbenacifolia 9	Brn. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 .	1816
vernalis . . .	Yellow . 4, H. B. 2 Brit., sha. pl.	

adscendens, altaica, aquatica 1, *auriculata, betonicifolia, biserrata, cretacea, Ehrhartii, elongata, filicifolia, frutescens, glabrata, grandidentata* 3, *hirsuta, hispida, lanata, lanceolata, lucida, lyrata, marilandica, melissifolia, multifida, nodosa, peregrina* 4, *pinnatifida, ramosissima* 5, *rupëstris, Scopolii* 7, *scorodonia, Smithii, tanacetifolia, trifoliata* 8, *variegata*.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ, or FIGWORTS. A large order containing many very beautiful and useful species. Amongst which may be mentioned as examples the Foxglove (*Digitalis*), the Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum*), and the Lady's Slipper (*Calceolaria*).

SCROTIFORM, shaped like a double bag.

SCRUBBY OAK. See *Lophira africana*.

SCRUB-PINE. See *Pinus Banksiana*.

SCUNKWEED. See *Symplocarpus fetidus*.

SCURFY, covered with scales, resembling scurf.

SCURVY GRASS. See *Cochlearia*.

SCUTATE, shaped like an ancient round buckler.

SCUTELLARIA, *Linn.* From *scutella*, a little saucer; alluding to the form of the calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. From the plants being for the most part very handsome when in flower, they are well suited for ornamenting the front of the flower-border. They grow in any common garden soil, and increase readily by seeds and divisions; the shrubby species may be readily multiplied by young cuttings. The greenhouse and frame species require protection only in winter. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. nigrescens, pallida*; 2, *S. alluaudi*; 3, *S. lupulina*; 4, *S. decembris*; 5, *S. Caroliniæna, hyssopifolia*; 6, *S. ambigua*; 7, *S. rubicunda*. See *Teucrium*.

albida 1 . . .	Dirty w. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Levant .	1771
alpina 2 . . .	Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary .	1752
lutea 3 . . .	Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Tartary .	1789
sanguinea . .	Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 .	1835
variegata . .	Pa. yel. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerland .	
altissima . .	Dk. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Crimea .	1824
Colfina . . .	Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. .	1806
commutata . .	Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary .	1683
cordifolia . .	Scar. or. 9, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico .	1844
costaricana . .	Scar. br. 7, S. Ev. S. 13 Costa Rica .	1859
galericulata .	Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., wet pl.	
grandiflora . .	Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia .	1804
hastifolia . .	Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Germany .	1798
havanensis . .	Blue . . 5, S. H. Her. P. 1 Havana .	1793
hirta 4 . . .	Dk. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Candia .	1825
humilis . . .	Blue . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. .	1823
incarnata . .	Pink . . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Bagota .	1843
Trame . . .	Red . . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Bagota .	1839
integrifolia 5	Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. .	1731
lateriflora . .	Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. .	1752

macrantha	. Blue .	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Dahuria 1827
minor	. . . Pink	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., hedges.
nervosa	. . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Virginia 1826
orientalis	. . . Yellow	. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Levant . 1729
parvula	. . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1822
peregrina	6 . . . Violet	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	Tauria . 1823
pilosa	. . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1825
purpurascens	Blue .	. 2, H. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. 1820
scordifolia	. . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1817
sorrata	. . . Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer. 1800
splendens	. . . Scarlet	10, H. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1841
Tournefortii	. . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Persia . 1837
Ventenatii	. . . Scarlet	. 8, G. Her. P. 1	St. Mart. 1844
véna	. . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur. . 1821
villosa	. . . Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev. S. 1	Peru . 1842

SCUTIA, *Brown*. From *scutum*, a shield; form of disk. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A shrub of no beauty, and of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rhamnus circumscissus*, *Ceanothus circumscissus*.
India 1 . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Indies . . 1824

SCUTICARIA, *Lindley*. From *scutica*, a whip, in allusion to the form of the leaves. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These species require to be attached to a block of wood, to have a hot damp atmosphere, and to be freely syringed while growing. *Synonymes*: 1, *Maxillaria Steclii*; 2, *Bifrenaria Hadwénii*.
Hadwénii 2 . . . Yellow . 7, S. Epi. 4
Steclii 1 . . . Yel. spot 7, S. Epi. 3 Guayana . . 1834

SCYPHANTHUS, *Sweet*. From *scyphos*, a cup, and *anthos*, a flower; in reference to the shape of the flower. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Loasaceæ*. This elegant little genus may be referred to *Loasa* for culture and propagation. *Synonyme*: 1, *Loasa villobilis*.
elegans . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. Tr. 2 Chile . . 1824
grandiflorus 1 Yellow 8, H. Tw. A. 2 Chile . . 1824

SCYTALIA. See *Euphodia Nephelium* and *Melicocca trijuga*.

SCYTHIAN LAMB. See *Aspidium Barometz*.

SCYTHYMENIA, *Agardh*. From *scyotos*, leather, and *hymen*, a membrane; substance of plant. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Diatomaceæ*. This species is found upon rocks—*rupestris*.

SCYTONEMA, *Agardh*. From *scyotos*, leather, and *nema*, a filament; the nature of the filamentous fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. Some of these species are found on rocks, and others in the ocean—*Bángii*, *byssoideum*, *cirrhosa*, *comoides*, *compactum*, *mydichrous*, *m. inundatum*, *m. ocellatum*, *Sowerbyanum*.

SCYTOPHON, *Agardh*. From *scyotos*, leather, and *siphon*, a tube; the fronds are coriaceous and tubular. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaleæ*. These plants are found only in the ocean—*faniculaceus*, *filum*, *f. thrix*, *f. tomentosum*.

SEA-BELT, or **SEA-GIRDLE**. See *Laminaria*.

SEA BLITE. See *Chenopodium maritimum*.

SEA BUCKTHORN. See *Hippophæe*.

SEA CALE. See *Crámbe maritima*.

SEA CHICKWEED. See *Arenaria peplodes*.

SEA COCOA-NUT. See *Lodoicea*.

SEA ENDIVE. See *Halysiris*.

SEAFORTHIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Francis Lord Seaforth, a botanical patron. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. An ornamental

Palm, growing in turfy loam and a little sand; and increasing only by seed. A cool part of the stove suits it.

elegans . Purple . 6, S. Palm 30 N. Holland . 1822

SEA HEATH. See *Frankenia*.

SEA HOLLY. See *Ergingium*.

SEA KALE. See *Crámbe maritima*.

SEA LAVENDER. See *Státice*.

SEA MATGRASS. See *Psamma arenaria*.

SEA MEMBRANES. See *Rhodomenia palmata*.

SEA OAK. See *Háldrys*.

SEA PARSNEP. See *Echinophora*.

SEA PEA. See *Pisum maritimum*.

SEA PURSE. See *Codium bársa*.

SEA RAGWORT. See *Cineraria maritima*.

SEA ROCKET. See *Cakile maritima*.

SEASIDE BALSAM. See *Croton Eleuteria*.

SEASIDE GRAPE. See *Coccoloba*.

SEASIDE LAUREL. See *Xylophylla latifolia*.

SEASIDE OAT. See *Uniola*.

SEA THONG. See *Himanthalia*.

SEA TRUMPET. See *Laminaria buccinatis*.

SEA WAND. See *Laminaria digitata*.

SEA WHIPCORD. See *Chordaria*.

SEA WHIP-LASH. See *Chorda filum*.

SEA WHISTLE. See *Fucus nodosus*.

SEA WRACKGRASS. See *Zostera marina*.

SEBÆA, *Solander*. In honour of Al. Seba, an apothecary and botanical author, of Amsterdam. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. These elegant plants require to be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out into a warm sheltered border, towards the end of May.

albens . . .	White . 8, G.	A. 1	C. G. H. 1820
áhrea . . .	Yellow . 7, G.	A. 2	C. G. H. 1824
cordata . . .	Yellow . 7, G.	A. 3	C. G. H. 1815
ovata . . .	Red . 8, G.	A. 4	N. S. W. 1820

SEBÆA. See *Schultesia*.

SEBESTER PLUM. See *Cordia Sebestena*.

SECALE, *Linn.* An ancient name, said to be derived from *seco*, to cut. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. The Rye is next to Wheat in value for making bread, and is used for this purpose generally throughout the north of Europe. It is hardier and earlier than wheat. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. cereale*; 2, *Triticum orientale*. See *Triticum*.

cereale . . .	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Crimea . .
compositum	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Tauria . .
hybernium	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Tauria . .
vénum . . .	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Tauria . .
fragile 1 . .	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Tauria . . 1816
orientale 2 .	Apetal . 6,	Grass 3	Levant . . 1817

syvestris.

SECAMONE, *R. Brown*. Altered from *Squamona*, the Arabic name of *S. ægyptiaca*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Pergularia*.

ægyptiaca .	White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	Egypt . 1752
elliptica . .	White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	N. Holl. 1824
emética . .	White . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6	India . . 1816

SÉCHJUM, *Browne*. From *sekiso*, to fatten; the fruit serves to fatten hogs in the mountains and inland parts of Jamaica, where the plant is much cultivated. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. This genus requires the

same treatment as the *Cucurbitæ*. *Synonyme* :
1, *Sicyos edulis*.

edible 1 . . Yellow . 6, F. A. 6 W. Ind. 1816
palmatum . Yellow . 8, F. A. 6 Mexico 1827

SECOND, arranged on one side only.

SECURIDACA, *Linn.* From *securis*, a hatchet ;
in allusion to the form of the wing at the end
of the pod. *Linn.* 17, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Poly-
galaceæ*. Pretty plants, growing well in loam,
peat, and sand ; cuttings will root without
difficulty in sand, under a glass, in heat. See
Securigera.

erecta . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 W. Indies. 1824
paniculata . Yellow 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Cayenne 1820
virgata . . . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Jamaica 1739
vulbilis . . . White 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 W. Indies. 1739

SECURIGERA, *Decandolle*. From *securis*, a
hatchet, and *gero*, to bear ; in reference to the
shape of the pods. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or.
Fabaceæ. The seeds have only to be sown in
the open border in spring. *Synonymes* : 1,
Securidaca lutea, *Coronilla securidaca*.
Coronilla 1 . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1562

SECURINEGA, *Jussieu*. From *securis*, a hatchet,
and *nego*, to refuse ; because of the extreme
hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat.
Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. These plants succeed well
in a mixture of peat and loam ; and cuttings
of the half-ripened wood root readily in sand,
under a glass, in heat.

Commerstoni White . 6, S. Ev. T. 35 . . . 1815
nitida . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 35 Mauritius 1793

SEDGE. See *Carex*.

SEDUM, *Linn.* From *sedere*, to sit ; the plants
are found growing upon stones, rocks, walls,
and roofs of houses. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or.
Crassulaceæ. The hardy species of this inter-
esting succulent genus are admirably suited
for ornamenting rock-work. Some of the
rarer kinds may be grown in small pots, in
light sandy soil, or in loam mixed with brick
rubbish. They are readily increased by divi-
sions or cuttings. The greenhouse kinds re-
quire the same treatment as the *Globulæ*.
The annual kinds also succeed best on rock-
work, where the seed has merely to be sown.
Synonymes : 1, *Rhodiola sibirica* ; 2, *Sedum
fruticulosum*, *Jacquini*, *Sempervivum sedi-
forme* ; 3, *Sedum glaucum* ; 4, *S. rupestre* ;
5, *S. maximum* ; 6, *S. album micranthum* ;
7, *S. hexapetalum, quinquefidum* ; 8, *S. col-
linum* ; 9, *S. recurvatum* ; 10, *S. Guetiardi*,
Monregalense ; 11, *Rhodiola rosea* ; 12, *S.
minus* ; 13, *S. annuum* ; 14, *S. sempervivoides* ;
15, *S. spirale* ; 16, *S. argutum, paucidentis*,
triphylitum ; 17, *S. portulacoides*. See *Coty-
ledon*.

acre . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., walls.
diminutum Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls.
elongatum Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls.
Aizoon . . . Yellow . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1757
albescent . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., sands.
albicans . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Europe 1794
album . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., rocks.
alticum 1 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . 1831
altissimum 2 Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1769
anaclimperos Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 France 1596
andegavense . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Andeg. 1835
Andersonii 3 White . 6, H. B. 1 Hungary 1816

anglicum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
hibernicum White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Irel., rocks.
microphyll-
um . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
anopeltatum 4 Pa. yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. France 1818
aurantia-
cum . . . Orange . 6, H. Her. P. 1 France 1820
atratum . . . Purple . 8, H. A. 1 Italy . 1795
caulescens . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1820
ceserileum . . . Pa. blue . 7, H. A. 1 Africa 1822
calabriculum . . . Whitish . 7, H. A. 1 Calabria 1835
Cepæa . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 France 1640
dasyphyllum White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls.
deltoidesum Purple . 6, H. A. 1 Naples 1826
dentatum . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . 1810
elongatum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Altai 1827
Ewersii . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1829
Fabaria . . . White . 7, H. B. 1 Europe 1836
Forsteri-
anum . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Wales, rocks.
glaucum . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., sands.
globulifolium Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . 1838
hispanicum . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Spain 1732
hybridum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1776
ibericum . . . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain .
involutatum Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 .
Kamtschat-
icum . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Kamts. 1829
latifolium 5 Grsh. wt. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Switzerl. 1794
lividum . . . Wt. grn. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1816
magellense . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 1 Magell. 1816
micran-
thum 6 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., rocks.
miserum . . . Green . 7, G. A. 1 Mexico 1837
multicaule . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Himalay. 1838
neglectum . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Naples 1835
Notarijani . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Naples 1824
nudum . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Madeira 1777
oblongum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
ochroleucum White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Greece 1818
oppositifo-
lium . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus
pallens . . . White . 7, H. B. 1 S. Eur. 1816
pallidum . . . Pa. red . 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus 1817
pectinatum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1818
populifolium White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1750
pulehrum . . . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1824
quadri-
dum 7 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Asia 1800
reflexum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls.
collinum 8 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe 1815
recurva-
tum 9 . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe 1818
repens 10 . . Red . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1826
Rhodiola 11 . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
roseum . . . Rose . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1827
rupestre 12 . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., rocks.
saxatile 13 . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1820
sempervi-
vum 14 . . . Dp. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Iberia 1825
septangulare Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1795
sexangu-
lare 15 . . . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., walls.
æxidum . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Caucasus 1816
Sieboldii . . . Blue . 7, H. Ev. C. 1 Japan 1836
spatulatum . . . White . 7, H. B. 1 Hungary 1815
spiratum . . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1816
stellatum . . . Pink . 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1640
stenopetalum Golden . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826
subulatum . . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1829
telephiolides Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1810
Telophium 16 Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., fields.
teretifolium . . . White . 7, H. Ev. Cr. Eng., fields.
ternatum 17 . . White . 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1789
tetraphyllum White . 7, H. B. 1 Levant .
verticillatum Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. .
villosum . . . Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., mounts.
viens . . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Portugal 1774
virescens . . . Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . 1815
viridulum . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Europe 1824

SEED LAC is the produce of *Butea frondosa*.

SEED OF THE SUN. See *Armeniacæ*.

SEGETALIS. See *Alysine segetalis*.

SEGMENT, a part of anything.

SELAGINACEÆ, or SELAGIDS. A small group of

herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of Africa, and nearly related to Verbenas. Some are pretty, and well deserve cultivation.

SELAGINELLA. See *Lycopodium*.

SELAGO. *Linn.* From the Celtic, *sel*, sight, and *jach*, salutary; supposed medicinal qualities. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Selaginaceae*. A genus of very pretty plants, of easy culture; a mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them; and cuttings root freely in sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. lucida*; 2, *S. teretifolia*; 3, *fálvo-maculata*; 4, *S. diffusa*.

adpressa . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
angustifolia . . .	White . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1819
bracteata 1 . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1812
caescens . . .	Pa. pur. 9, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1812	
ciliata . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1824
cinerea . . .	Violet . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
corymbosa . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1699
dentata 2 . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1823
diffusa . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1807
distans . . .	White . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1815
divaricata . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1816
fasciculata . . .	Blue . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
fruticosa . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1822
Gillii . . .	Pa. Rose 3, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 S. Africa	1829	
heterophylla . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1823
hispidia . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1823
micrantha . . .	Yellow . . .	5, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1820
minutissima . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1816
ovata . . .	Dk. pur. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1774	
polygaloides . . .	Purple . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1807
polystachya . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1823
pterophylla . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1828
ramulosa . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1824
rapunculoides 3 . . .	Violet . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1824
rotundifolia . . .	Purple . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1814
spicata . . .	Purple . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 C. G. H.	1806
spinea 4 . . .	Purple . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H.	1829
spuria . . .	Violet . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1774
teretifolia . . .	White . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1819

SELÃO. See *Ximénia*.

SELAS. See *Gela*.

SELFHEAL. See *Prunella*.

SÉLINUM. *Hoffman.* From *selinon*, the Greek name for parsley; applied to this genus on account of the resemblance in the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. Hardy plants, of no interest; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Seseli pyrenæum*, *Angelica lancifolia*; 2, *Imperatoria caucásica*; 3, *Thysselinum Plinii*; 4, *Angelica pyrenæa*; 5, *Seseli pimpinelloides*—angelicæstrum 1, carvifolium, caucásicum 2, latifolium, Plinii 3, pyrenæum 4, rigidulum 5, scabrum, sibiricum, terebinthaceum. See *Bubon*, *Cnidium*, *Ligastium*, *Melanoselinum*, *Peucedanum*, *Seseli*, and *Thyselinum*.

SELLIGUEA. *J. Smith.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gránmitis flavescens*; 2, *G. Hamiltoni*; 3, *G. decarrens*, *Hemionitis pothifolia*.

flavescens 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Indies	
Hamiltoni 2 . . .	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1	E. Nepal		
heterocarpa . . .	Yellow . . .	6, S. Her. P. 1	Java . . .	
macrophylla . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Her. P. 1	Java . . .	
pothifolia 3 . . .	Yellow . . .	5, S. Her. P. 1	Nepal . . .	

SELLÖA. *Humboldt and Bonpland.* In honour of Mr. Sello, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A worthless stove perennial; increased by cuttings—*glutindsa*. See *Gymnosperma*.

SEMECÁRPUS. *Linn.* From *semeion*, a mark, and *karpós*, a fruit; the black, acrid juice of the nut is used by the natives for marking cotton cloths. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Anacardiaceae*. For the culture and propagation of this lofty-growing tree, see *Anacardium*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anacardium longifolium*, *Cassivum*.

Anacardium 1 Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1824
cuneifolium Grn. yel. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies 1820

SEMI. half.

SEMINAL, belonging to the seed.

SEMPERVIVUM. *Linn.* From *semper vivo*, to live for ever; the tenacity of life of the House-leek is well known. *Linn.* 11, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceae*. These interesting plants are worthy of a place in every collection. The greenhouse species succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and brick rubbish; and when not in flower, they must be very sparingly watered. Cuttings taken off, and laid to dry for two or three days, will root very freely. The readiest way of obtaining cuttings from *S. tabuleforme* and some others, is to cut the top out, when lateral shoots will be immediately produced. The hardy kinds succeed best on walls or rock-work, and are easily increased by offsets. The juice of the common house-leek, *S. tectorum*, applied either by itself or mixed with cream, gives immediate relief in burns, and other external inflammations. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sedum divaricatum*; 2, *Sempervivum calyciforme*; 3, *S. lincolare*; 4, *S. barbátum*, *ciliatum*; 5, *S. laxum*; 6, *S. grandiflorum*; 7, *S. soboliferum*; 8, *S. villosum*. See *Ædonium*.

africanum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1	C. G. H.	1766
aizoides 1 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira.	
arachnolideum . . .	Purple . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1699
maius . . .	Red . . .	6, F. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	
minus . . .	Red . . .	6, F. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	
arborescens . . .	Golden . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 6	Levant . . .	1610
variegatum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 4	Levant . . .	1640
aureum 2 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1815	
spurius . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1820	
barbatum 3 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1815	
bifidum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira.	
caespitosum 4 . . .	Yellow . . .	8, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira. 1815	
canariense . . .	White . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1699	
ciliatum . . .	Pa. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	1/2 Teneriffe 1815		
hybridum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Hybrid . . .	1820
dichotomum 5 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. B. 2	Canaries 1815	
dendrante . . .	Flesh . . .	7, G. A. 1	Teneriffe 1815	
flagelliforme . . .	Reddish . . .	7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . . .	1823
frutescens . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 3	Teneriffe 1804	
glandulosum . . .	Yellow . . .	4, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira. 1777	
globiferum 6 . . .	Yellow . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Grmania. 1731	
glutinosum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira. 1777	
hifitum 7 . . .	Cream . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Italy . . .	1804
laxum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Her. P. 1		
micranthes . . .	Grn. red 9, G. Her. P. 1	Canaries		
montanum . . .	Red . . .	6, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees 1752	
pumilum . . .	Pa. red. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus 1824		
retusum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Teneriffe 1824	
Smithii . . .	Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 1	Teneriffe 1815		
stellatum 8 . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. A. 1	Madeira. 1790	
tabuleforme . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Madeira. 1817	
tectorum . . .	Pursh. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Brit. rfs. bld.		
tortuosum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1779	
urlicum . . .	Yellow . . .	7, G. Ev. S. 2	Teneriffe 1816	
uviferum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Teneriffe 1829	
villosum . . .	Yellow . . .	6, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries 1777	

SENÁCIA, *Commelin*. In honour of John Senac, a distinguished French physician; he died in 1770. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pilosporaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam and peat, or any rich light soil; cuttings of the ripened wood will root without difficulty in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Celâstrus verticillatus*. See *Elæodendron*.

nepalensis 1. White 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Nepal . . . 1820
undulatus . White 7, S. Ev. S. 12 Bourbon . . . 1785

SENEBIËRA, *Poiret*. In honour of John de Senebier, of Geneva, a vegetable physiologist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Plants of no beauty. The seeds have only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Corônopus Ruellii*; 2, *Cochleâria nilotica*; 3, *Corônopus didymus*, *Lepidium didymum*—*corônopus* 1, *nilotica* 2, *pinnatifida* 3.

SENECILLIS, *Gertner*. Probably a diminutive of *Senecio*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Interesting plants, thriving in any light rich soil, and increasing readily by divisions. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cinerària glauca*; 2, *C. purpurata*.

glauca 1 . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia . . 1790
purpurata 2 . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1816

SENËCIO, *Linn.* From *senex*, an old man; the receptacle is naked, and resembles a bald head. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. An extensive genus of plants, many of the species of which are very ornamental. The shrubby kinds grow well in any light soil, and increase freely by cuttings. The hardy species will thrive in common garden soil, and may be increased by dividing the plants. The annuals and biennials are also of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cinerària alpina*; 2, *S. cinerarioides*; 3, *Cacàlia sarracénica*; 4, *S. incanus*; 5, *Cinerària cordifolia*; 6, *Cinerària cruenta*; 7, *S. aquaticus*; 8, *S. glutinosus*; 9, *S. incanus*; 10, *S. canescens*; 11, *Cinerària alpina*, var.; 12, *S. paradoxus*; 13, *S. lanceus*; 14, *Cacàlia pinnata*; 15, *C. peucedanifolia*; 16, *S. Chrysanthemifolius*; 17, *S. graminifolius*; 18, *S. nemorosus*, *persicifolius*; 19, *S. leucanthemifolius*; 20, *Pericallis tussilaginis*, *Cinerària tussilaginis*; 21, *Cinerària præcox*. See *Cinerària*.

adonidifolius Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . 1800
alpinus 1 . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe . . 1683
ampullæus . Yel. 7, H. A. 2 Texas . . 1834
argutus . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . 1827
asper . . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1774
ambiguus . Yel. 7, H. Ev. S. 2 Sicily . . 1823
ambræus . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1827
angulatus . Yel. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1828
angulifolius . Yel. 12, H. Her. P. 3 Mexico . . 1827
arachnoides . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . . 1827
Balsamita . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1819
cacaliaster 3 . Yel. 9, H. Her. P. 4 France . . 1772
calcioides . Yel. 8, S. A. 1 Brazil . . 1820
calamifolius . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1845
canadensis . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1820
candidus . . Yel. 6, H. Ev. S. 2 Sicily . . 1823
cérneus . . . Violet 7, H. A. 1 E. Indies . 1780
cinerarioides . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1826
congestus . . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 Melville I. . 1827
cordifolius 5 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Austria . . 1749
coriaceous . . Yel. 7, H. Her. A. 4 Levant . . 1728
crassifolius . Purp. 7, H. A. 4 S. Europe . 1815
crociæus . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary . 1805

crœneus . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Austria . . 1822
crœneus 6 . Purp. 4, G. Her. P. 3 Teneriffe . . 1800
delphinifolius Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary . . 1801
divaricatus . Purp. 7, G. B. 13 China . . 1801
Doria . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 4 Austria . . 1870
Doronicum . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe . 1705
elegans . . Purp. 7, H. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1700
flore-albo . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1700
plœnus-albus White 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1700
plœnus-ruber Rod. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1700
erubescens . Purp. 7, G. B. 13 C. G. H. . 1774
eudorus . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . . 1815
frigidus . . Yel. 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1827
gallicus . . Yel. 6, H. A. 1 France . . .
gibbosus . . Yel. 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Sicily . . 1827
hemato-phylus . Yel. 4, S. Ev. S. 1 . . 1789
halmifolius . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1723
hieracifolius . White 8, H. A. 13 N. Amer. . 1699
Hunteri . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 . .
ilicifolius . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1731
japonicus . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . . 1774
lanceus . . Yel. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
lanuginosus . Yel. 11, H. A. 4 . . 1826
leucophylus 9 . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Europe . 1816
lilacinus . . Lilac 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1826
longifolius . Yel. 9, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1775
lyratifolius . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Austria . . 1749
li . . .
L'Heritieri . . Wh. bl. 6, G. Her. P. 2 Canaries . 1843
cyanophthalmus . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus . 1813
nemorosus . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Austria . . 1785
odoratus . . Yel. . H. Her. P. 3 N. Holl. .
oporinus 13 . Yel. 11, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1817
Othons 14 . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 2 Iberia . . 1816
ovatus . . Yel. 9, H. Her. P. 3 Germany . 1823
paludosus . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 England, fens.
persicæfolius Purp. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
peucedanifolius 15 . Purp. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
populifolius . . White 5, G. Her. P. 2 Caucasus . 1832
præcox . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . .
pratensis . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Galicia . . 1828
Pseudo-China Yel. 7, G. Her. P. 1 E. Indies . 1732
pubigerus . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1816
purpureus . Purp. 8, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
reclinatus 17 . Purp. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1774
rigescens . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1815
rigidus . . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1704
rosmarinifolius . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. .
sarracénicus . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Brit., moist pl.
scaber . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. . 1700
Smithii . . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 2 Cape Horn . 1801
solidagineus . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1824
speciosus . . Scar. 7, G. Her. P. 1 China . . 1789
taraxacifolius . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus . 1824
telephifolius . Yel. 7, H. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1820
Tournefortii . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Pyrenees . 1810
tussilaginifolius 20 Lilac 12, G. Her. P. 1 Teneriffe . 1829
Waterhousei . Red . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid . 1835
sianus . . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary . 1819
umbrosus . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Alp. Eur. . 1785
uniflorus . . Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Alp. Eur. . 1785
valerianæfolius . Yel. 7, H. A. 3 Europe . 1800
venustus . . Purp. 8, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774
abrotanifolius, *ægyptius*, *aquaticus*, *arabicus*, *arenarius* 2, *artemisiæfolius*, *aureus*, *aureus*, *Baldensis*, *Balsamita*, *Barrelieri*, *calcæreus*, *carniblicus* 4, *chrysanthemifolius*, *cinerascens*, *côncolor*, *coronopifolius*, *dentatus*, *erraticus* 7, *erueifolius*, *giganteus*, *glaucescens*, *glaucus*, *glomeratus*, *hastatus* 8, *incanus*, *Jacobæa*, *laziiflorus*, *linifolius*, *lividus*, *lycopifolius* 10, *lyratus*, *mikanioides*, *montanus* 12, *nebrosus*, *parviflorus*, *præaltus* 16, *pyramidatus*, *rotundifolius*, *rupëstris*, *sinuatus*, *squâlidus*, *squamosus*,
L L

syvaticus, tenuifolius, triflorus, trilobus, verbenefolius, vernalis, vernus 19, *viscosus, vulgaris*.

SENNA, SCORPION. See *Coronilla Émerus*.

SENNA OF COMMERCE. See *Cassia lanceolata*.

SENSITIVE FERN. See *Onoclea sensibilis*.

SENSITIVE PLANT. See *Mimosa pudica* and *sensitiva*.

SEPALs, the divisions of the calyx.

SEPEDONIUM, *Link.* From *sepedon*, putrescence. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. These species are found in autumn growing on decayed substances—*mycophilum, roseum*.

SÉPTA, the partitions which divide the interior parts of a fruit.

SEPTARIA, *Fries.* From *septum*, a division. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. These species appear as stains upon the leaves of the Elm, &c.—*Egopodii, Oxyacanthæ, Ulmi*.

SÉPTAS, *Linn.* From *septem*, seven; the number seven prevailing in the fructification. *Linn.* 7, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. Neat little plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by division of the tubers. They must be very sparingly watered when in a state of dormancy. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. globiflora*.

capensis . . . White 3, G. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ C. G. H. . . 1774
globiflora 1 . . . White 3, G. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ C. G. H. . . 1809
umbella . . . White 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ C. G. H. . . 1800

SEPTFOIL. See *Tormentilla*.

SERAPIAS, *Linn.* After an Egyptian divinity of that name. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Curious little plants, succeeding best when planted in light sandy soil, with the protection of a south wall. See *Cephalanthera* and *Epipactis*.

cordigera . . . Grn. brn. 4, F. Ter. 1 S. Europe . . 1806
lingua . . . Brown . 6, F. Ter. 1 S. Europe . . 1786
longipétala . . . Brown 4, F. Ter. 1 Rome . . 1826

SERICEOUS, silky, downy.

SERICOCARPUS, *De Candolle*. See *Aster*.

SERICOGRAPHIS, *Nees*. From *serikos*, silk, and *grapho*, to write. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A handsome winter-flowering plant, requiring the same treatment as *Ruellia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aphelandra Ghiesbreghtiana*.

Ghiesbreghtiana . . . Red 12 S. Ev. S. 2 . . 1847

SERIES, a row, or layer.

SERINGIA, *Gay*. In honour of Nicholas Charles Seringe, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. An interesting shrub, thriving in a mixture of sand, loam, and peat; young cuttings planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass, will root readily, or the species may be increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lasiopetalum arborescens*. See *Pteleidium*.

platyphylla 1 . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Holl. 1822

SERIOLA, *Linn.* From *seris*, succory; resemblance of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants succeed in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rodigia alliata*; 2, *R. commutata*; 3, *R. levigata*. See *Rodigia*.

albicans . . . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicily . . 1828
apargioides . . . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicily . . 1829

glauca . . . Yellow 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Sicily . . 1829
rubescens . . . Redsh. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicily . . 1829
cetrinsis, alliata 1, *commutata* 2, *levigata* 3, *urens*.

SÉRIPHUM. See *Stæbe cinerea*.

SERISSA, *Commelin*. Not explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This plant succeeds best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root if planted in sand, under a glass.

fœtida . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Japan . . 1787
múltiplex . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Japan . . 1787

SERJANIA, *Plumier*. In honour of Paul Serjeant, a French friar and botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat; large cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Paullinia polyphylla*.

caracasina . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 15 Caracas 1816
divaricata . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 15 Jamaica 1824
mexicana . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 Mexico 1823
sinuata . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 12 S. Amer.
triternata 1 . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 S. Amer. 1739

SEROTINUS, late, or evening-flowered.

SERPENT-WOOD. See *Ophiocarylon*.

SERPENTARIA. See *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

SERPFULA, *Linn.* From *serpo*, to creep; in reference to the habit of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. This plant grows in any common soil, and is readily multiplied by dividing the creeping shoots.

repens . . . White 7, G. Her. Cr. $\frac{1}{4}$ C. G. H. . . 1789

SERPÝLLUM. See *Thymus Serpýllum*.

SERRADILLA. See *Ornithopus sativus*.

SERRARIA. See *Plantago Serraria*.

SERRATE, cut like the teeth of a saw.

SERRATULA, *Linn.* From *serra*, a saw; the leaves are edged with cutting teeth. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. All the species of *Serratula* succeed well in any common soil. The herbaceous kinds are increased by seeds or division of the roots; the annuals and biennials merely require sowing in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Centauræa Bèhen*; 2, *S. alata*, *Carduus cyanoides*; 3, *Oniscus centauroides*; 4, *Carduus nitidus*; 5, *S. linearifolia*; 6, *Centauræa nitens*; 7, *Carduus cerinthoides*, *cerinthifolius*, *glauicus*; 8, *Carduus pannonicus*, *serratuloides*, *Oniscus pannonicus*; 9, *S. ambigua*, *Carduus polyclonos*; 10, *S. centauroides*; 11, *S. simplex*; 12, *Carduus leucanthus*. See *Cestrinus*, *Cirsium*, and *Saussurea*.

alata . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2
arguta . . . Pur. 9, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary . . 1824
aspera . . . Pur. 8, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Nepal . . 1821
Bèhen 1 . . . Yel. 7, H. B. $\frac{1}{2}$ Levant . . 1797
caspica . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caspia . . 1820
centauroides Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1804
coronata . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . . 1739
cyanoides 2 . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1778
cynaroides 3 . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Pyrenees . . 1640
depressa . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. F. 1 Caucasus . . 1818
elegans . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. F. 2 Caucasus . . 1819
glauca . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. F. 2 Russia . . 1821
heterophylla . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dahuphy . . 1824
Kitabellii 4 . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary . . 1816
leucantha 12 . . . Wht. 7, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Spain . . 1825
multiflora 5 . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1816
nitens 6 . . . Pur. 7, H. B. 2 Caucasus . . 1823
nitida . . . Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . . 1827

nudicaulis 7	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe	1739
pannónica 8	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary	1810
Pleuris	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus	1822
polycónos 9	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus	1820
pulchella	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia	1820
quinquefolia	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Persia	1804
radiata 10	Pur. 7, H. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary	1800
simplex	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal	1821
stoechadifolia	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tauria	1820
tinctoria	Pur. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., woods.	
alba	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., woods.	
transylvánica 11	Pur. 7, H. B. 2 Transylv.	1818
xeranthemoides	Pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus	1825

SERRATURES, the teeth of a serrated leaf.

SERRULATED, having small serratures on the margin.

SERRURIA, *Salisbury*. In honour of Dr. James Serrurier, professor of botany at Utrecht. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceae*. A genus of very desirable greenhouse shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Prætea*. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. arenaria*; 2, *Prætea decumbens*; 3, *P. abrotanifolia odorata*.

abrotanifolia	Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1803
acrocarpa	Lilac 4, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1822
adscendens	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1819
æmula	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1803
arenaria	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1803
artemisiifolia	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1789
Burmänni	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1786
ciliata	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1803
congesta	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1820
crithmifolia	Red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1818
cyanoides	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1803
decipiens	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1806
decumbens	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1818
diffusa	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1810
elevata	Lilac 4, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1821
elongata	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1810
emarginata 1	Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1800
flagellaris	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1816
florida	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1824
foniculacea	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1820
glaberrima	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1825
glomerata	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1789
multifolia	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H.	1803
nitida	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1823
Niveni 2	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1800
odorata 3	Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1803
pærule	Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1803
pedunculata	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 7 C. G. H.	1789
phylicoides	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1789
pinnata	Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1803
Roxburghii	White 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1806
rubricaulis	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1818
scariaria	Lilac 6, G. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.	1816
squarrosa	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1809
triterinata	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1810
villosa	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 7 C. G. H.	1802
	Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1829

SERSALISIA, *R. Brown*. In memory of John Baptiste Sersalis, a Neapolitan ecclesiastic, much praised by Fabius Columna. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceae*. This shrub thrives best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Sideroxylon sericeum*.

sericea . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Holland . 1772

SERVICE. See *Pyrus Sôrbus*.

SESAMUM, *Linnæus*. From *sempsen*, the Egyptian name of one of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pedaliaceae*. Only worth growing as botanical curiosities. They require the same treatment as other tender annuals. The seeds contain an abundance of oil, which

might be substituted for olive oil; it is procured from them in Egypt in great quantities.

indicum	Pa pur 7, S.	A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. 1781
luteum	Yellow 7, S.	A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. 1825
orientale	White 7, S.	A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind. 1781

SESBANIA, *Persoon*. From *Sesban*, the Arabic name of *S. aegyptiaca*. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Interesting plants, requiring to be kept in a strong heat, or they will not thrive. A mixture of loam and peat suits them; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The annual species are increased by seeds, which they sometimes produce in this country. *Synonymes*: 1, *Æschynomene Sesban*; 2, *Æ. cannabinina*. See *Agati* and *Glossidium*.

aculeata	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Indies . 1690
aegyptiaca 1	Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Egypt . 1680
affinis 2	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Indies . 1800
cannabinina	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Indies . 1800
gracilis	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 . 1820
macrocarpa	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 Louisiana . 1820
occidentalis	Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 3	W. Indies . 1816
paludosa	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Indies . 1816
picta	Yel. 7, S.	B. 4 W. Indies . 1823
punctata	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 Guinea . 1825
sericea	Yel. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Indies . 1818
uliginosa	Yel. 7, S.	A. 2 E. Indies . 1818

SÉSSEL, *Linn.* The Greek name of an umbelliferous plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. The species of Meadow-saxifrage are of very little interest. A sandy or chalky soil suits them, and they are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bubon siculum*; 2, *S. Athamántia*, *Bubon buchtornense*; 3, *S. annuum*; 4, *B. dichotomum*; 5, *Athamántia Libanotis*; 6, *S. glaucum*; 7, *S. crassifolium*; 8, *S. proliferum*; 9, *B. rigidum*; 10, *S. tauricum*—Boccóni 1, buchtornense 2, campestre, cervariaefolium, cherophyloides, coloratum 3, dichotomum 4, divaricatum, elatum, fragile, græcile, gummiferum, Hippomarathrum, leucospermum, Libanotis 5, Lobelianum, montanum, m. glaucum 6, Pallásii 7, peucedanifolium 8, rigidum 9, striatum, strictum, tortuosum, triternatum, varium 10. See *Bubon*, *Ptychotis*, and *Selinum*.

SESLERIA, *Arduini*. In honour of M. Sesler, a physician and botanist of the eighteenth century. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gramineae*. Uninteresting grasses. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cynosurus cæruleus*—cærulea 1, cylindrica, disticha, elongata, nitida, tenella, tenuifolia, sphaerocéphala. See *Echinaria*.

SESSILE, without stalks.

SESUVIUM, *Linn.* Not explained. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceae*. These succulent plants require to be grown in sandy loam and peat. They increase freely by cuttings, dried a little, and planted in the same kind of soil, under a glass. They must be sparingly watered. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. pedunculatum*; 2, *S. sessile*, *S. Portulacastrum*.

longifolium	Rd. wt. 7, S.	A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1816
Portulacastrum	Grn. rd. 6, G. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. 1692
pedunculatum 1	Rd. wt. 6, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. 1692
sessile 2	Rd. wt. 6, S. Her. P. 3	W. Ind.
repens	Rd. wt. 7, S.	A. 1 E. Ind. 1816
revolutifolium	Rd. wt. 7, S. Her. P. 2	S. Amer.

SETACEOUS, shaped like a bristle.

SETÆ, bristles.

SETARIA, *Beauvois*. From *seta*, a bristle; the involucre is bristly. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These grasses are of no interest. They are nearly all annuals—*aspera*, *auricoma*, *cenchroides*, *compōsita*, *cylindrica*, *erubescens*, *geniculata*, *germanica*, *glauca*, *hélvola*, *intermedia*, *italica*, *macrochæta*, *maritima*, *maricata*, *Pennisetum*, *polystachya*, *pumila*, *purpurascens*, *scandens*, *sericea*, *setosa*, *tenuissima*, *verticillata*, *viridis*, *Weinmanni*.

SETHIA, *Kunth*. In honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. This plant thrives well in turfy loam and peat, and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Erythroxylon monogynum*.

indica . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. T. 40 E. Indies . 1824

SETIFORM, formed like bristles.

SETIGEROUS, bearing bristles.

SETOSE, covered with bristles.

SEVERINIA, *Tenore*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Aurantaceæ*. For the culture of this desirable old greenhouse plant, see *Citrus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Citrus buxifolia*.
buxifolia 1 . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 China . .

SEVILLE ORANGE. See *Citrus vulgaris*.

SEYMERIA, *Pursh*. In honour of Henry Seymour, an English naturalist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The seeds should be sown in a bed of peat soil. The plants are very pretty when in blossom, but rather difficult to cultivate. *Synonymes*: 1, *Azelia casoides*, *Gerardia Afzelia*.

pectinata . . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1820
tenuifolia 1 . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1730

SEYMOURIA, *Sweet*. See *Pelargonium*.

SHADDOCK. See *Citrus decumana*.

SHALLON. See *Gaultheria Shallon*.

SHALLOT. See *Allium ascalonicum*.

SHAMROCK. See *Trifolium repens* and *Oxalis acetosella*.

SHARP CEDAR. See *Acacia oxycedrus*.

SHARP CEDAR. See *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

SHAVE-GRASSES, or LEAFLESS FERNS. See *Equisetum*.

SHEATH, the lower part of the leaf that surrounds the stem.

SHE-OAK. See *Casuarina quadrivalvis*.

SHEEP-LAUREL. See *Kalmia angustifolia*.

SHEEP'S BEARD. See *Arnopogon*.

SHEEP'S SCABIOUS. See *Jasione*.

SHEEP'S SORREL. See *Rumex acetosella*.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY. See *Juglans sulcata*.

SHEPHERDIA, *Nuttall*. In honour of the late Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Garden of Liverpool. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Elæagnaceæ*. Ornamental trees. For culture, &c., see *Hippophææ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hippophæa argentea*; 2, *H. canadensis*.
argentea 1 . . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 8 Missouri, 1820
canadensis 2 . Apetal 4, H. De. T. 8 N. Amer. . 1759

SHEPHERD'S BEARD. See *Arnopogon*.

SHEPHERD'S CLUB. See *Verbascum Thapsus*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. See *Capella*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. See *Thlaspi*.

SHERARDIA. Named by Dillenius in honour of his patron, William Sherard, LL.D., consul at Smyrna. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Galiaceæ*. Uninteresting plants. The seed has only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Galium murale*—*arvensis*, *murale* 1.

SHERBOURNIA, *G. Don*. See *Gardenia Sherbourniana*.

SHERDS, fragments of pots, employed to drain the soil supplied to potted plants.

SHIELD, a broad table-like process in the flowers of *Stupelia*.

SHIELD FERN. See *Aspidium*.

SHINGLE-OAK. See *Quercus imbricata*.

SHOREVEED. See *Littorella*.

SHORTLY-ACUMINATED, having a short tapering point.

SHORTLY-BIFID, } slightly cleft at the apex
SHORTLY-TWO-CLEFT, } into two parts.

SHRUBBY TREFOIL. See *Ptelea*.

SHUTERIA, *Choisy*. Named in honour of Dr. Shuter, formerly a physician at Madras. This beautiful twiner may be raised from seeds on a hotbed in spring, and the young plants, when of a sufficient size, should be placed in separate pots, and trained to sticks. Unless a very warm sheltered situation can be found, they require to be placed in a stove or greenhouse to blossom and ripen their seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ipomœa bicolor*.

bicolor 1 . . Yel. pur. 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. 1812

SHUTTLECOCK. See *Periptera punicea*.

SIBBALDIA, *Linn.* In honour of Robert Sibbald, professor of physic at Edinburgh. *Linn.* 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Small alpine plants; succeeding best when grown in pots in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chamaerhodos erecta*; 2, *Chamaerhodos polygyna*.

erecta 1 . . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1806
parviflora . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 3 Cappa . .
polygyna 2 . Yel. gr. 7, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia . 1824
procumbens . Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. 7 Britain, hills.
americana . Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. 7 N. Amer. 1820
helvetica . Yellow 7, H. Ev. Tr. 7 Switzerl. 1812

SIBERIAN CRAB. See *Pyrus prunifolia*.

SIBERIAN PEA-TREE. See *Caragana*.

SIBTHORPIA, *Linn.* In honour of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.D., formerly professor of botany at Oxford. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This singular species succeeds best in peat soil and a moist situation, and is readily increased by divisions.

europæa . . Yellow 7, H. Her. Cr. 3 Eng., wet pl.

SICILIAN SAFFRON. See *Crocus odorus*.

SICYOS, *Linn.* *Sicyos* is the Greek name for cucumber; applied to this genus because of the resemblance and affinity of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Plants of no value except as curiosities. The seeds require to be sown in a hotbed in spring, and treated the same as Gourds. See *Séchium*.

angulatus . . Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. 3 N. Amer. . 1710
laciniatus . . Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. 3 S. Amer. . 1824
microphyllus Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. 3 Mexico . . 1823

parviflorus . . . Whitish 8, F. Cl. A. 3 Quito . . . 1823
 vitifolius . . . Yellow 8, F. Tr. A. 3

SIDA, *Linn.* Theophrastus gave this name to an aquatic plant, supposed to be identical with *Althæa*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Malvaceæ. Mostly free-flowering plants, of no beauty, thriving in any rich soil; and increased by seeds, which they produce in abundance. The shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass. They are for the most part stove plants. *S. cordifolia*, mixed with rice, is used to alleviate the bloody flux. The bark of several of the species is so tenacious as to be manufactured into cordage. *Synonymes*: 1, *Abutilon Avicennæ*; 2, *A. acerifolium*; 3, *A. albidum*; 4, *A. americanum*; 5, *A. arborescens*; 6, *A. asiaticum*; 7, *A. auritum*; 8, *A. crispum*; 9, *Napæa dioica*; 10, *A. ferrugineum*; 11, *S. viscosa*; 12, *A. giganteum*; 13, *A. glaucum*; 14, *A. globiflorum*; 15, *A. hernandioides*; 16, *S. pilosa*, *A. hirtum*; 17, *A. incanum*; 18, *A. indicum*; 19, *A. Leschenaultianum*; 20, *A. lucianum*; 21, *S. suberosa*; 22, *A. mauritianum*; 23, *S. grandifolia*, *A. mellea*; 24, *A. mollissimum*; 25, *A. mollissimum*; 26, *Napæa levis*; 27, *A. nudiflorum*; 28, *A. orbiculatum*; 29, *A. periplocifolium*; 30, *A. permolle*; 31, *A. polyandrum*; 32, *A. populifolium*; 33, *A. pulchellum*, *Plagianthus Lamperti*; 34, *A. pulchrum*; 35, *A. reflexum*; 36, *S. philippica*; 37, *S. brasilia*; 38, *A. sonneratiæ*; 39, *A. tiliaefolium*; 40, *A. umbellatum*; 41, *A. vesicarium*; 42, *A. virgatum*; 43, *S. hirta*, *S. tomentosa*; 44, *Abutilon integrissimum*. See *Abutilon*, *Anoda*, *Lopimia*, and *Periptera*.

scutella . . . Pa. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Java . . . 1820
alticola . . . Yelsh. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Altai . . . 1831
aprica . . . Rose 7, H. Her. P. 1 Russia . . . 1837
atrosanguinea Dk. pur. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1795
aurea . . . Or. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 India . . . 1830
Bedfordiana 43 } Yl. red 11, G. Ev. Tr. 3 Brazil . . . 1838
chlorophis . . . Yelsh. 7, H. B. 2 India . . . 1832
Cserelli . . . White 6, H. A. 3 . . . 1834
globiflora 14 . . . White 11, S. Ev. S. 2 Maurit. . . 1821
graveolens . . . Orange 9, Ev. S. 2 E. Indies 1844
integerrima 44 } Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Grenad. 1824
juvenalis . . . White 8, H. A. 2 . . . 1835
mollis 23 . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . . . 1816
pyramidata . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 1 St. Dom. 1830
regia . . . Scarlet 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1811
rosea . . . Rose 10, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1820
sericea . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. 1804
sessiliflora . . . Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1827
stylota . . . Yelsh. 7, H. Her. P. 2 . . . 1831

Abutilon 1, *acerifolia* 2, *acrostichia*, *acuminata*, *alba*, *albida* 3, *alnifolia*, *althæefolia*, *americana* 4, *angustifolia*, *arborescens* 5, *arguta*, *asiatica* 6, *aurita* 7, *betulina*, *bracteolata*, *brasiliensis*, *brèvesepes*, *calyphymenia*, *canariensis*, *carpinifolia*, *carpinoides*, *ciliobris*, *compacta*, *compressa*, *conferta*, *contracta*, *cordifolia*, *crispa* 8, *dioica* 9, *dumosa*, *eriosa*, *ferruginea* 10, *fetida* 11, *frutescens*, *gigantea* 12, *glauca* 13, *grandiflora*, *graveolens*, *Hernandioides* 15, *hirta* 16, *humilis*, *inaequalis*, *incana* 17, *indica* 18, *jamaicensis*, *jatrophioides*, *lasiosigæa*, *Leschenaultiana* 19, *linifolia*, *luciana* 20, *maculata* 21, *malviflora*, *mauritianæ* 22, *micans*, *Milleri*, *mollis-*

côma 24, *mollissima* 25, *multiflora*, *Napæa* 26, *nudiflora* 27, *occidentalis*, *orbiculata* 28, *paniculata*, *platycarpus*, *periplocifolia* 29, *p. caribæa*, *p. zeylanica*, *permollis* 30, *pilosa*, *polyantha* 31, *populifolia* 32, *pulchella* 33, *pulchra* 34, *purpurascens*, *recisa*, *reflexa* 35, *retrusa* 36, *rhomboidea*, *rhombifolia*, *ricinoides*, *rosea*, *rotundifolia*, *Schrœnkii* 37, *semicrenata*, *Sonneratiæ* 38, *spindsa*, *spiræifolia*, *stipulata*, *supina*, *tiliaefolia* 39, *tridentata*, *tridoba*, *triquetra*, *umbellata* 40, *urens*, *verruculata*, *verticillata*, *vesicaria* 41, *villosa*, *viminea*, *virgata* 42, *virginica*.

SIDERÁNTHUS. See *Chrysopsis*.

SIDERITIS, *Linn.* From *sideros*, iron; so named on account of its supposed property of healing flesh-wounds made by iron. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Many of these plants are admirably adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They prefer a dry sandy or chalky soil; and are readily increased by cuttings, seeds, or divisions. The annual kinds have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. crética*; 2, *S. elegans*; 3, *S. alpina*, *pyrenæica*; 4, *S. hyssopifolia*; 5, *S. fœtida*. See *Stachys*.

angustifolia . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . . . 1820
calycantha . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Russia . . . 1821
canariensis . . . Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries . . . 1697
candicans 1 . . . Yel. br. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Madeira . . . 1714
chamedrifolia . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . . . 1816
crispata . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Gibraltar . . . 1816
decumbens . . . White 6, H. A. 2 C. G. H. . . . 1820
hirsuta . . . Yel. 6, F. Ev. P. 2 S. Europe . . . 1731
ilicifolia . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1½ Levant . . . 1752
incana . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Egypt . . . 1752
lanata 2 . . . Yel. 7, F. A. 2 Spain . . . 1823
leucantha . . . White 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Austria . . . 1752
montana . . . Yel. br. 7, H. A. 2 Levant . . . 1731
perfoliata . . . Yel. 9, F. Ev. S. 1 Italy . . . 1740
romana . . . Yelsh. 7, H. A. 2 France . . . 1597
scordiolides . . . Yel. 9, H. Ev. S. 1 Pyrenees . . . 1827
alpina 3 . . . Yel. 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Pyrenees . . . 1597
angustifolia 4 . . . Lt. yel. 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Pyrenees . . . 1597
elongata 5 . . . Yel. 8, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . . . 1822
serrata . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . . 1818
spindsa . . . Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 1½ Spain . . . 1752
syriaca . . . Yel. 7, F. Ev. S. 1½ Levant . . . 1597
taurica . . . Pa. yel. 7, H. Ev. S. 1½ Tauria . . . 1822

SIDERODÉNDRON, *Schreber*. From *sideros*, iron, and *dendron*, a tree; in reference to the hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. A lofty-growing tree, thriving in loam, peat, and sand; cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *triflorum*. Pink . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 35 W. Indies . . . 1793

SIDERÓXYLON, *Linn.* From *sideros*, iron, and *xylon*, wood; because of the hardness of the wood. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapotaceæ*. These shrubs may be referred to *Sersalisia*, for culture and propagation. See *Argania*, *Bumelia*, *Mangilla*, *Mgysine*, and *Sersalisia*. *infræ* . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . . . 1692
rugosum . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . . . 1828
tomentosum Dull wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Indies . . . 1818

SIDESADDLE-FLOWER. See *Sarracenia*.

SIEGESBÆCKIA, *Linn.* In honour of George Siegesbeck, M.D., a German botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of

rather pretty annuals; the seed should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and the seedlings, when sufficiently strong, planted in the open border, about the end of May. See *Verbesina*.

<i>cordifolia</i>	. Yellow	. 8, H.	A. 2 Mexico 1826
<i>droseroides</i>	. Yellow	. 8, H.	A. 2 Mexico 1825
<i>flosculosa</i>	. Yellow	. 6, H.	A. 2 Peru 1784
<i>iberica</i>	. White	. 8, H.	A. 1 Iberia 1818
<i>orientalis</i>	. Yellow	. 9, H.	A. 2 India 1780
<i>triangularis</i>	. Yellow	. 8, H.	A. 2 Mexico 1825

SIEVERIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving in any light soil; and readily increased by seeds, or by dividing the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Adamsia glacialis*; 2, *Gœum Pœckii*; 3, *G. radiatum*; 4, *G. triflorum*, *S. rosea*.

<i>anemonoides</i>	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	Kantsch. 1820
<i>atlantica</i>	. Yellow	. 5, H. Her. P.	S. Eur. 1810
<i>ciliata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1818
<i>clata</i>	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	Nepal 1840
<i>glacialis</i> 1	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	Siberia 1819
<i>montana</i>	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	Austria 1597
<i>Pœckii</i> 2	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1826
<i>radiata</i> 3	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1822
<i>reptans</i>	. Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. 1597
<i>rosea</i>	. Yellow	. 5, H. Her. P.	Rocky M. 1827
<i>Rœssii</i>	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	Melville I. 1827
<i>triflora</i> 4	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1826

SILÄUS, *Besser*. A name given to an umbelliferous plant by Pliny. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Hardy herbaceous plants, of no interest; increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stum peucedanoides*; 2, *Ligusticum longifolium*; 3, *Peucedanum Siläus*, *Cnidium Siläus*; 4, *Pastinaca rigida*, *Stum rigidum*; 5, *S. Mathrioli* — *carvifolius* 1, *longifolius* 2, *pratensis*, *triflora* 3, *rigidus* 4, *tenuifolius* 5. See *Cnidium*.

SILENE, *Linn.* From *salon*, saliva; in allusion to the viscid moisture on the stalks of many of the species, by which the smaller kinds of flies are entrapped; hence, also, the English name of the genus, *Catchfly*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Elegant flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil. The shrubby kinds are readily increased by young cuttings, planted in sand or soil, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds may be planted in the open border; the dwarfier species thrive well on rock-work, but duplicates should be kept in small pots, as alpine, that they may be sheltered by a frame in winter. The seeds of the hardy annual and biennial kinds only have to be sown, about the beginning of April, where they are intended to remain. They may all be easily multiplied by seeds, and some of the herbaceous sorts by dividing the plants at the root in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. conoidea*; 2, *S. hirsuta*; 3, *Cucubalus chloræfolius*.

<i>acaulis</i>	. Rose	. 7, H. Her. P.	Brit., mount.
<i>alba</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	Brit., mount.
<i>excapa</i>	. Red	. 7, H. Her. P.	Switzer. 1819
<i>fœmina</i>	. Red	. 7, H. Her. P.	Scot., mount.
<i>mas</i>	. Rose	. 7, H. Her. P.	Scot., mount.
<i>ægyptiaca</i>	. Pink	. 7, H.	A. 1 Egypt 1800
<i>andrea</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Tartary 1779
<i>angustifolia</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Europe 1817
<i>apetala</i>	. Apetal	. 6, H.	A. 1 1801
<i>Armeria</i>	. Pink	. 8, H.	A. 1 Eng., crn. fle.
<i>alba</i>	. White	. 8, H.	A. 1 Eng., crn. fle.
<i>obscondens</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 2 Spain 1822
<i>Atción</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 Levant 1781

<i>bellidifolia</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 1794
<i>bicolor</i>	. Striped	. 6, H.	A. 1 France 1820
<i>bupleuroides</i>	. Wt. pur.	. 7, H. Her. P.	2 Persia 1801
<i>caespitosa</i>	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus 1824
<i>campanula</i>	. Grn. wt.	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Pedmnt. 1823
<i>cana</i>	. Red	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 1824
<i>canariensis</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Madeira 1822
<i>caspica</i>	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Caucasus 1823
<i>Catesbæa</i>	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Carolina 1810
<i>catholica</i>	. Grn. wt.	. 8, H. Her. P.	1 Italy 1711
<i>cerastoides</i>	. White	. 7, H.	A. 1 S. Eur. 1732
<i>cheiranthifolia</i>	. Red	. 7, H.	A. 1 S. Rocco 1821
<i>chloræfolia</i>	. Li. yel.	. 8, H. Her. P.	1 Armenia 1796
<i>chlorantha</i>	. Grn. wt.	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 1 Germny. 1732
<i>ciliata</i>	. Purple	. 6, H. Her. Tr.	1 Crete 1804
<i>cinærea</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 N. Africa 1819
<i>coarctata</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 Valencia 1825
<i>colorata</i>	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 Morocco 1819
<i>compacta</i>	. Pink	. 8, H.	B. 1 Caucasus 1823
<i>congesta</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 Greece 1818
<i>conoidea</i>	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 S. Eur. 1683
<i>cordifolia</i>	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Pedmnt. 1819
<i>corsica</i>	. Purple	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Corsica 1820
<i>crassifolia</i>	. Brown	. 7, G.	B. 1 C. G. H. 1774
<i>cretica</i>	. Grn. wt.	. 7, H.	B. 2 Crete 1732
<i>cylindriflora</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	B. 1 Levant 1824
<i>decumbens</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Spain 1823
<i>depressa</i>	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Iberia 1816
<i>discolor</i>	. Red	. 4, H.	A. 1 Greece 1817
<i>distachya</i>	. Pa. pur.	. 6, H.	A. 1 Portugal 1817
<i>disticha</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Minorca 1817
<i>divaricata</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Sicily 1818
<i>diversifolia</i>	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 1820
<i>effusa</i>	. Wt. yel.	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Volga 1823
<i>elata</i>	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	3 Tauria 1819
<i>elegans</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 1 Portugal 1819
<i>Elizabethæ</i>	. Cr. pur.	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Italy 1862
<i>fabaria</i>	. White	. 7, F. Her. P.	2 Sicily 1731
<i>fimbriata</i>	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	2 Caucasus 1803
<i>flavescens</i>	. Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Hungary 1804
<i>fruticosa</i>	. Pink	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 1 Sicily 1629
<i>gallica</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 France 1683
<i>geminiflora</i>	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 1816
<i>gigantea</i>	. White	. 6, G.	B. 3 Africa 1738
<i>glaucofolia</i>	. Red	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Spain 1820
<i>gracilis</i>	. White	. 7, H.	A. 1 1823
<i>graminifolia</i>	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	2 Altai 1819
<i>Gypsophila</i>	. White	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 1822
<i>hirsutissima</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 Spain 1821
<i>hispanica</i>	. Red	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Spain 1819
<i>hispida</i>	. Cream	. 6, H.	A. 1 Barbary 1817
<i>iberica</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 Iberia 1823
<i>imbricata</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 N. Africa 1818
<i>inclusa</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 1817
<i>inflata</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., crn. fle.
<i>hirsuta</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Brit., crn. fle.
<i>infracta</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Hungary 1800
<i>italica</i>	. White	. 5, H.	B. 1 Italy 1759
<i>jeniseensis</i>	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Siberia 1817
<i>læcera</i>	. White	. 7, H. Tr.	B. 1 Caucasus 1818
<i>lacinata</i>	. Scarlet	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 S. Amer. 1823
<i>lævigata</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Greece 1817
<i>latifolia</i>	. White	. 7, H. Her. P.	1 Barbary 1817
<i>laxiflora</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 Spain 1820
<i>linifolia</i>	. Grn. yel.	. 7, H.	A. 1 Portugal 1817
<i>livida</i>	. Wt. grn.	. 6, H. Her. P.	1 Carniola 1816
<i>longicaulis</i>	. Red	. 6, H.	A. 1 Spain 1818
<i>longiflora</i>	. Li. pur.	. 8, H. Her. P.	1 Hungary 1793
<i>longipetala</i>	. Grn. wt.	. 7, H.	A. 1 Aleppo 1822
<i>lusitanica</i>	. Pink	. 6, H.	A. 1 Portugal 1732
<i>maritima</i>	. White	. 8, H. Her. P.	2 Brit., sea sh.
<i>flore-pleno</i>	. White	. 8, H. De. Tr.	2 Eng., gard.
<i>Mociniæna</i>	. Purple	. 6, F. Her. P.	1 Mexico 1827
<i>mollissima</i>	. Pink	. 8, H. Her. P.	1 Italy 1739
<i>multiflora</i>	. White	. 7, H.	B. 1 Hungary 1794
<i>muscipula</i>	. Red	. 7, H.	B. 1 Spain 1596
<i>nemorialis</i>	. White	. 6, H.	B. 1 Hungary 1816
<i>niçæensis</i>	. White	. 6, H.	A. 1 Nice 1820
<i>noctiflora</i>	. Pink	. 7, H.	A. 2 Eng., sands.
<i>nocturna</i>	. Brown	. 7, H.	A. 2 S. Eur. 1683
<i>nyctantha</i>	. Brown	. 7, H.	A. 1 1815
<i>obsessifolia</i>	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 1 1820
<i>ocymoides</i>	. Purple	. 4, H. Her. P.	1 1823
<i>Oliveriæna</i>	. Red	. 7, H.	A. 1 Aleppo 1818

Orethidea	Rose	6, H.	A. 1	Levant	1781
ornata	Purple	7, S.	B. 1	C. G. H.	1775
Orites	Cream	7, H. Her. P.	1	Eng., gravel.	
ovata	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1820
paradoxa	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1	Europe	
parviflora	Grn. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1796
parvifolia	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1 1/2		1817
patula	White	7, H. Her. P.	1	Barbary	1823
pendula	Red	6, H.	A. 1	Sicily	1781
pennsylvanica	Red	6, H. Her. P.	4	N. Amer.	1806
perfoliata 3	Red	6, H.	B. 1 1/2	Levant	1817
petraea	White	7, H. Her. P.	2	Hungary	1822
pieta	Pink	7, H.	A. 2	France	1817
pilosa	White	8, H. Her. P.	1	Europe	1739
pinguis	Brn. red	6, H.	A. 1/2	Dnmrk.	1816
polyphylla	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Austria	1800
portensis	Pink	7, H.	A. 7	Portugal	1759
procumbens	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1823
Psammittis	Cream	6, H.	B. 1 1/2		1818
Pseudo-Atcion	Rose	6, H.	A. 1/2	N. Africa	1820
pubescens	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	Corsica	1818
pumilio	Pink	6, H.	A. 1/2	Germany	1823
quadridentata	White	6, H. Her. P.	4	Alps	1822
quadrifida	White	6, H. Her. P.	4	Verona	1818
quadrifida-vulnera	Blood	7, H.	A. 1	Eng., sands.	
ramosa	White	7, H.	A. 1	Barbary	1820
ramosissima	Rose	6, H.	B. 1 1/2	Candia	
reflexa	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1726
regia	Crimson	6, H. Her. P.	1 1/2	N. Amer.	1811
repens	Pink	8, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1823
Requienii	Wt. red	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Corsica	1823
reticulata	Rose	7, H.	A. 1	Barbary	1804
rubella	Flesh	5, H.	A. 1/2	Portugal	1732
ruthenica	Grn. yel.	6, H. Her. P.	2	Russia	1820
sabuletorum	Purple	6, H.	A. 1		1818
saxatilis	Green	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Siberia	1800
Saxifraga	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	4	France	1640
Schaffa	Rose	4, H. Her. P.	1	Russia	1844
secundiflora	Purple	6, H.	A. 1	Spain	1820
sedoides	Grn. wt.	7, H.	A. 1	Crete	1804
sericea	Pink	7, H.	A. 1 1/2	S. Eur.	1801
sibirica	Rose	7, H. Her. P.	1 1/2	Siberia	1773
spatulata	Purple	6, H.	B. 1/2	Caucus	1823
speciosa	Scarlet	6, G. Her. P.	1	Mexico	1843
sperguliifolia	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Armenia	1817
stellata	White	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1696
stricta	Purple	6, H.	A. 1	Spain	1802
supina	Pink	7, H. Her. P.	1	Caucus	1804
tatrica	White	7, H. Her. P.	2	Russia	1769
tenuifolia	Purple	6, H.	A. 1	Dahuria	1820
tenuis	Cream	7, H. Her. P.	2	Siberia	1816
tridentata	Pink	5, H.	A. 2	Barbary	1823
undulata	Red	6, H.	A. 1	Sardinia	1829
undulata	Red	8, G.	B. 1 1/2	C. G. H.	1775
Vallésii	Flesh	7, H. Her. P.	1/2	Switzerl.	1765
vespertina	Rose	7, H.	A. 2	Brittany	1796
virginica	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer.	1783
viridiflora	Grn. wt.	7, H.	B. 2	Spain	1739
viscaginoides	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	Dauria	1824
viscida	Wt. grn.	6, H.	B. 1 1/2	Caroliola	1820
viscosa	White	6, H.	B. 2	Levant	1781
viscosissima	White	6, H.	A. 1	Naples	1824
Wolgensis	Grn. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	1	Volga	1824

alpestris, *anglica*, *antirrhina*, *Bèhen*, *Bergeri*, *canescens*, *carnea*, *cernua*, *clandestina*, *conica*, *c. ramosa*, *dichotoma*, *inaperta*, *indica*, *micrantha*, *micropetala*, *nitens*, *pusilla*, *rupèstris*, *Stevani*.

SILER, *Scopol.* *Siler*, withy, from *salio*, to spring; alluding to the rapid growth of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. This species is quite worthless, and flourishes in the commonest soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *Laserpitium trilobum*, *Siler aquilegifolium*—*trilobum* 1. See *Agasyllis*, *Sison*, and *Laserpitium*.

SILICEOUS, flinty.

SILICLE, the small short pod of *Cruciferae*.

SILIQUA, the long cylindrical pod of *Cruciferae*.

SILICUSTRUM. See *Cercis Silicustrum*.

SILK COTTON-TREE. See *Bombax*.

SILKEN PUBESCENCE, a very soft kind of pubescence.

SILK TREE. See *Acacia julibrissin*.

SILPHIUM, *Linn.* From *silphion*, the Greek name applied to an Asafetida plant. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Tall-growing plants, of little beauty, and best adapted for the back of flower-borders. Any common soil suits them; and they may be increased freely by dividing the plants at the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coreöpsis latifolia*; 2, *S. tomentosum*.

erythrochaalon Yellow. 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.
glabrum 1. Yellow. 8, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer. 1786
pumilum 2. Yellow. 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1786

asteriscus, *atropurpureum*, *compositum*, *conjunctum*, *connatum*, *laciniatum*, *perfoliatum*, *terebinthinaceum*, *ternatum*, *trifoliatum*.

SILVER-TREE. See *Leucadendron argenteum*.

SILVER-WEED. See *Potentilla argentea* and *Argyrea cuneata*.

SILVER-WOOD. See *Mouriria Guiana*.

SILYBUM, *Vaillant*. A name applied by Greek writers to a plant now unknown. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants succeed in any common soil, and are propagated by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cnicus cernuus*; 2, *Carduus marianus*.

cernuum 1. Yellow. 6, H. Her. P. 4 Siberia. 1775
Marianum 2 Purple. 7, H. B. 4 Brit., banks.

SIMABA, *Aublet*. The native name of *S. guianensis*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Simarubaceæ*. These shrubs should be grown in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

guianensis. White 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana. 1826
orinocensis. White 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Orinoco. 1818

SIMARUBA, *Aublet*. *Simarouba* is the Caribbean name of *S. officinalis*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Simarubaceæ*. Valuable plants, on account of their medical properties. For culture and propagation, see *Quassia*. The *Simarouba* in *Materia Medica*, is the bark of the root of *S. officinalis*; it is much used in curing obstinate dysenteries and diarrheas. Fluxes, induced by warm climates, are speedily cured by this bark. *Synonymes*: 1, *Quassia excelsa*; 2, *Quassia Simarouba*.

excelsa 1. Yel. wht. 5, S. Ev. T. 35 Jamaica. 1818
glabra. White. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Cuba. 1824
officinalis 2 Yel. wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Indies. 1789

SIMARUBACEÆ, or **QUASSIADS**, are trees and shrubs, with intensely bitter wood: they are all natives of tropical climates, and are much used in medicine.

SIMETHIS, *Kunth*. Name not explained. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Heath-mould and sand suit this plant well; and increase is by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anthëricum planifolium*.

planifolium 1 Purple. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., heaths.

SIMPLE, not divided.

SÍMSIA, *Pers.* In honour of J. Sims, M.D., editor of *Bol. Mag.* *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Coreöpsis amplexicaulis*. See *Coreöpsis* and *Ximeniësia*. *amplexifolia* . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1825 *amplexicaulis* 1, *ficifolia*.

SINÁPIS, *Tournefort*. From the Celtic *nap*, a designation applied to all plants resembling the cabbage or turnip. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. Principally annual plants; the seeds of which have only to be sown in the open ground in spring. Mustard (the use of which is familiar to every one) is the ground seed of *S. nigra*. *S. alba* is extensively cultivated as a small salad. The seeds are also swallowed whole, to the quantity of a table-spoonful, or more, to stimulate the stomach in some cases of dyspepsia, and to excite the peristaltic motion of the intestines, when they are torpid. See *Dilésmsis*, *Diplótaxis*, and *Erucária*.

alba . Yellow . 6, H. A. 3 Brit., corn.fle.
amplexicaulis . } Yellow . 7, H. A. 3 Algiers . 1820
chinensis . Yellow . 7, H. A. 2 China . 1782
frutescens . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Madeira . 1777
nudicaulis . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1818
pekinensis . Yellow . 6, H. A. 2 China . 1838

Alliöni, *ápula*, *arvensis*, *auriculata*, *brassicata*, *cérnua*, *dissecta*, *foliösa*, *geniculata*, *hastata*, *heterophylla*, *hispida*, *incana*, *integrifolia*, *jancea*, *Käber*, *laevigata*, *nigra*, *n. laevigata*, *n. torulösa*, *n. túrgida*, *n. villösa*, *nudicaulis*, *orientalis*, *pubescens*, *ramösa*, *retro-hirsuta*, *subpinnatifida*, *táurica*, *túrgida*.

SINGANA, *De Candolle*. *Singasinga* is the name of the tree in Guiana. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Clusiaceæ*. This pretty shrub grows well in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings, planted in sand, and placed under a hand-glass in heat, will soon strike root. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stereöckia laterifolia*.

guianensis . White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Guiana . 1827

SINGHARA NUT. See *Trapa bispindsa*.

SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER. See *Sicyos*.

SINNÍNGIA, *Nees*. In honour of William Sinning, gardener to the University of Bonn, on the Rhine. *Linn.* 24, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. This genus of very pretty plants ought to be in every collection. Their culture and propagation is the same as that recommended for the genus *Gloxinia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. violöæa*, *Gloxinia violöæa*.

calycina . Red wht. . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Jamaica 1824
guttata . Yel. red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1827
Helleri . Wht. grn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Rio Jan. 1820
punctata . Yel. pur. . 5, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1850
velutina . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . 1827
villösa . Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1827
Youngiana 1. Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Hybrid.

SINUATE, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin.

SINUS, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves, and other bodies.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS, *Pohl*. From *siphon*, a tube, and *kampulos*, curved; in allusion to the curved tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceæ*. Very beautiful little shrubs succeeding in a light sandy soil; and

readily increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia gigantëa*; 2, *L. scandens*; 3, *L. surinamensis*; 4, *Tupa crassicaulis*. See *Tupa*.

amënus . Or. red . 6, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1852
betulefolius . Red yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1842
bicolor . Red yel. 4, H. Ev. S. 3 Georgia . 1835
cänus 4 . Red . 6, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1844
coccineus . Scarlet . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1844
gigantëus 1. Yel. red 7, S. Her. P. 4 N. Grnda.
glandulosus . Rose . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Bogota . 1845
hamätus . Violet . 6, S. Her. P. 6 Brazil . 1849
lantanifolius . Rose . 7, S. Her. P. 3 Orgn. Mts. 1841
longipedunculatus . Red . 1, S. Her. P. 3 Orgn. Mts. 1841
manettiaeflorus . Red yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 N. Grnda. 1848
microstomus . Scarlet . 9, S. Her. P. 3 N. Grnda. 1844
Orbignyianus . Yel. red 7, S. Her. P. 2 Bolivia . 1849
pendulæflorus . Wt. rose 6, S. Her. P. 2 Caracac . 1847
scandens 2. Scarlet . 7, S. Cl. P. 4 Peru . 1847
surinamensis 3 . Orange . 4, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. . 1786

SIPHONANTHUS. See *Clerodëndron*.

SIPHONIA, *Richard*. From *siphon*, a pipe; the use made of the exudation, which constitutes Indian rubber. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. This plant grows freely in sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The Caoutchouc of Para is obtained from this species. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. elastica*, *Jatropha elastica*, *Hevea guianensis*.

Cañtchu 1. Grn. wht. . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1823

SIRIBÖA. See *Piper Siriböa*.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' PINE. See *Araucária imbricata*.

SÍSARUM. See *Stum Sisarum*.

SISON, *Linn.* From the Celtic *sisun*, a running stream; some plants formerly in this genus were found in running streams. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The seeds merely require sowing in common garden soil in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stum verticillatum*—*amönum*, *arvense*, *capillaceum*, *flexuosum*, *verticillatum* 1. See *Cörum*, *Chærophýllum*, *Helosciadum*, *Ligüsticum*, *Petroselinum*, *Schältzia*, *Smýrnium*, and *Trágium*.

SÍSÖO. See *Dalbergia Sísöo*.

SISTOTRÉMA, *Fries*. From *sisto*, to place, and *trema*, orifice; alluding to the pores being in rows. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricææ*. This species is found by the waysides—*confluens*.

SISYMBRIUM, *Allioni*. An old Greek name of unknown origin. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicææ*. *S. Millefolium* is a pretty shrub, growing freely in any light soil; and readily increased by cuttings. The others are worthless annuals and biennials, flourishing in the open ground, in any soil. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. sinapioides*, *Sinäpis pyrenaica*; 2, *S. altissimum*; 3, *S. orientale*; 4, *S. Loesëlii*; 5, *S. gallicum*; 6, *S. glabrum*; 7, *Erysimum officinale*; 8, *S. affine*; 9, *S. contortum*. See *Andreöskia*, *Barbarea*, *Brässica*, *Diplótaxis*, *Leptanthum*, *Leptocarpæa*, and *Nasturtium*.

Millefolium Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Canaries . 1779
acutángulum 1, *asperum*, *austriacum*, *brachycarpum*, *bursifolium*, *canescens*, *Colámnæ*, *C. altissimum* 2, *C. orientale* 3, *C. villosissimum* 4,

contortuplicatum, *corniculatum*, *crassifolium*, *Cummingianum*, *eckshartsbergense*, *erysimoides*, *fagax*, *hirsutum*, *hispidum*, *incanum*, *Irio*, *I. gallicum* 5, *I. glabrum* 6, *janaceum*, *lineare*, *nitidum*, *obtusangulum*, *officinale* 7, *pinnatifidum*, *persicum*, *pinnatifidum*, *polyceratum*, *pumilum*, *rigidum*, *runcinatum*, *Sophia*, *strictissimum*, *subastatum*, *supinum*, *tanacetifolium*, *t. affine* 8, *t. contortum* 9, *taraxacifolium*, *Tillieri*, *torulosum*, *tripinnatum*.

SISYRINCHIUM, *Linn.* From *sys*, a pig, and *rygchos*, snout; so called on account of swine grubbing the roots. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. A genus of very pretty plants when in flower. They succeed well in any light soil; and increase freely by seeds or offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Márica iridioides*; 2, *M. iridifolia*; 3, *S. bermudianum*; 4, *M. plicata*. See *Eleutherine* and *Trimèzia*.

anceps . . . Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1693
bermudi-
anum 1 } Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Bermu. 1780
californicum Yellow . . . 7, F. Her. P. 2 Califor. 1796
chilense . . . Blue . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1826
convolutum Yellow . . . 5, F. Her. P. 1 S. Ame. 1816
Cummingi Cream . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Ame. 1892
glaucochyl-
um } Blue . . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1832
graminifol-
ium } Yellow . . . 4, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1825
pumilum Yellow . . . 10, S. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1830
grandiflorum White . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1826
hirtellum . . . White . . . 7, F. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1830
iridifolium 2 Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1822
janaceum . . . Lilac . . . 6, G. Her. P. 2 Chile . . . 1832
laxum . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1818
lutescens . . . Yellsh. . . 6, F. Her. P. 2 Chile . . . 1830
luteum . . . Yellow . . . 6, F. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1823
macroceph-
alum } Yellsh. . . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1830
maculatum . . . Yel. spot . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1830
majale . . . Yellow . . . 3, G. Ev. S. 1 Valpara. 1832
micranthum Yellow . . . 6, G. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1815
micronatum Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1812
Nuttallii 3 Blue . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1823
odoratissi-
mum } White . . . 6, F. Her. P. 1 S. Ame. 1828
palmifolium White . . . 2, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . . 1823
peduncu-
latum } Yellow . . . 9, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1827
plectatum 4 White . . . 2, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. 1779
plectatum . . . Blue . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . . . 1836
spectatum Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1788
tenuifolium Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. 2 S. Ame. 1816

SITOLØBIUM, *Desv.* *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dicksønna flaccida*; 2, *D. glutinosa*; 3, *Neophrodium punctilobium*, *Dicksønna pubescens*.

adiantoides . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Indies 1834
cuneatum . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2 I. Luzon.
davallioides . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1833
flaccidum 1 . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 2 I. Luzon.
glutinatum 2 . . . Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies
Punctilob-
ium 3 } Brn. yel. 4, G. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1822
rubiginosum Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . . 1841

Sium, *Linn.* From the Celtic *siw*, water; the habitat of most of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. These plants thrive best in a very moist soil; and are increased readily by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The succulent roots of *S. sisarum* were formerly much esteemed in cookery under the name of *Skirret*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bistum ferulaceum*, *ferulæfolium*; 2, *B. peucedanoides*. See *Brignolia*,

Drepanophyllum, *Heliosciadum*, *Pastinaca*, and *Sison*.

Falcaria . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . . . 1726
Sisarum . . . White . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 China . . . 1548

angustifolium, *bulbosum*, *ferulaceum* 1, *lanceifolium*, *latifolium*, *lineare*, *nodiflorum*, *peucedanoides* 2, *podolicum*, *repens*, *seculum*, *viridescens*.

SKIMMIA, *Thunb.* From *Skimmia*, a Japanese word, signifying a hurtful fruit. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aquifoliaceæ*. A plant of easy cultivation in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings planted under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Limonia Laureola*.

japonica . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 25 Japan . . . 1845

SKINNERIA, *Don.* In honour of Capt. Thomas Skinner, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Convolvulaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Convolvulus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Convolvulus cæspitosus*. See, also, *Fächsia*.

cæspitosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies 1827

SKIRRET. See *Sium sisarum*.

SKULLCAP. See *Scutellaria*.

SLAVE-WOOD, or BITTER DAMSON TREE. See *Simaruba officinalis*.

SLIPPER-PLANT, or SLIPPER-SPURGE. See *Pedicularis*.

SLIPPERWORT. See *Calceolaria*.

SLOÆNEA, *Linn.* In honour of Sir Hans Sloane, once President of the Royal Society, founder of the British Museum, and Chelsea Botanical Garden: died in 1753. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. A genus of fine lofty-growing trees, with large leaves. They succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

dentata . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 35 S. Amer. . . 1752
sinemariensis White . . . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . . . 1823

SLOE-TREE. See *Prunus spinosa*.

SLOKES. See *Porphyra*.

SMALL BUR. See *Triumfetta Lappula*.

SMALL BURDOCK. See *Xanthium Strumaria*.

SMALL CARDAMOM. See *Amomum Cardamomum*.

SMALL LUPINE. See *Lupinus nanus*.

SMALL MONARDA. See *Pycnanthemum monardella*.

SMALL PALM. See *Sabal Palmétto*.

SMALL PEPPERMINT. See *Thymus Piperella*.

SMEATHMANNIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Smeathman, a naturalist, who travelled in Africa, and collected many botanical specimens. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceæ*. A very beautiful genus, which ought to be in every stove. A compost of loam, peat, and sand, suits it; and half-ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bulowia insignis*.

levigata . . . White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Leone . . . 1823
pubescens 1 . . . White . . . 2, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Leone . . . 1845

SMEGMARIA. See *Quillaja*.

SMILACEÆ, or SARSAPARILLAS. These plants are not ornamental, they have a climbing habit, inconspicuous flowers, and are only worth cultivating in botanical collections.

SMILACINA, *Desfontaines*. From *smile*, a scraper;

alluding to the roughness of the stems. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Smilacæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in any light soil; and increased readily by divisions.

<i>arēna</i> . . .	White . 5, S. Her. P. 1	Guatemala 1850
<i>bifolia</i> . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Eur. . 1596
<i>borealis</i> . . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1787
<i>canadensis</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
<i>ciliata</i> . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1823
<i>racemosa</i> . . .	Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1640
<i>ramosa</i> . . .	Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia . 1820
<i>stellata</i> . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1633
<i>trifolia</i> . . .	White . 6, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1812
<i>umbellata</i> . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer. 1778

SMILAX, *Linn.* From *smile*, a scraper; the stems are rough from prickles. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Smilacæ*. Climbers, of little beauty. They grow well in loam and peat; and increase readily by suckers. *S. Sarsaparilla* is well known as a restorative of health, after the use of mercury. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. mauritānica*; 2, *S. lanceolata*, *Watsōni*.

China . . .	Wht. grn. 7, F. Ev. Cl. 4	China . 1759
<i>rubens</i> . . .	Grn. wht. 7, H. Ev. Cl. 6	N. Amer. 1812
<i>sagittifolia</i> . . .	White . 9, G. Ev. S. 3	China . 1820
<i>Sarsaparilla</i> . . .	Wht. grn. 7, H. Ev. Cl. 4	N. Amer. 1664
<i>Watsōni</i> . . .	Wht. grn. 7, H. De. Cl. 4	N. Amer. 1811

acuminata, *alpina*, *aspera*, *a. auriculata*, *a. mauritānica* 1, *australis*, *bōna nōa*, *brasiliensis*, *cadica*, *canariensis*, *catalōnica*, *cumanensis*, *excolsa*, *glabra*, *glauca*, *glycyphylla*, *hastata*, *h. lanceolata* 2, *havanensis*, *herbacea*, *horrída*, *lanceolata*, *latifolia*, *laurifolia*, *longifolia*, *maculata*, *nigra*, *ovalifolia*, *peduncularis*, *prolifera*, *Pseudo-China*, *pūbera*, *quadrangulāris*, *rotundifolia*, *syphilitica*, *tamnoïdes*, *virginiana*, *Waltēri*, *zeylanica*.

SMITHIA, *H. Kew.* In honour of the late Sir Jas. Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., and P.L.S., founder of the Linnean society, possessor of the Linnean herbarum, and author of numerous well-known botanical works: died in 1829. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. The seeds of these plants should be sown in pots, in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam, and placed in heat. They must be potted off singly, and shifted into larger pots as they grow.

<i>aspera</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, S. A. 1	E. Indies . 1812
<i>conferta</i> . . .	Yellow . 7, S. Tr. A. 1	N. Holl. . 1820
<i>geminiflora</i> . . .	Yellow . 8, S. Tr. A. 1	E. Indies . 1810
<i>sensitiva</i> . . .	Yellow . 8, S. Tr. A. 1	E. Indies . 1785
<i>purpurea</i> . . .	Purple . 9, S. Ev. S. 3	Bombay . 1845

SMOOTH, without hairs.

SMYRNIUM, *Linnaeus*. From *smyrna*, myrrh; the plants have the odour of Myrrh. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiacæ*. These plants succeed in any common garden soil; and are readily increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. Dioscoridis*; 2, *S. Dodonæi*; 3, *S. trifoliatum*, *Thapsia trifoliata*; 4, *Sison aureum*; 5, *Sison integrerrimum*. See *Cnidium*, *Ligusticum*, *Pastinaca*, *Physospermum*, and *Zizia*.

<i>apifolium</i> . . .	Pur. yel. 6, H. B. 1	Candia . 1731
<i>citiatium</i> . . .	Grn. wt. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Caucasus 1827
<i>Olusatrum</i> . . .	Green . 5, H. B. 4	Brit., sea coast
<i>perfoliatum</i> . . .	Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 2	Europe . 1796
<i>rotundifolium</i> 2 . . .	Yellow . 5, H. B. 2	Sicily . 1700

cordatum 3, *aureum* 4, *integrerrimum* 5.

SNAIL-FLOWER. See *Phaseolus Caracalla*.

SNAKE-GOURD. See *Trichosanthes*.

SNAKE-NUT. See *Ophiocaryon paradoxum*.

SNAKE-ROOT. See *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SNAKE-ROOT. See *Ophiorhiza*.

SNAKE'S-BEARD. See *Ophiopogon*.

SNAKE-SEED. See *Ophiospermum*.

SNAKE'S-TONGUE. See *Ophioglossum*.

SNAKEWEED. See *Polygonum bistorta*.

SNAKEWOOD. See *Cecropia*.

SNAKEWOOD. See *Colubrina*.

SNAPDRAGON. See *Antirrhinum*.

SNAPDRAGON. See *Silene antirrhina*.

SNAP-TREE. See *Justicia hyssopifolia*.

SNEEZEWORT. See *Achillea Ptarmica*.

SNOWBALL-TREE. See *Viburnum Opulus*.

SNOWBERRY. See *Chiococca*.

SNOWDROP. See *Galanthus*.

SNOWDROP. See *Anemone sylvestris*.

SNOWDROP-TREE. See *Halesia*.

SNOWFLAKE. See *Leucjum*.

SNOW PLANTS. See *Protopæcus*.

SNOW-WORT. See *Chiodacton*.

SOAP-BARK. See *Quillaja*.

SOAPBERRY. See *Sapindus*.

SOAP-ROOT, EGYPTIAN. See *Vaccaria vulgaris*.

SOAPWORT. See *Saponaria*.

SOBOLÉWSKIA, *Bieberstein*. In honour of G. Sobolewski, a Russian botanist. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. The seeds of this biennial may be sown on rock-work, in any common soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crámbe macrocarpa*—*lithophila* 1.

SOBOLIFEROUS, producing young plants from the roots.

SOBRÁLIA, *H. Par.* In honour of Don F. M. Sobral, a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacæ*. A very splendid genus of terrestrial orchids, requiring the same cultivation as *Peristéria*. See *Catleya*.

<i>chlorantha</i> . . .	Yel. grn. . 6, S. Ter. 1	Brazil . . 1852
<i>decora</i> . . .	Various . 7, S. Ter. 2	Guatemala 1836
<i>dichotoma</i> . . .	Rose pur. . 8, S. Ter. 3	Peru . . .
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Wht. yel. . 7, S. Ter. 2	N. Gren. . 1854
<i>liliastrum</i> . . .	White . . 7, S. Ter. 2	Guiana . 1840
<i>macrantha</i> . . .	Crimson . 9, S. Ter. 6	Guatemala 1842
<i>splendens</i> . . .	Crimson . 9, S. Ter. 4	Guatemala 1846
<i>sessilis</i> . . .	Pink . . 13, S. Ter. 2	Peru . . 1840
<i>violacea</i> . . .	Vio. wht. . 7, S. Ter. 2	Merida . .

SODA PLANT. See *Salsola Soda*.

SOFT GRASS. See *Holcus*.

SOGÁLGINA. See *Galinsogea*.

SÔJA, *Mench.* From *soofa*, the name given to a sauce prepared from the seeds in Japan. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabacæ*. The seeds of this plant may be sown in a warm sheltered situation in May, or raised with the tender annuals, and afterwards planted out. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dolichos Sôja*.

<i>hispida</i> 1 . . .	Violet . 7, H. A. 3	E. Indies . 1790
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SOLANACÆ, or **NIGHTSHADES**. This forms a considerable group of plants of which the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), tobacco (*Nicotiana*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus*), the winter cherry or Cape gooseberry (*Physalis*), the love-apple or tomato (*Lycopersicum*), and the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), may be taken as examples of the order.

SOLANDRA, *Linnaeus*. In honour of Daniel Charles Solander, LL.D., F.R.S., a Swede, companion of Sir Joseph Banks in his voyage round the world, and collector of the botanical notes made during that expedition. They are preserved in the British Museum, and exhibit great learning and deep research. *Linnaeus* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. This is a splendid genus of plants; the foliage being very fine, and the flowers large, like those of the *Brugmansia*. The best way to induce them to flower is to grow them in two parts turfy loam and one of peat, liberally applying heat and water till they have perfected a good growth; then gradually withhold water until the leaves drop off from drought, and they will flower profusely. Cuttings, planted in mould or tan, will root without any difficulty. Those taken from the flowering shoots are more likely to produce flowers while small.

grandiflora. Pa. yel. . 3, S. Ev. Cl. 15 Jamaica 1781
guttata . . . Pa. yel. . 3, S. Ev. S. 10 Mexico. 1830
lævis . . . White . 11, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Ame. 1846
nitida . . . Yelsh. wt. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 15 E. Ind. 1820
oppositifolia. White . 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Ceylon. 1820
viridiflora . Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Ame. 1815

SOLANUM, *Linnaeus*. The derivation of this word is quite uncertain; some derive it from *Sol*, the sun; others say it is *Sulanum*, from *sus*, being serviceable in disorders of swine; and others assert that it is from *solor*, to comfort, referring to its soothing, narcotic effects. *Linnaeus* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceae*. All the more showy species of this extensive genus thrive best in a light rich soil, and are readily increased by seeds, or by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. A great number of them are highly deserving of cultivation, on account of their ornamental appearance. The seeds of the tender annual species should be raised on a hotbed, and planted out in the open ground about the end of May in a sheltered, dry situation. *S. tuberosum* is that well-known and invaluable root, the potato, which, in a state of putrefaction, is said to give out a most vivid light, sufficient to read by. This was particularly remarked by an officer on guard at Strasburg, who thought the barracks were on fire, in consequence of the light thus emitted from a cellar full of potatoes. *S. nigrum* and some others are highly virulent poisons. *S. Dulcamara* is a very dangerous plant; when first bruised or chewed it is bitter, which quickly gives place to a considerable degree of sweetness, hence its name, *Dulcamara*, or *Bitter-sweet*. The berries may be readily taken for currants by children; they excite vomiting and catharsis. Floyer states that thirty of them killed a dog in less than three hours, remaining undigested in the stomach. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nyctærium amazonicum*; 2, *S. Quilense*; 3, *S. violaceum*; 4, *N. cornutum*; 5, *N. Fontanesianum*; 6, *N. lobatum*; 7, *N. heterodoxum*; 8, *S. undatum*; 9, *S. miniatum*; 10, *S. longifolium*; 11, *S. ovigerum*; 12, *S. insaanum*; 13, *S. uniflorum*; 14, *S. melanocerasum*; 15, *S. Cervantesii*; 16, *S. spinosissimum*; 17, *N. rostratum*; 18, *S.*

oleraceum; 19, *N. cordifolium*; 20, *S. dulcamaroides*. See *Lycopersicum* and *Nyctærium*.

aculeatissimum . . . Pa. blue 5, G. Ev. S. 3 S. Ame. 1816
æthiopicum . . . White . 8, H. A. 1½ Ethiop. 1597
aggregatum . . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1821
amazonium 1 Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico. 1800
angulatum 2 White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Lima . 1825
angustifolium . . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 B. Ayres 1839
appendiculatum . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico. 1828
arborescens . . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 35 Cumana 1813
argenteum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Rio Jan. 1824
armatum . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1818
astroides . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 1810
auriculatum . . . Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Madags. 1773
bahamense . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Bahama 1782
Balbisi . . . Blue . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 S. Ame. 1816
bipinnatum . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 B. Ayres 1840
betaceum . . . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Ame. 1803
bombense . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 12 Mexico. 1822
bonariense . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 10 B. Ayres 1727
brasilianum . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil. 1820
Brownii 3 . . . Violet . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. 1820
calycinum . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1820
campanulatum . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 3 N. S. W. 1836
candidum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico. 1838
capicistrum . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 .
cardiophyllum . . . Cream . 6, H. Ter. P. 3 Mexico. 1846
cestrifolium . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 1823
cinereum . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1823
coagulare . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Arabia. 1802
coelestem . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 1810
Commersoni . . . White . 7, H. Tu. P. 2 S. Ame. 1822
conceum . . . Violet . 6, G. De. Cl. 3 Chili. 1842
congenise . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Guinea. 1821
coriaceum . . . Pur. wt. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico. 1820
cornutum 4 . . . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico. 1823
corymbosum . . . Violet . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Peru. 1786
crispum . . . Blue . 6, H. Ev. T. 12 Chile. 1824
cuneifolium . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana. 1818
dealbatum . . . Pa. lilac 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile. 1825
demissum . . . Violet . 6, H. Ter. P. 3 Mexico. 1846
diphyllum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1699
Dulcamara . . . Violet . 6, H. De. Cl. 6 Brit., hedges
alba . . . White . 6, H. De. Cl. 4 Brit., hedges
carnea . . . Flesh . 6, H. De. Cl. 4 Brit., hedges
hirsuta . . . Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. 4 Brit., hedges
rupesstris . . . Purple . 6, H. De. Cl. 6 Bohemia
variegata . . . Violet . 6, H. De. Cl. 4 Brit., hedges
violacea . . . Violet . 6, H. De. Cl. 4 Brit., hedges
elatum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 1820
eleagnifolium . . . Blue . 6, F. Ev. S. 6 Chile. 1823
etuberosum . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Chile. 1833
fastigiatum . . . Pa. blue 6, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1818
ferrugineum . . . Pa. blue 7, G. Ev. S. 4 1816
flavescens . . . Blue . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Trinidad 1826
Fontanesianum 5 . . . Yellow . 8, H. A. 2 Brazil. 1813
fragrans . . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Brazil. 1895
fugax . . . Scarlet . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 Caracacas 1816
fuscatum . . . Scarlet . 6, G. A. 2 S. Amer. 1817
gigantum . . . Violet . 6, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. 1792
glutinatum . . . Blue . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 1810
gracile . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 1832
guineense . . . Whitsh. 8, H. A. 4 Guinea. 1817
Günyang . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Austral.
Havanense . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 W. Ind. 1793
Herbertianum . . . Pur. yl. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 .
heteridrum 6 . . . Yellow . 7, H. A. 2 Missouri 1813
heterodoxum 7 Blue . 7, H. A. 1½ Mexico. 1820
heterotrichum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Ame. 1824
hirtum . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Trinidad 1821
hybridum . . . Pri. blu. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Guinea. 1815
igneum . . . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Ame. 1714
incanum 8 . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Ceylon. 1823
incertum . . . White . 7, H. A. 1 India. 1823
miniatum 9 White . 6, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1823
indicum . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 India. 1732

jamajcense	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Jamaica	1818	
jasminoides	Purple	. 8, G. De.	Cl. 4	S. Ame.	1838	
laciniatum	Violet	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3	N. Holl.	1772	
herbaceum	Violet	. 7, S. Her.	P. 3	V. D. L.	1772	
lanceolatum	White	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 8	W. Ind.	1816	
lanceolatum	Pa. blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 6	Mexico	1800	
laurifolium	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 8	S. Ame.	1820	
laetum	Pur. vio.	. 8, S. Ev.	Cl. 5	N. Spain	1823	
ligustrinum	Dp. lilac	. 6, F. Ev.	S. 4	Chile	1831	
Linkii	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3		1824	
littorale	White	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 4	France	1810	
longiflorum						
10	Violet	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Cayenne	1823	
lycioides	Pa. blue	. 5, S. Ev.	S. 4	Peru	. 1791	
macranthum	Purple	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 3	Mexico	1838	
macrocarpum	Blue	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 1	Peru	. 1759	
mammosum	Pa. blue	. 7, S. A.	4	W. Ind.	1699	
marginatum	Purple	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 4	Africa	. 1775	
melanoxylum	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3		1821	
Melongena	Violet	. 6, S. A.	2	E. Ind.	1597	
esculentum	Blue	. 8, G. A.	2	E. Ind.	. 1815	
12	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Africa	1597	
ovigerum	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Tropics	1597	
fructu-albo	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Tropics	1597	
fructu-litoo	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Tropics	1597	
fructu-rubro	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Tropics	1597	
fructu-violaceo	Blue	. 6, G. A.	2	Tropics	1597	
mexicanum	Violet	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Mexico	1825	
Milleri	White	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H.	1762	
molle	Purple	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 4	Trinidad	1817	
monanthum	Blue	. 6, S. Her.	P. 2	N. Spain	1818	
13	Violet	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Peru	. 1785	
muricatum	Purple	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 3		1822	
myricanthum	Blue	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3			
myrtifolium	Violet	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	. 1824	
neglectum	White	. 7, H. A.	3	Brit., rubsh.		
nigrum	White	. 7, H. A.	2	Virginia	1820	
melanocerasum	8, H. A.	2			. 1831	
14	White	. S. Ev.	S. 3		. 1824	
obtusifolium	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 4		. 1820	
oliganthum	Violet	. 8, H. A.	4	India	. 1818	
opiorium	Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 3	Trinidad	1808	
pátulum	Red	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	. 1821	
pentadactylum	White	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 4	Madeira	1596	
polyacanthum	Purple	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 5	E. Ind.	. 1820	
Pschido-Capsicum	White	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 4	Mexico	. 1818	
pubescens	Blu. vi.	. 6, G. A.	1	N. Holl.	1823	
pubigerum	Purple	. 8, S. Ev.	S. 4	Madags.	1789	
pubgens	Purple	. 9, S. Ev.	S. 4	Madags.	1789	
Pyracantha	Purple	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1817	
16	Violet	. 6, H. Her.	P. 2	Peru	1787	
inermis	Wt. rose	. 8, G. B.	2	S. Ame.	1818	
quercifolium	White	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1781	
racemiflorum	Purple	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3	Peru	. 1771	
racemosum	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	W. Ind.	1820	
radicans	Violet	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H.	1823	
reticulatum	Pa. blue	. 7, G. S.	2	Mexico		
rigescens	Yellow	. 7, H. A.	1	Mexico	. 1823	
Rossii	Rubiginosum	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Guiana	. 1821
rostratum	Runcinatum	Violet	. 9, G. Her.	P. 2	Egypt	. 1818
17	Sancetum	Purple	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 4	Chile	. 1825
rubiginosum	Saponaceum	White	. 7, G. Ev.	Cl. 15	Surinam	1820
rubiginosum	Scandens	Purple	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 15	Surinam	1820
runcinatum	Seafortthianum	Pink	. 8, S. Ev.	Cl. 20	Barbados	1804
sancetum	Sinnatum	Bluish	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3		. 1815
saponaceum	Soddoneum	Violet	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 3	Africa	. 1688
scandens	Stellatum	Blue	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 6		. 1805
Seafortthianum	Stelligerum	Pa. pur.	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3	N. Holl.	1823
Sinnatum	Stramonifolium	Purple	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 6	E. Ind.	. 1778
Soddoneum	Subarmatum	White	. 5, S. Ev.	S. 6		. 1820
Stellatum	Subinermis	Blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 6	W. Ind.	1752
Stelligerum	Suffruticosum	White	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 4	Barbary	1804
Stramonifolium	Tectum	Yellow	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	Mexico	. 1823

Tegore	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Guiana	. 1822
tomentosum	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H.	1662
torvum	Pa. blue	. 7, S. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1816
triangulum	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2	N. Spain	1820
triste	Violet	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 6	W. Ind.	1820
tuberosum	White	. 7, H. Tu.	P. 3	Peru	. 1597
Tweedianum	Wt. pur.	. 9, G. Her.	P. 1	B. Ayres	1833
umbrosus	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2	Trinidad	1825
uncinellum	Pink	. 7, H. Tr.	A. 2		
uniflorum	Blue	. 5, G. Ev.	T. 3	S. Dom.	1820
verbascifolium	White	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 6	W. Ind.	1749
vernicaum	Grn. yl.	. 8, G. A.	2	B. Ayres	
vespertilio	Blue	. 6, G. Ev.	S. 1	Canaries	1779
vestitum	White	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 2	Mexico	
violaceum	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3	E. Ind.	. 1817
virgatum	Violet	. 8, G. Ev.	S. 4	W. Ind.	1820
vulubile	Blue	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 10	W. Ind.	1823
Zuccagnianum	White	. 6, H. A.	1		. 1823

angulvi, Besseri, cabiliensis, campechiense, carolinense, ciliatum, citrullifolium, Dillenii, diversifolium, ferox, flavum, hirsutum, humile, Jacquini, japonicum, judaicum, Kitabdelii, nodiflorum, peruvianum, platentifolium, pterocaulum, purpureum, pygmaeum rubrum, r. oleraceum 18, *taxanum, tigranum, triangulare, trilobatum, Tronquum, vernicaum, villidum, virginianum, viscum, xanthocarpum.*

SOLDANÉLLA, Linn. A diminutive of *solidus*, a shilling; in allusion to the leaves. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceae*. Pretty alpine plants, succeeding best in a peat border, or in small pots, in peat and loam. They are increased by seeds or division of the root.

affinis	Purple	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	
alpina	Purple	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	1656
Clusii	Purple	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Germy.	
crenata	Purple	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	
minima	Blue	. 4, F. Her.	P. 1	Germany	1823
alba	Bluish	. 5, F. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	
montana	Purple	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1	Bohemia	1816
pusilla	Blue	. 4, F. Her.	P. 1	Switzerl.	1820

SOLDEVILLA, Lagasca named this genus in honour of one of his friends. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. This plant is of common culture, and propagated by divisions or seeds. See *Hispidilla*.

setosa . . . Yellow . . . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . . 1822

SOLDIER-WOOD. See *Ingá purpurea*.

SOLÉA, Sprengel. In honour of W. Solé, author of an essay on the genus *Mentha*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceae*. A curious little plant, requiring protection during severe frosts. A limestone soil seems to suit it best; and it is increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonymes* : 1, *Vidua cóncolor*. See *Ionidium*.

cóncolor 1 . . Green . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1788

SOLÉNA. See *Posoqueria*.

SOLENÁNTHA, Don. See *Cryptandra spinescens*. **SOLENÁNTHUS, Don.** From *solen*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*. For culture, see *Borago*.

circinata . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Altai . . . 1837

SOLÉNA, Hoffman. From *solen*, a tube; on account of the tubular nature of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferveae*. These plants are found in ditches and in the ocean—*clathrata*, *c. uncinata*, *compressa*, *c. crinata*, *intestinalis*, *i. maxima*, *Linza*, *L. lanceolata*.

SOLENÍDIUM, Lindley. From *solen*, a tube.

Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This curious genus is nearly related to *Oncidium* and *Brassia*; from both of which it is distinguished by its narrow stalked wartless lip, three-lobed anther-lid, and very peculiar pollen masses which are bent down upon the caudicle, while in the anthers. For culture, &c., see *Oncidium*.
racemösium . Yel. red . 11, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pamplona

SOLIDAGO, *Linn.* From *solidare*, to unite; on account of the vulnerary qualities of the plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An extensive genus of coarse flowering plants, suitable for the back of flower-borders. Any common soil suits them; and they are readily increased by divisions of the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. montana*; 2, *S. argentea*; 3, *S. retrorsa*; 4, *Conyza rugosa*. See *Aster*, *Caledacte*, and *Euthamia*.

<i>alpestris</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hungary	1816
<i>altissima</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1686
<i>recurvata</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1686
<i>virginiana</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1686
<i>ambigua</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2		1769
<i>angustifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>anisata</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1815
<i>arenaria</i> 1 . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Eur.	1816
<i>arguta</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1758
<i>aspera</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1793
<i>asperilla</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1808
<i>axillaris</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1811
<i>caesia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1732
<i>canadensis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 3	Wales, hills.	
<i>canadensis</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1648
<i>ciliaris</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1811
<i>decurrens</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 1	China	1823
<i>elata</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1811
<i>elliptica</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1759
<i>erecta</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>flexicaulis</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1725
<i>fragrans</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>gigantea</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1758
<i>glomerata</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1820
<i>hifra</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>hispidula</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1800
<i>humilis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1811
<i>juncæa</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1769
<i>laevigata</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1699
<i>lateriflora</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1758
<i>latifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1725
<i>leucanthemifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	7, F. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1834
<i>lithospermifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1811
<i>littoralis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2	Etruria	1827
<i>livida</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>macrophylla</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>mexicana</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1683
<i>minuta</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	1727
<i>multiradiata</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2	Labrador	1776
<i>memoralis</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1769
<i>nebulensis</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	Nepal	
<i>novboracensis</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>nudiflora</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Eur.	1820
<i>odora</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1699
<i>patula</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1805
<i>pauciflorosculesa</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1811
<i>petiolaris</i> . . .	Yellow	11, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1758
<i>polifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1826
<i>procera</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1758
<i>puberula</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>puberula</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>pyramidata</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1790
<i>recurvata</i> 3 . . .	Yellow	10, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	
<i>reflexa</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1758
<i>rigida</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1710
<i>rugosa</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1732

<i>scabra</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1811
<i>sempervirens</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1699
<i>serotina</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1758
<i>simplex</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1826
<i>speciosa</i> . . .	Yellow	10, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1817
<i>spuria</i> 4 . . .	Yellow	4, G. Ev. P. 6	St. Helen.	1772
<i>squarrosa</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	
<i>stricta</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1758
<i>ulmifolia</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1805
<i>villösa</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1732
<i>viminea</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1759
<i>virgata</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1800
<i>Virgurea</i> . . .	Yellow	9, H. Her. P. 2	Brit., woods.	
<i>alpina</i> . . .	Yellow	8, H. Her. P. 2	Switzerl.	1819
<i>americana</i> . . .	Yellow	7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1800

SOLITARIUS, alone, distinct.

SOLIVA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of Salvator Soliva, a Spanish physician and botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Annuals of little beauty. *S. anthemifolia* requires the treatment common to half-hardy annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gymnöstyles anthemifolia*; 2, *G. stolonifera*.

<i>anthemifolia</i> 1	Apetal . 6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Holl.	1818
<i>stolonifera</i> 2	Apetal . 6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Portugal	1816

SOLLYA, *Lindley*. In honour of Richard Horsman Solly, a vegetable physiologist and anatomist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Billardiera fusiformis*; 2, *B. heterophylla*; 3, *B. heterophylla linearis*.

<i>angustifolia</i> 1	Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6	V. D. L.	1823
<i>Drummondii</i> 1	Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6	Austral.	1838
<i>heterophylla</i> 2	Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6	N. Holl.	1830
<i>linearis</i> 3	Dp. blue 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6	Swan R.	1838
<i>salicifolia</i> 1	Blue . . . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 6	Swan R.	1838

SOLOMON'S SEAL. See *Convallaria*.

SOLORINA, *Acharius*. From *solos*, solid, and *rhinos*, skin; in allusion to the firm texture of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. Leafy fronds, found on the soil upon the tops of mountains—*crœcea*, *saccata*.

SOMNIFEROUS, causing sleep.

SÖNCHUS, *Linn.* From *somphos*, hollow; the stems are hollow. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of easy culture, in any common soil. The shrubby kinds are increased by cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass; the herbaceous species by divisions. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. Jacquinii*; 2, *Mulgedium multiflorum*. See *Agathærus*, *Picridium*, and *Mulgedium*.

<i>abbreviatus</i> . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2	Teneriffe	1820
<i>acuminatus</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. B. 2	N. Amer.	1812
<i>caucasicus</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	1818
<i>chondrilloides</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spain	1729
<i>dentatus</i> . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	1832
<i>divaricatus</i> . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 2		1823
<i>fruticosus</i> 1 . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Madeira	1777
<i>hyoserifolius</i> . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 4	Madeira	1821
<i>læcorus</i> . . .	Yellow 6, H. A. 2		1820
<i>laevigatus</i> . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Madeira	1816
<i>leucophæus</i> . . .	Purple 7, H. B. 6	N. Amer.	1821
<i>lyratus</i> . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Madeira	1816
<i>macrophyllus</i> . . .	Blue 7, H. Her. P. 6	N. Amer.	1823
<i>maritimus</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	1748
<i>pallidus</i> . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2	Canada	1704
<i>palustris</i> . . .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 4	Eng., river ba.	
<i>pinnatus</i> . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3	Madeira	1777

radicatus . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Canaries. 1780
uliginosus . Yellow 7, H. A. 3 Caucasus. 1821
arvensis, asper, gummiifer, oleraceus, racemosus
2, *radicatus, roseus, taraxacifolius, tenerri-*
mus.

SONERILA, Benn. From *Sootli-Soneri-ila*, the Khassee name for one of the species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. This genus requires to be grown in sandy heath-mould, and a hot, damp atmosphere, with partial shade. Increase is by seeds, which ripen freely. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. solanoides*.

elegans 1. . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Neilgherries 1856
grandiflora . Crim. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 Neilgherries 1856
margaritacea Rose . 6, S. Her. P. 1 India . 1854
orbiculata . Rose . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Neilgherries 1856
speciosa . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Neilgherries 1856
stricta . . . Rose . 5, S. A. 2 Java . . 1848

SONNERATIA, De Candolle. In honour of M. Sonnerat, a botanical traveller. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. For the culture of this very pretty genus, refer to *Psidium*.

acida . . . Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1822
alba . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1824
apetala . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Indies . 1826

SOPHORA, R. Brown. Altered from *sophora*, the Arabic name of a papilionaceous tree. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *S. chinensis* and *S. japonica* are two of the most handsome species, and well adapted for growing singly on lawns. When young, they require a slight protection in winter. They are sometimes increased by layers, but generally by seeds. The stove and greenhouse kinds thrive well in a light loamy soil; and cuttings will root, if planted in sand, under a glass. The hardy herbaceous kinds are increased by dividing the roots in spring. *Synonyme*: 1, *Astragalus carnosus*. See *Anmodendron, Cyclophia, Edwardsia, Thermopsis*, and *Virgilia*.

alopeu-
roides . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 4 Levant .
chinensis . . White 8, H. De. T. 30 China . 1763
crassifolia . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Guinea . 1818
flavescens . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1785
galeoides . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1817
glauca . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 7 E. Indies 1818
havanensis . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Havanna 1823
japonica . . . White 8, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1763
foliis va-
riegatis . . . White 8, H. De. T. 12 Japan .
pendula . . . White 8, H. De. T. 12 Japan .
littoralis . . . Yellow 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1820
macrocarpa . . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 4 Chile . 1822
macridiflora . . Violet . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain 1820
sericea 1. . . White 6, H. Her. P. 14 N. Amer. 1820
tomentosa . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 15 India . 1739
velutina . . . Pink . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Nepal .

SOPHRONITIS, Lindley. From *sophrona*, modest; in allusion to the pretty little flowers of the original species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *S. grandiflora* is a very lovely plant, the blossom being large, internally of a uniform red colour, approaching to orange, with darker red streaks; the other species are also well worthy of cultivation, for which see *Burlingtonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Sophronia cernua, sophronitis, Hoffmansëggii, isopetala, nutans*; 2, *Cattleya coccinea, S. grandiflora*.
cernua 1. . . Red . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Rio Janeiro 1827
militaris 2 . . Red . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Organ Mts. 1837
pterocharpa . Red . . 3, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala 1842
violacea . . . Violet . 2, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1838

SOPUBIA. See *Gerardia*.

SORBUS. See *Pyrus*.

SORREMA, Lindley. See *Nolana*.

SORGHUM, Persoon. From *Sorghi*, its Indian name. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Annual plants, growing in any common soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Holcus avenaceus*; 2, *S. arduini*.

avenaceum 1 . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass 3 C. G. H. . 1816
bicolor . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 3 Persia . . 1731
Caffrorum 2 . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass 3 C. G. H. . 1816
cernuum . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass 3 . 1810
nigrum . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 4 India . . 1816
rubens . . . Apetal . 7, G. Grass 3 Africa . . 1817
saccharatum . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 5 India . . 1759
vulgare . . . Apetal . 7, S. Grass 4 India . . 1596

elongatum, halepense.

SORI, the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SORINDBIA, Thouars. Not explained. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Burseraceæ*. This shrub may be referred to *Boswellia* for culture and propagation.

madagascariensis Purple. 5 S. Ev. S. 10 Madagas. 1823

SOROCÉPHALUS, R. Brown. From *soros*, a heap, and *cephala*, a head; in allusion to the clustered heads of flowers. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Protæacæ*. This genus of ornamental shrubs ought to be in every collection. For culture and propagation, see *Protæa*.

diversifolia . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1803
imberbis . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1806
imbricata . . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1794
lanata . . . Purple . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1790
setacea . . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
spatuloides . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1803
tenuifolia . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1802

SORREL See *Oxalis Acetosella*.

SORREL See *Rumex Acetosa*.

SORREL TREE. See *Andrameda arborea*.

SOULANGIA, Brongniart. In honour of Soulange Bodin, an eminent nurseryman near Paris. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Interesting plants, which may be referred to *Phytica* for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phytica arborea*; 2, *P. axillaris*; 3, *P. buxifolia*; 4, *P. cordata*; 5, *P. dioica*; 6, *P. myrtifolia*; 7, *P. olceifolia*; 8, *P. orientalis*; 9, *P. paniculata*; 10, *P. reclinata*; 11, *P. thymifolia*.

arborea 1. . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 15 T. d'Acun. 1817
axillaris 2 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1812
buxifolia 3 . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1759
cordata 4 . . . Pur. yel. 5, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1789
dioica 5 . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1817
myrtifolia 6 . . . Dk. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816
oleaeifolia 7 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1800
orientalis 8 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820
paniculata 9 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1817
reclinata 10 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1823
rubra . . . Red . . 12, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1827
thymifolia 11 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1820

SOUR GOURD. See *Adansonia digitata*.

SOUR GUM. See *Nyssa villosa*.

SOURSOP. See *Annona muricata*.

SOUTHERNWOOD. See *Artemisia arborea*.

SOUTH SEA TEA. See *Ilex vomitoria*.

SOUTHWELLIA. See *Sterealia*.

SOWA. See *Anethum Sowa*.

SOWERBEA, Smith. In honour of James Sowerby, F.L.S., an eminent botanical artist.

Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These species succeed well in sandy loam and peat; and young plants are readily obtained by divisions.

júncea . . . Pink . . . 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. 1792
laxiflora . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Swan R. 1839

SOWTHISTLE. See *Sónchus*.

Soy. See *Soja*.

SPÁDIX, a spike enveloped in a spathe.

SPADÓSTYLES, *Bentham*. Meaning unknown.

Linn. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabáceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Pulténcea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pulténcea eúchila*.

Sieberi 1 . . . Yellow . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 N. S. W. 1824

SPENDÓNCEA. See *Cadia*.

SPANÁNTHE, *Jacquin*. From *spanos*, rare, and *anthos*, a flower; few flowers in the umbel.

Linn. 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiáceæ*. A stove biennial, not worth growing. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hydrocotyle Spanánthe*—*paniculata* 1.

SPANISH BLACK is the soot of burnt cork.

SPANISH BROOM. See *Spártium júnceum*.

SPANISH CRESS. See *Lepidium cardámines*.

SPANISH ELM. See *Cordia Geraschánthus*.

SPANISH NUT. See *Morda Sisyrrinchium*.

SPANISH OAK. See *Quercus fulcata*.

SPANISH POTATO. See *Convolvulus Batátas*.

SPANISH SODA. See *Salsóla Soda*.

SPARÁXIS, *Ker.* From *sparasso*, to tear; alluding to the lacerated spathes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridáceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Ixia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ixia anemóniflora*.

<i>anemóniflora</i> 1 . . .	White . . .	6, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H. . .	1825
<i>bicolor</i> . . .	Blue yel. 3, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1786	
<i>blánda</i> . . .	Pink . . . 5, F. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1811	
<i>bulbifera</i> . . .	Violet . . . 5, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H. . .	1758	
<i>frágans</i> . . .	Yellow . . . 6, G. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H. . .	1825	
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Purple . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1758	
<i>Lillago</i> . . .	White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1758	
<i>striata</i> . . .	Varieg. . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1758	
<i>lineata</i> . . .	Wh. pk. 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .		
<i>péndula</i> . . .	Drk. pk. 6, F. Bl. P. 2	C. G. H. . .	1825	
<i>stellaris</i> . . .	Purple . . . 7, F. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1836	
<i>tricolor</i> . . .	Orange . . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1789	
<i>roseo alba</i> . . .	Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1811	
<i>sanguineo-purpurea</i> . . .	Red . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1811	
<i>violáceo-purpurea</i> . . .	Vi. pur. 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1811	
<i>versicolor</i> . . .	Pur. yel. 9, F. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .	1825	
<i>Wattii</i> . . .	red pur. 7, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. . .		

SPARGÁNÍUM, *Linn.* From *sparganon*, a fillet; because of the riband-like leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Typháceæ*. The common *Bur Reed*, found in ditches and stagnant waters; increased by seeds—*alpinum*, *nátans*, *ramósum*, *simplex*.

SPARGANÓPHORUS, *Gartner*. From *sparganon*, a fillet, and *phoreo*, to bear; shape of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteráceæ*. Tender annuals, not worth cultivating—*Stráichium*, *Vaillántii*, *verticillatus*.

SPARMÁNNA, *Thunberg*. In honour of Andrew Sparmann, M.D., a Swedish botanist, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Filiáceæ*. These beautiful early-flowering shrubs succeed best in a mixture of loam and

peat; and cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.

africana . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. 1790
rugosa . . . White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. 1825

SPARROW-WORT. See *Passerina*.

SPARROW-WORT. See *Erica Passerina*.

SPÁRSA, scattered.

SPARTINA, *Schreber*. From *spartine*, a rope made from broom. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gramináceæ*. Perennial grasses, of very easy culture; and increased by divisions and seeds.

<i>alterniflora</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 7, H. Grass 1	France 1819
<i>arundinacea</i> . . .	Green . . . 7, G. Grass 2	T. d'Acun. 1823
<i>cynosuroides</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 6, H. Grass 2	N. Amer. 1781
<i>geniculata</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 7, S. Grass 2	Java . . . 1822
<i>glabra</i> . . .	Green . . . 8, H. Grass 1	N. Amer. 1827
<i>pinetata</i> . . .	Green . . . 8, H. Grass 2	N. Amer. 1827
<i>júncea</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 7, H. Grass 1	N. Amer. 1781
<i>pátens</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 7, H. Grass 1	N. Amer. 1781
<i>polystachya</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 8, H. Grass 6	N. Amer. 1781
<i>pumila</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 8, H. Grass 1	N. Amer. 1826
<i>stricta</i> . . .	Apetal . . . 8, H. Grass 1	Brit., marshs

SPÁRTÍUM, *Linn.* From *sparton*, cordage; use made of the plant in early ages. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabáceæ*. These plants, from being very ornamental when in flower, are well adapted for planting in shrubberies. They are usually increased by seeds, but cuttings of the young wood will root, if planted under a glass. See *Adenocárpus*, *Calycótome*, *Cytisus*, and *Génista*.

<i>acutifolium</i> . . .	Yel. 8, H. De. S. 6	Turkey . . . 1836
<i>júnceum</i> . . .	Yel. 8, H. De. S. 6	S. Eur. . . 1548
<i>flóre pleno</i> . . .	Yel. 8, H. De. S. 6	S. Eur. . . 1548
<i>odoratissimum</i> . . .	Yel. 7, H. De. S. 6	Persia . . . 1834

SPARTOTHÁMNUS, *Cun.* From *sparton*, cordage, and *thamnus*, a branch; uses of plant. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporáceæ*. A pretty plant, requiring a cool, airy greenhouse, and to be potted in sandy peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings.

júnceus . . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia 1819

SPÁRTUM. See *Idgeum Spártum*.

SPATALÁNTHUS, *Sweet*. From *spatalos*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridáceæ*. A beautiful-flowering Cape bulb, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by offsets. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichonéma monadélpha*.

speciosus 1 . . . Red . . . 6, H. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1825

SPATÁLLA, *Salisbury*. From *spatale*, wantonness. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteáceæ*. This genus of ornamental plants requires the same treatment as that recommended for *Serrária*.

<i>bracteata</i> . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1806
<i>brevifolia</i> . . .	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H. 1823
<i>caudata</i> . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1812
<i>incúrta</i> . . .	Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1789
<i>molis</i> . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1826
<i>nívea</i> . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1806
<i>pedunculata</i> . . .	Purple . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1822
<i>pyramidalis</i> . . .	Purple . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1821
<i>prolifera</i> . . .	Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1800
<i>ramulosa</i> . . .	Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1787
<i>Thunbergii</i> . . .	Purple . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 3	C. G. H. 1806

SPÁTHA, a broad sheathing leaf, enclosing flowers arranged on a spadix.

SPATHÉLIA, *Linn.* From *spathe*, a palm-tree; similarity of habit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or.

Amyridaceæ. This tree succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.
simplex . . Red . . 4, S. Ev. T. 30 Jamaica 1778

SPATHICARPA, *Hooker*. From *spatha*, a spathe, and *karpas*, a fruit. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. For culture, see *Caladium*.
hastifolia . . White . 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.

SPATHODEA, *Beauvois*. From *spatha*, a spathe, in reference to the form of the calyx. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. This is a genus of truly splendid plants when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Bignonia*.
Synonymes: 1, *Bignonia fraxinifolia*; 2, *B. chelonoides*; 3, *B. spathacea*; 4, *B. quadrilobaris*; 5, *B. uncata*; 6, *B. serrulata*; 7, *S. tulipifera*, *Bignonia tulipifera*.

campanulata Orange . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Africa 1858
corymbosa . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad 1824
fraxinifolia 1 Red . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Caracacas 1822
lævis . . Purple . 6, S. Ev. S. 12 Guinea . 1825
longiflora 2 Red . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1816
pentandra . Yelsh. . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 India . 1830
Rheedii 3 . Cream . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1794
Roxburghii 4 Pink . 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1820
uncata 5 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Guiana . 1804
serrulata 6 . Yel. red. 6, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind. . 1832
speciosa . . Pink . 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Africa . 1840

SPATHOGLOTTIS, *Blum*. From *spatha*, a spathe, and *glottis*, a tongue. *Linn.* 26, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. *Bletia*-like plants, one of which was found by Mr. Fortune on the granitic mountains of Hong Kong: the flowers of *Spathoglottis Fortunei* are of a pretty yellow, with the side lobes of the lip spotted with crimson; its tubers remain dormant for some months after the leaves have decayed, and may be treated as *Paxtonia rosea*, and the smaller *Bletias*.

aurea . . Yellow . 7, S. Ter. 1 Malacca . 1849
Fortunei . . Yl. crim. 7, S. Epi. 1 China . 1849
parvifolia . Yellow . 6, S. Epi. 1 Khosene hills.
plicata . . Purple . 6, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1844
pubescens . Pur. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 Sylhet .
tomentosa . Crimson 6, S. Epi. 1 Mindanao .

SPATHULEA, *Fries*. From *spathula*, a spreading-knife; so named from the form of the plant. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. This species is found in autumn upon dead leaves—*flavida*.

SPÁTULA, a spatulate-shaped process.

SPATULARIA. See *Saxifraga*.

SPATULATE, like a spatula, a knife having the upper end broadest.

SPEARWORT. See *Ranunculus flammæa*.

SPEAR-MINT. See *Mentha viridis*.

SPECKLÍNIA, *Lindley*. Named after Rudolph Speckin, the artist who drew the woodcuts in Fuchs's *Historia Plantarum*. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Small plants, with dull green, purple-spotted flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Burlingtonia*. See also *Pleurothallis*.

astropurpurea Dk. pur. S. Epi. 1 Jamaica . 1834
clivaria . . Grn. pur. S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1836
obovata . . Pa. yel. S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1838
orbiculáris . Purple . S. Epi. 1 Desmerara . 1836
repens . . Grn. pur. S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1838

SPECULÁRIA, *Heister*. From the ancient name *Speculum Veneris*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Campanulaceæ. For culture and propagation, refer to *Prismatocarpus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Prismatocarpus falcatus*; 2, *P. hybridus*; 3, *P. perfoliatus*; 4, *P. perfoliatus*; 5, *P. speculum*; 6, *P. hirsutus*.

biflora . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 1 Russia . 1836
falcata 1 . . Rose . 7, H. A. 1 Medit. . 1820
hybrida 2 . . Rose . 7, H. A. 1 Eng., chalk fl.
pentagónica 3 Blue . 7, H. A. 1 Levant . 1686
perfoliata 4 . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1680
speculum 5 . Purple . 7, H. A. 1 Europe . 1596
calycina . White . 7, H. A. 1 Iberia . 1824
Libanica . . White . 7, H. A. 1 Lebanon . 1824
pubescens 6 Blue . 7, H. A. 1 France . 1824

SPÉCULUM. See *Prismatocarpus Speculum*.

SPEEDWELL. See *Veronica*.

SPELT. See *Triticum spelta*.

SPÉNNERA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Spenner, a distinguished botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. Pretty plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of peat and sand, and the pots to be placed in pans of water; they are propagated by seeds.

fragilis . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Trinidad 1822
glandulosa . White . 3, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1824
paludosa . . Rose . 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brazil . 1825
pendulifolia . Rose . 3, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1826

SPÉRGULA, *Linn.* From *spargo*, to scatter; because it expels its seeds. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Illecebreææ*. None of these plants are worth cultivating, except in botanical gardens. They grow in any moist situation—*glabra*, *laricina*, *maxima*, *nodosa*, *pilifera*, *saginoides*, *subulata*. See *Arenaria*.

SPERGULARIA, *Persoon*. Altered from *Spergula*, which see for explanation. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Worthless plants, undeserving of the culturist's care—*arvensis*, *pallida*, *pentandra*.

SPERGULÁSTRUM, *Michaux*. From *spergula*, spurry, and *astrum*, an affixed term, signifying like. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. This species is of no interest, except in botanical collections. Sandy peat suits it, and young plants may be obtained by dividing the roots or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Micropetalon lanuginosum*.

lanuginosum 1 Wt. pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1/3 N. Amer. 1821

SPERMACŒCE, *Dillenius*. From *sperma*, a seed, and *akoke*, a point; in allusion to the capsule being crowned by the calycine points. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. The species of *Spermaceæ* are of the simplest culture. Any light soil suits them; and cuttings of the shrubby and perennial kinds root freely in the same kind of soil, in a little heat. The annual species require the treatment common to hardy and tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. lævis*; 2, *S. strigosa*. See *Bigelovia*, *Hedyotis*, and *Knöxia*.

glabra . . White . 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1823
lanceolata . White . 7, H. A. 1 W. Ind. . 1818
Roxburghii 1 White . 7, S. B. 1 E. Ind. . 1818
rubra 2 . . Red . 10, S. A. 1 Mexico . 1797
tenuior . . Pink . 7, H. A. 2 W. Ind. . 1792

ascendens, *aspera*, *cornifolia*, *diodora*, *Fischeri*, *hirta*, *hispida*, *lævis*, *latifolia*, *limifolia*, *murronata*, *radicans*, *scabra*, *stylösa*, *suffruticosa*, *villösa*.

SPERMADICTYON. See *Hamillénia*.

SPERMÁXYRUM, Labillardière. From *sperma*, a seed, and *axyra*, an anchor; the umbilical funicle is shaped like an anchor. *Lin.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. This species succeeds best in loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass.

strictum . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. HbL. 1820

SPÉRMODERM, the outer covering of a seed.

SPERMOEDIA, Fries. From *sperma*, a seed, and *anoidco*, to swell; the diseased seeds. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. This very minute species is found in autumn on the glumes of grasses—*clavus*.

SPEYSIDE PINE. See *Pinus sylvestris* *horizontalis*.

SPHÆCELATE, withered, or dead.

SPHACÈLE, Bentham. From *sphakos*, sage; similarity. *Lin.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Free-flowering plants, of easy culture in any light rich soil. Cuttings root readily in earth, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stachys Salvia*.

campanulata . . . Pa. blue 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile 1795
Lindleyi . . . Violet . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Chile 1825

SPHACELLARIA, Lyngbye. From *sphakelos*, gangrene; appearance of the truncate extremities of the fronds. *Lin.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. These species are found in the ocean, on the sea-shore, &c.—*cirrhosa*, *c. patentissima*, *disticha*, *Mertensii*, *plumosa*, *racemosa*, *radicans*, *scoparia*.

SPHÆRÁLCEA, St. Hilaire. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *alcea*, marsh-mallow. The carpels are disposed in a round head. *Lin.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see the greenhouse species of *Malva*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Malva abutiloides*; 2, *M. angustifolia*; 3, *M. caroliniana*, *Modiola caroliniana*; 4, *Malva decumbens*, *Modiola decumbens*; 5, *Malva elegans*; 6, *M. obtusiloba*; 7, *M. prostrata*, *Modiola prostrata*; 8, *Malva umbellata*.

abutiloides 1 Purple . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 4 Bahamas 1725
acerifolia 9 Pink . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 4 N.W. Am. 1861
angustifolia 2 Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 6 Mexico 1780
caroliniana 3 Dk. red . . . 8, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1723
decumbens 4 Red . . . 4, G. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1815
elegans 5 . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1791
nutans . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Guatem. 1851
obtusiloba 6 Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 Chile . . . 1827
prostrata 7 . . . Red . . . 7, H. A. 1 Brazil 1806
umbellata 8 . . . Violet . . . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Spain 1814

SPHÆRÁNTHUS, Linn. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *anthos*, a flower; alluding to the globular heads of flowers. *Lin.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Stove plants, not worth growing—*africanus*, *cochinchinensis*, *hirtus*, *indicus*, *mollis*.

SPHÆRIA, Linn. From *sphaira*, a globe; their shape. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. An extensive genus of very minute plants, found at all seasons on a variety of decayed substances, as on the leaves and trunks of trees, honeysuckle leaves, fir cones, &c.—*acervata*, *acuminata*, *acuta*, *Agopodii*, *affinis*, *alutacea*, *ambiens*, *Angelica*, *anserina*, *aquifolia*, *aquila*, *arbuticola*, *artocreas*, *arundinacea*,

aspera, *atropurpurea*, *atrovirens*, *Avellaneæ*, *aurantia*, *aurea*, *Berberidis*, *biformis*, *bifrons*, *bombarda*, *botryosa*, *Brassicæ*, *brunneola*, *dulata*, *byssiseda*, *calva*, *canescens*, *capitata*, *carpophila*, *ceratosperma*, *ceuthocarpa*, *ceuthosporoides*, *cinnabarina*, *cirrhosa*, *citrina*, *clypeata*, *coccinea*, *coherens*, *comata*, *complanata*, *concentrica*, *convergens*, *cornicola*, *corniculata*, *coronata*, *Coryli*, *crinita*, *culmifraga*, *cupularis*, *curvirostra*, *Dematium*, *deusta*, *Dianthi*, *digitata*, *dioca*, *disciformis*, *discutiens*, *ditopa*, *doctolum*, *dothidea*, *duplea*, *elliptica*, *elongata*, *Empetri*, *enteroleuca*, *entipa*, *entomorrhiza*, *excupuliformis*, *favacea*, *ferruginea*, *fibrösa*, *filicina*, *fimbriata*, *fineti*, *flavovirens*, *fragiformis*, *frondicola*, *fuliginosa*, *furfuracea*, *fusca*, *gelatinosa*, *gnomon*, *gracilis*, *Graminis*, *gyrosa*, *Hederae*, *hederica*, *herbarum*, *hirsuta*, *hispida*, *Hookeri*, *hypodermica*, *hypoxylon*, *hystria*, *Ilicis*, *immersa*, *inguinans*, *inquinata*, *irregularis*, *juglandis*, *Junci*, *Kerria*, *Laburni*, *lata*, *lephemia*, *leucostoma*, *lignaria*, *lirella*, *livida*, *longissima*, *Lonicerae*, *maculaeformis*, *malorum*, *mammæformis*, *melogramma*, *microscopica*, *militaris*, *millenpunctata*, *milliaria*, *moriformis*, *myriiformis*, *myricocampa*, *nebulosa*, *nidula*, *nigrella*, *nivea*, *nucula*, *nummularia*, *obdicens*, *obturata*, *ocellata*, *ochracea*, *ophioglossoides*, *ostreuthis*, *ovina*, *pellita*, *petiolorum*, *Peziza*, *pilifera*, *pilosa*, *Pinastri*, *Pisi*, *Platascæ*, *polymorpha*, *pomiformis*, *populina*, *profusa*, *pruinosa*, *Prunastri*, *pulchella*, *pulveracea*, *pulvis*, *pyræus*, *punctatus*, *punctiformis*, *quaternata*, *quercina*, *Racodidum*, *ramosa*, *recutita*, *rubicina*, *Rubis*, *rosella*, *rostellata*, *rubella*, *rubiginosa*, *rudis*, *rufa*, *salicella*, *salicina*, *sanguinea*, *s. cicatricum*, *scirpicola*, *scrophulariæ*, *semiimmersa*, *sepicola*, *serpens*, *setacea*, *Solanii*, *Sorbi*, *sordaria*, *spermoides*, *sphærocéphala*, *spinosa*, *stellulata*, *stilbostoma*, *striefiformis*, *strigosa*, *strobilina*, *styginea*, *succenturiata*, *Taleola*, *Tamariscinus*, *Taxi*, *Tiliae*, *Trifolii*, *tristis*, *tubæformis*, *üda*, *umbrina*, *undulata*, *Vaccinii*, *velata*, *verruceformis*, *verrucosa*, *vibratilis*, *Yuccæ*.

SPHÆROBOLUS, Tode. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *ballo*, to eject; the plant becomes elastic and emits a spherical sporangium. *Lin.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Found in autumn, on dead wood, shavings, sawdust, &c.—*stellatus*.

SPHÆROCÁRPU, Michaux. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *karpos*, a fruit; the seed-vessel is globular. *Lin.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ricciaceæ*. This species is found during winter, in damp places—*terrestris*. See *Trichia*.

SPHÆROCÓCCUS, Agardh. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *kokkos*, fruit; the theca is round. *Lin.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Ceramidaceæ*. The species of *Sphærococcus* are found in the ocean, and on the sea-shore. *Synonyme*: 1, *Chondria pusilla*—*acicularis*, *Brodiaei*, *cartilagineus*, *confervoides*, *c. albidus*, *c. geniculatus*, *c. procerrimus*, *c. cornus*, *c. clavatus* 1, *c. clavifer*, *c. nereideus*, *c. pinnatus*, *c. pulchellus*, *coronopifolius*, *crispus*, *cristatus*, *c. linearis*, *gigartinus*, *Griffithsiae*, *lichenoides*, *mammillösus*, *membranifolius*,

norvægicus, plicatus, purpurascens, rubens, Teedii.
SPHEROLBIDIUM, *Smith*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *lobos*, a pod; the pods are spherical. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These plants succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. minus*.
acuminatum . Orange . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Swan R. 1842
medium . . Red . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. 1803
vimineum 1 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. 1802

SPHEROMORPHÆA, *De Candolle*. See *Grægea minima*.

SPHERONEMA, *Fries*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *naima*, gelatine; in allusion to the mucous receptacle in which the sporules are inclosed. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Found on dead wood—*blepharistoma, subulatum*.

SPHEROPHORON, *Persoon*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *phoreo*, to bear; form of fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. A very elegant genus of *Lichens*, easily known by its branched, smooth habit. The species are found on rocks—*compressum, coraloides, fragile*.

SPHEROPHYSA, *De Candolle*. From *sphaira*, a sphere, and *physa*, a bladder; the pods are spherical and bladdery. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This species succeeds in common garden soil; but is difficult to preserve on account of the want of that saline principle in which it grows in its native country; the plants should, therefore, be occasionally watered with salted water: they are increased by seeds, which are sometimes ripened in this country. *Synonymes*: 1, *Colutæa cæspicia, Phaca salsula*.
cæspica 1 . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1818

SPHEROPTERIS, *Wallich*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *ptēris*, a fern. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern. *Synonyme*: 1, *Peranema barbata*.
barbata . . Yellow . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Nepaul .

SPHEROSTEMMA, *Blume*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *stemma*, a crown; the filaments of the stamens are coadunated into a fleshy solid mass, the anthers only being at liberty, and nestling in a number of little excavations of the mass. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Schizandraceæ*. These interesting plants succeed well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam; and cuttings root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Kadsura propinqua*.
marmoratum Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Borneo .
propinquum 1 Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Nepal . 1828

SPHEROSTIGMA, *Fischer and Meyer*. From *sphaira*, a globe, and *stigma*, a stigma. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Same cultivation as for *Enothera*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Enothera spiralis*.

Chamissois Yel. . 8, H. A. 1 Russia . 1837
cheiranthifolium } Yel. . 6, F. Ev. S. 3 Chili . 1820
hirtum . . Yel. . 8, H. A. 1 Russia . 1836
micranthum Yel. . 6, H. A. 1 California. 1820
minutiflorum Yel. . 8, H. A. 1 Russia . 1837
spirale 1 . Yel. . 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1836
strigulosum Yel. . 6, H. A. 1 Calif. 1836

SPHÆRÓTELE, *Presl*. From *sphaira*, a sphere; the stigma is round. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. For cultivation of this genus, see *Amarillis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Stenomesson coccineum*.
coccineum 1 . Scarlet . 5, G. Bu. P. 1 Peru . 1853

SPHAGNUM, *Linn.* A name used by Pliny for some kind of moss. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. The species belonging to this genus are found in bogs at all seasons. The leaves are nerveless, and of a singularly whitish colour. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. capillifolium*; 2, *S. latifolium*—*acutifolium* 1, *cuspidatum*, *obtusifolium*, o. vulgare 2, o. fluitans, o. minus, squarrosum.

SPHENÁNDRA. See *Buchnera*.

SPHENODÉSME, *Jack*. From *sphen*, a wedge, and *desme*, fascicle; in allusion to the fascicles of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. This species succeeds in sandy loam; and is increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat.

pentandra . . White . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6 E. Ind. . 1823

SPHENOGYNE, *R. Brown*. From *sphen*, a wedge, and *gyne*, a female; in allusion to the wedge-shaped stigmas. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant under-shrubs, and half-hardy annuals. They succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ursinia feniculacea, Arcotis feniculacea*; 2, *Arcotis leucanthemoides*.

abrotanifolia Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1789
anthemoides Yel. . 8, H. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
crithmifolia Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1768
dentata . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1787
feniculacea 1 Yel. . 8, G. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
leucanthemoides 2 } Yel. . 8, G. A. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
odorata . . Yel. . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
pillifera . . Yel. . 12, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1821
scariosa . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
serrata . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1826
speciosa . . Yel. . 7, H. A. 1 S. Amer. 1836

SPHENOTOMA, *R. Brown*. From *sphenoo*, to cleave, and *tome*, a section; in allusion to the deeply-divided limb of the corolla. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. Ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Epacris*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dracophyllum capitatum*; 2, *D. gracile*.

capitatum 1 . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. 1830
gracile 2 . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. 1822

SPHERICAL, round, like a sphere.

SPHERULES, minute spheres, or globules.

SPICATE, having a spike.

SPICKNEL. See *Athamanta*.

SPIDER OPHRYS. See *Ophrys aranifera*.

SPIDERWORT. See *Tradescantia*.

SPIELMÁNNTA, *Medicus*. In honour of R. S. Spielmann, professor of medicine and botany at Strasburg. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. This species will thrive in any light rich soil; and young plants are easily obtained from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

africana . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1710

SPIGELLA, *Linn.* In honour of Adrian Spigelius,

professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua, and a botanical author; died 1625. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Loganiaceæ*. These plants are showy when in blossom, and therefore worth growing; a compost of loam and peat suits them best, and cuttings of the herbaceous species root freely in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The roots of *S. marilandica* are used in North America as a vermifuge, and if administered in large doses, it acts as a powerful cathartic.

Anthelmia . Red . 7, S. A. 1½ S. Amer. 1759
marilandica . Scarlet . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1694
splendens . Crimson 7, G. Her. P. 1½ Mexico . 1860

SPIGNELL. See *Athamanta*.

SPIKE, a long rachis of sessile flowers.

SPIKELETS, in grasses, are collections of florets.

SPIKENARD. See *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

SPIKE RUSH. See *Eleocharis*.

SPILANTHES, *Jacquin*. From *spilos*, a spot, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the original species having yellow flowers and a brown disk. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Worthless plants, requiring the treatment commonly given to stove annuals. *Synonyme*: 1, *Acmella lanceolata*—*Acmella*, *alba*, *brasilensis*, *débilis*, *exasperata*, *oleracea*, *Pseudocmella*, 1, *uliginosa*. See *Acmella*, *Petrobium*, and *Platypteris*.

SPILOCEÆA, *Fries*. From *spilos*, a spot. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. This plant grows upon apples, whence its specific name—*pomi*.

SPILOMA, *Acharius*. *Spiloma*, a spot; appearance of the fructification. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. The species of *Spiloma* are generally found on the bark of trees and decaying wood—*auratum*, *decolorans*, *dispersum*, *melanospum*, *microclonum*, *microscopicum*, *murale*, *punctatum*, *tuberculosum*, *tumidulum*, *t. concolor*, *t. detritum*, *t. dibium*, *t. marginatum*, *t. microstigma*, *t. rosaceum*, *variolosum*, *versicolor*.

SPINACH. See *Spinacia*.

SPINACIA, *Linn.* From *spina*, a prickly; in allusion to the prickly processes of the fruit. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Valuable herbs, of the commonest culture, and well known by the English name *Spinach*.

oleracea . . . Green . 6, H. A. 1½ . 1568
glabra . . . Green . 6, H. A. 1½
spinosa . . . Green . 6, H. A. 1½

SPINA-CHRISTI. See *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*.

SPINDLE-MOULD. See *Fusarium*.

SPINDLE-TREE. See *Eubonymus*.

SPINES, indurated and pointed branches or processes, which do not fall off from the part that bears them.

SPINOUS, furnished with spines.

SPIRÆA, *Linn.* From *spira*, to become spiral; in allusion to the flexile branches being suitable for twisting into garlands. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. An extensive genus of very handsome plants, when in flower. The shrubby kinds are well adapted for planting in ornamental shrubberies; and are increased by layers, or cuttings of the young wood. The

herbaceous species look well in the flower border; and are easily increased by dividing the plants at the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. hypericifolia acuta*; 2, *S. media*; 3, *S. oblongifolia*; 4, *S. sororia*; 5, *S. Besseriána*; 6, *S. Ulnaria denudata*; 7, *S. allaiensis*; 8, *S. hypericifolia crenata*; 9, *S. carpinifolia*; 10, *S. salicifolia alba*; 11, *S. hypericifolia savranica*; 12, *S. grandiflora*; 13, *S. triloba*; 14, *S. hypericifolia uralensis*, *S. crenata*; 15, *S. argentea*; 16, *S. canescens*; 17, *S. corymbosa*; 18, *Amelanchier racemosa*; 19, *S. flexuosa*; 20, *S. decumbens*. See *Gillenia*, *Holcia*, and *Schizandrus*.

<i>acutifolia</i> 1	. White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Siberia	. 1817
<i>adiantifolia</i> 19	Wt. rose	. 7, H. De. S. 3		. 1849
<i>alpina</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 2	Siberia	. 1806
<i>argentea</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 2	Nepal	
<i>ariæfolia</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 6	N. Amer.	. 1827
<i>Aruncus</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Her. P. 4	Siberia	. 1633
<i>americana</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	
<i>barbata</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Her. P. 4	Nepal	. 1835
<i>bella</i> . . .	Red	. 7, H. De. S. 3	Nepal	. 1820
<i>botulifolia</i> . . .	Pink	. 6, H. De. S. 2	N. Amer.	. 1812
<i>callosa</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 3	China	. 1845
<i>cana</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 14	Hungary	. 1825
<i>capitata</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	Columb.	. 1827
<i>ceanothifolia</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 2		. 1823
<i>chamedrifolia</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 2	Siberia	. 1789
<i>incisa</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 14	Germany	
<i>media</i> 2 . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 14	Canada	
<i>oblongifolia</i> 3 . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	Hungary	. 1816
<i>subracemosa</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 14		
<i>vulgaris</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 2		
<i>corymbosa</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 14	Virginia	. 1819
<i>sororia</i> 4 . . .	White	. 8, H. De. S. 14	N. Amer.	. 1829
<i>crategifolia</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 3	Siberia	. 1812
<i>crenata</i> 5 . . .	White	. 4, H. De. S. 2	Podolia	. 1739
<i>euneifolia</i> 16 . . .	White	. 4, H. De. S. 2	India	
<i>decumbens</i> . . .	Wt. red	. 5, H. De. S. 2	China	. 1845
<i>denudata</i> 6 . . .	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	
<i>digitata</i> . . .	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	. 1823
<i>Douglasii</i> . . .	Rose	. 8, H. Ev. S. 3	Columb.	
<i>expansa</i> . . .	Pink	. 6, H. De. S. 3	Kanaton	. 1846
<i>fissa</i> 15 . . .	White	. 11, H. Tu. P. 2	Mexico	. 1841
<i>Filipendula</i> . . .	White	. 9, H. Tu. P. 1	Europe	
<i>minor</i> . . .	White	. 8, H. Tu. P. 1	Brit.	
<i>multiflex</i> . . .	White	. 8, H. Her. P. 14	France	
<i>flexuosa</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 4	Europe	. 1820
<i>Fortunei</i> . . .	Rose	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2	Japan	. 1859
<i>grandiflora</i> 18 . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	China	. 1854
<i>hypericifolia</i> . . .	White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	. 1640
<i>Plukenetiana</i> . . .	White	. 4, H. De. S. 4	Canada	
<i>japonica</i> . . .	Rose wt.	. 6, H. Her. P. 3	Japan	. 1836
<i>kamthatica</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 2	India	. 1830
<i>himalensis</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Himalays	. 1838
<i>Lindleyana</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Ev. S. 2	Himalays	
<i>lævigata</i> 7 . . .	Red	. 5, H. De. S. 4	Siberia	. 1774
<i>lanceolata</i> . . .	White	. 5, H. De. S. 3	Maurit.	
<i>laxiflora</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 2	India	. 1849
<i>lobata</i> . . .	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	. 1765
<i>Nobleana</i> . . .	Pink	. 5, H. Ev. S. 2	Californ.	. 1859
<i>nepalensis</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	Nepal	. 1824
<i>obovata</i> 8 . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	Hungary	. 1816
<i>opulifolia</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	. 1690
<i>tomentella</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 4	N. Amer.	
<i>palmata</i> . . .	Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	China	. 1823
<i>pickowiensis</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 4	Podolia	. 1837
<i>prunifolia</i> . . .	White	. 4, H. De. S. 3	China	. 1844
<i>florè-pleno</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. De. S. 3	China	. 1845
<i>pubescens</i> . . .	White	. 3, H. De. S. 2	Chusan	. 1843
<i>Reevesiana</i> 17 . . .	White	. 5, H. Ev. S. 2	China	. 1843
<i>rotundifolia</i> . . .	White	. 6, H. Her. P. 2	Cashmere	. 1840
<i>salicifolia</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 5	Brit.	
<i>alpestris</i> . . .	White	. 7, H. De. S. 5	Russia	. 1820
<i>carnea</i> . . .	Flesh	. 7, H. De. S. 5	Brit.	
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Pink	. 7, H. Her. P. 5	Kmtsch	. 1827

salicifolia:					
latifolia 9	White	7, H. De.	S. 5	Europe	
paniculata 10	White	7, H. Her.	P. 5	N. Amer.	
savonica 11	White	4, H. De.	S. 4	Podolia. 1819	
sorbifolia	White	8, H. De.	S. 4	Siberia. 1759	
alpina 12	White	8, H. De.	S. 3	Siberia. 1817	
thalictroides	White	6, H. De.	S. 2	Dahuria. 1806	
tobolskica	White	6, H. De.	S. 4	Russia. 1823	
tomentosa	White	8, H. De.	S. 3	N. Amer. 1736	
trilobata 13	White	5, H. De.	S. 3	Altai. 1891	
Ulmaria	White	8, H. Her.	P. 2	Brit. mead.	
denudata	White	6, H. Her.	P. 2	Brit. mead.	
multiplex	White	8, H. Her.	P. 2	Brit. mead.	
tomentosa	White	6, H. Her.	P. 2	Brit. mead.	
variegata	White	7, H. Her.	P. 2	Brit. mead.	
ulmifolia	White	6, H. Her.	P. 5	Carniola 1790	
phyllantha	White	6, H. De.	S. 4		
uralensis 14	White	4, H. Her.	P. 4	Uralia. 1817	
vacinifolia	White	7, H. Her.	P. 3	India. 1820	

SPIRAL, twisted like a screw.

SPIRÁLEPIS, *Don.* From *speira*, a spire, and *lepis*, a scale; scales twisted. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Gnaphalium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gnaphalium declinatum*; 2, *G. glomeratum*; 3, *G. modestum*; 4, *G. squarrosom*.
declinata 1. Brown. 8, G. Her. P. 1/2 C. G. H. 1787
glomerata 2. Pur. grn. 7, G. Her. P. 1/2 C. G. H. 1774
modesta 3. Red. 9, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1826
squarrosa 4. Purple. 9, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1816

SPIRÁNTHERA, *St. Hilaire*. From *speira*, a spire, and *anthera*, an anther; the anthers are spiral-shaped. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. A very handsome flowering, sweet-scented shrub, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass; but they must be planted thinly, and the glass occasionally removed to allow them to dry, as they are very liable to damp. *Synonyme*: 1, *Terpnanthus jasminoides*.
odoratissima 1. Wht. red. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil. 1823

SPIRÁNTHESES, *Richard*. From *speira*, a spiral, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the spiral manner in which the flowers are arranged. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of *Spiránthes* (*Lady's Traces*) require the same treatment as the *Nocttia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ophrys cernua*, *Nocttia cernua*, *N. gemmipara*, *S. gemmipara*. See *Nocttia* and *Sarcoglottis*.

æstivalis	White	8, H. Ter.	3	Brit. mead.	
bicolor	White	1, S. Ter.	3	Trinidad. 1823	
bracteosa	Wht. yel.	5, S. Ter.	1	St. Cathar. 1835	
cernua 1	White	7, H. Ter.	3	N. Amer. 1796	
diuretica	Grn. wt.	8, G. Ter.	1	Valparaiso. 1838	
grandiflora	Green	9, F. Ter.	1 1/2	N. Amer. 1838	
argentea	White	4, S. Ter.	1	Brazil. 1848	
adrea	Olivebrn.	4, S. Ter.	1	Guatemala 1842	
diphana	Wht. yel.	4, S. Ter.	1	Mexico. 1844	
elata	White	4, S. Ter.	2	W. Ind. 1790	
Lindleyana	White	4, S. Ter.	3	Caracas. 1841	
lobata	Yellow	4, S. Ter.	1	Real del Mt. 1844	
picta	White	2, S. Ter.	2	Brazil. 1843	
rosulata	Green	4, S. Ter.	1	Guatemala 1843	
truncata	Grn. wt.	4, S. Ter.	3	Brazil. 1843	

SPIRONEMA, *Lindley*. From *speira*, spiral, and *nema*, filament. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. A Mexican herbaceous plant, introduced by Mr. Barker, with something of the appearance of a *Sansevieria*; the flowers are very fragrant.
fragrans . . . White . 5, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1839

SPLACHNUM, *Linn.* From *splachnum*, one of the Greek names for moss. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. These plants are chiefly found growing on mountains. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. Turnerianum*; 2, *S. fastigiatum*; 3, *S. ovatum*; 4, *Grimmia splachnoides*—*ampullaceum* 1, *angustatum*, *mnioides*, *m. majus* 2, *m. minus*, *sphaericum* 3, *tenua* 4, *vasculosum*, *v. rugosum*. See *Cyrtodon* and *Dissodon*.

SPLEENWORT. See *Asplenium*.

SPÓNDIAS, *Linn.* The Greek name for a kind of plum; the fruit resembles a plum. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Spondiaceæ*. The species of *Spóndias* succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of some of the species is eatable. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. Myrobálanus*; 2, *Mangifera pin-nata*; 3, *S. Mombin*. See *Buchanania*.

axillaris	Yel. grn.	5, S. Ev.	T. 40	Nepaul. 1824	
acuminata	Wt. grn.	6, S. Ev.	T. 40	Malabar. 1824	
dalis	Yel. grn.	5, S. Ev.	T. 50	Society Is. 1793	
lutea 1	Yel. grn.	6, S. Ev.	T. 30	W. Ind. 1739	
mangifera 2	White	5, S. Ev.	T. 50	E. Ind. 1820	
purpurea 3	Wt. grn.	6, S. Ev.	T. 30	W. Ind. 1817	

SPONGE-TREE. See *Acacia farnesiána*.

SPÓNIA, *Commerson*. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceæ*. This plant will grow readily in any common soil, but requires to be planted in a sheltered place.

Willdenowiana. Green. 5, H. De. S. 4 China.

SPORENDONEMA, *Desmazières*. From *sporos*, a seed, *endon*, within, and *nema*, a thread. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. Minute species; the first is found on cheese, the last on flies—*cæsi*, *mûsca*.

SPORIDERMUM, *Link.* From *sporos*, a sporule, and *derma*, a skin. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. A minute plant, found on some species of *Theléphora*—*atrum*.

SPOROBOLUS, *R. Brown*. From *sporos*, a seed, and *ballo*, to cast forth; its seeds are loose and easily scattered. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Annual grasses, of simple culture in any common soil, and propagated by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agrostis diandra*; 2, *A. purpurascens*.

diandrus 1	Apetal	S. Grass	1	E. Ind. 1820	
elongatus	Apetal	S. Grass	1 1/2	N. Hol. 1820	
indicus	Apetal	S. Grass	2	India. 1773	
purpurascens 2	Apetal	S. Grass	1 1/2	W. Ind. 1806	
tenacissimus	Apetal	S. Grass	3	E. Ind. 1801	
micranthus	Apetal	S. II.	A. 1	Monte Vid. 1825	

SPORÓCHNUS, *Agardh*. From *sporos*, seed, and *chnous*, wool; because of its reproductive organs being tufted with hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Marine plants—*aculeatus*, *Cabrera*, *ligulatus*, *pedunculatus*, *rhizodes*, *r. major*, *villosus*, *viridis*.

SPOROCYBE, *Fries*. From *sporos*, a seed, and *kube*, a head. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botryaceæ*. Found on the decaying stems of plants—*byssoides*, *Calcioides*.

SPORÓTRICHUM, *Link.* From *spora*, a sporule, and *thrix*, a hair; alluding to the filamentous sporules. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botryaceæ*. Very minute species, found in various situations, chiefly on decaying substances—*aureum*, *badium*, *fenestræle*, *latebrarum*, *macrosporum*,

minutum, stercorarium, sulphureum, tenuissimum.

SPORULES, in cryptogamic plants, those parts which are analogous to the seeds of other plants.

SPREKELIA, *Herbert. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Amaryllidaceæ.* For culture, &c., see *Amaryllis*.

brævis . . . Grn. red 6, S. Bl. P. 1 Bolivia . . . 1839
Cybister . . . Red . . . 6, S. Bl. P. 2 Bolivia . . . 1839
formosissima Crimson. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 Guatemala 1658
glauca . . . White . . . 4, S. Bl. P. 1 Bolivia . . . 1839

SPRENGELIA, *Smith.* In honour of Christian Conrad Sprengel, of Brandenburg, who published, in 1793, an ingenious work on the manner in which insects promote the impregnation of plants. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Epacridaceæ.* This very elegant little shrub requires the same treatment as is recommended for *Epacris*.

incarnata . . . Flesh . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. 1793

SPRING GRASS. See *Anthoxanthum*.

SPRING SALAD-ONION. See *Allium Cœpa*.

SPUMARIA, *Persoon.* From *spuma*, froth; appearance of the species. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Lycoperidaceæ.* This plant is found in autumn on grass, rotten wood, &c.—*mucilago.* See *Dichosporium*.

SPUMOSUS, frothy.

SPURS, long processes, like horns, produced by various parts of a flower.

SPURGE. See *Euphorbia*.

SPURGE LAUREL. See *Daphne Laureola*.

SPURIOUS, counterfeit.

SPURLESS VIOLET. See *Erpotion*.

SPURREY. See *Spérgula*.

SQUALIDUS, mean, unseemly.

SQUAMARIA, scaly, covered with scales.

SQUAMARIA, *Hooker.* From *squama*, a scale; the thallus is scaly. *Linn. 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. Parmeliaceæ.* These plants are found on rocks, stones, and trees—*candelaria*, *c. polycarpa*, *cæsia*, *c. dubia*, *circinata*, *Oleventiana*, *crassa*, *eterna*, *elegans*, *epigæa*, *fulgens*, *gelida*, *Hookeri*, *hypnidrum*, *lanuginosa*, *lentigera*, *miniata*, *murorum*, *muscorum*, *rubiginosa*, *saxicola*, *tribacea*.

SQUAMIFORM, { formed like scales.

SQUAMOSE, }

SQUARE PARSLEY. See *Mèrum Bivius*.

SQUARROSE, spreading rigidly at right angles, or in a yet greater degree.

SQUASH. See *Cucurbita Melopepo*.

SQUILLA. See *Ornithogalum Squilla*.

SQUILL. See *Scilla*.

SQUINANCY, an inflammation in the throat.

SQUIRREL GRASS. See *Hordeum murinum*.

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER. See *Momordica Elæterium*.

SQUITCH. See *Agrostis vulgaris* and *Stolonifera*.

STAÄVIA, *Dahl.* In honour of Martin Staaf, a correspondent of Linnaeus. *Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Bruniaceæ.* Elegant little shrubs, succeeding best in a sandy peat soil; cuttings of the young wood will root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Brunia ciliata*;

2, *B. glutinosa*; 3, *B. radiata*, *Phlegma radiata*.

ciliata 1 . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1812
glutinosa 2 . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1793
radiata 3 . . . White . . . 5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1787
nuda . . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1821

STACHYDIUM, *Fries.* From *stachys*, a spike, and *eidos*, similar; in allusion to the manner in which the sporules are fixed on the filaments. *Linn. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. Botrytaceæ.* Found on dead wood—*bicolor, terrestre*.

STACHYS, *Linn.* From *stachys*, a spike; mode of flowering. *Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Lamidaceæ.* A genus of rather weedy-looking plants, hardly worth cultivating for ornament. They all succeed in common garden soil. The greenhouse species require to be treated as other greenhouse plants. The perennial kinds are easily increased by dividing the root in spring or autumn. The seeds of the annual kinds should be sown in spring, in the open border. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. crética, intermedia, orientalis, sibirica*; 2, *S. tenuifolia*; 3, *S. diffusa, Iberica, scordifolia*; 4, *S. arvensis, hispida*; 5, *S. latifolia*; 6, *Hyssopus anisatus*; 7, *S. biennis, lusitânica, polystachia*; 8, *S. phlomisoides*; 9, *Ambleia inflata*; 10, *S. salvicifolia*; 11, *Sideritis decumbens*; 12, *Sideritis calycantha*; 13, *Stachys ambigua*; 14, *S. Balbisii*; 15, *Sideritis linearifolia*. See *Sphacelle* and *Zizania*.

æthiopica . . . Purple . . . 5, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1770
angustifolia 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Tauria . 1823
arabica . . . Violet . . . 7, H. A. 1 Arabia . 1819
arenaria 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Levant . 1804
betonicifolia . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. Rochelle 1812
coccinea . . . Scarlet . . . 7, G. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1798
débilis . . . Pa. vio. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1825
Fœniculum 6 . . . Blue . . . 5, H. B. 2 N. Amer. 1824
fruticulosa . . . Purple . . . 1, H. Ev. S. 1 Caucas. 1818
glaucescens . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucas. 1826
glutinosa . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Candia . 1729
Heraclea 8 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy . 1822
hirsuta . . . Red . . . 7, F. Her. P. Mexico . 1829
hirta . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1725
inflata 9 . . . Pink . . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Africa . 1832
Italica 10 . . . Purple . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Europe .
Lamarckii 11 . . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. C. G. H. 1820
lanata . . . Striped . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1782
lavandulifolia 12 . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 1½ Caucas. 1820
maritima . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. . 1714
oblqua . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Hungary. 1816
Palestina . . . Purple . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Syria . 1820
pauciflora . . . Yelsh. . . 7, G. Ev. S. Egypt . 1834
pubescens 14 . . . Yelsh. . . 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Europe . 1816
recta . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1883
rugosa . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1774
scordiolides . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Morocco 1818
sericea . . . Lilac . . . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal . 1830
setifera . . . Red brn. . . H. Her. P. 1½ Caucas. 1837
speciosa . . . Red . . . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1839
stenophylla 15 . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. Ev. S. 1½ Spain . 1823
albicanalis, alpina 1, *a. intermedia, annua, arvensis, aspera* 4, *circinata* 5, *corsica, c. alba, decumbens, germanica* 7, *g. pubescens, grandidentata, hyssopifolia, mollissima, nepetæfolia, palustris, p. alba, p. hybrida* 13, *p. variegata, spinosa, sylvatica*.

STACHYTARPHETA, *Vahl.* From *stachys*, a spike, and *tarpheos*, dense; manner of flowering. *Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Verbenaceæ.* The species of *Stachytarpheta* thrive in a light rich mould. The shrubby kinds are increased by

cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. The annuals and biennials require to be treated as other stove annuals and biennials. *S. mutabilis* is a handsome, ever-flowering shrub, the leaves of which have been imported from South America for the purpose of adulterating tea.

<i>angustifolia</i>	Blue	. 7, G.	B. 1 S. Amer.	
<i>aristata</i>	Purple	. 9, S. Ev.	S. 2 S. Amer.	1845
<i>crassifolia</i>	Violet	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2 Brazil	1826
<i>cayennensis</i>	Blue	. 5, S. Ev.	S. 3 Cayenne	1822
<i>hirsutissima</i>	Blue	. 4, S. Her.	P. 2 Brazil	1822
<i>indica</i>	White	. 8, S.	A. 2 Ceylon	1732
<i>jamaloensis</i>	Blue	. 7, S.	B. 2 W. Ind.	1714
<i>mutabilis</i>	Orange	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 3 S. Amer.	1801
<i>orbica</i>	Violet	. 7, S.	A. 3 Panama	1699
<i>prismatica</i>	Blue	. 5, S.	B. 2 W. Ind.	1699
<i>urticifolia</i>	Blue	. 6, S.	B. 2 S. Amer.	
<i>umbrosa</i>	Blue	. 5, S. Ev.	S. 2 Cumana	1829
<i>Zuccagni</i>	Rose vio.	. 6, S. Ev.	S. 2	1824

STACHYRUS, Siebold. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Pittosporaceæ*. For culture, see *Pittosporum*.

præcox . . . Pink . . . 4, F. Ev. S. Japan . 1864
STACKHOUSIACEÆ, or **STACKHOUSIADS**. These are principally herbaceous plants, but a few are shrubby. All at present known are natives of Australia.

STACKHOUSIA, Smith. In honour of Mr. Stackhouse, a British botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Stackhousiaceæ*. Ornamental plants, of common culture.

<i>linearifolia</i>	White	. 4, G. Ev.	S. 2 N. Holl.	1823
<i>monogyne</i>	Pink	. 4, H. Her.	P. 1 V. D. L.	1835
<i>spatulata</i>	White	. 4, G. Ev.	S. 2 Australia	1825

STADMANNIA, Lamarch. In honour of M. Stadmann, a German botanical traveller. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. A lofty-growing tree, with very large showy leaves. It grows in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves left entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cupania Cunninghamii*.
australis 1. Whitish . . 6, G. Ev. T. 35 N. Holl. . 1823

STÆHELINA, *Linn.* In honour of Benedict Stæhelin, a Swiss botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Any light rich soil suits these plants; and cuttings root readily in the same kind of soil. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pteronia Chamæpeuce*. See *Leyssera*.

<i>arborescens</i>	Purple	. 8, F. Ev.	S. 5 Candia	1739
<i>Chamæpeuce</i>	Purple	. 7, F. Ev.	S. 2 Candia	1640
<i>dübia</i>	Purple	. 6, H. De.	S. 3 Eur.	1640

STAFF-TREE. See *Celastrus*.

STAG'S-HORN. See *Cenomyce cervicornis*.

STALAGMITIS, Murray. From *stalagnos*, a running up; the trees exude a yellow resinous juice when cut. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Chesiaceæ*. A genus of very fine ornamental trees, thriving well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat, and requiring to be kept in a strong heat. Cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. The fruit of some of the species is eatable. The trees yield a yellow viscid juice, hardly distinguishable from gamboge, and used for the same purposes by painters. *Synonymes*: 1, *Xanthochymus edulis*; 2, *X. guineensis*; 3, *X. luteus*; 4, *X. macrophyllus*; 5, *X. ovalifolius*; 6, *X. purpureus*; 7, *X. tinctorius*.
dulcis 1 . . . Yellow . . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1820
guineensis 2. Yellow . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 Guiana . 1824

<i>luteus</i> 3 . . . Yellow . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
<i>macrophyllus</i> 4. Yellow . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
<i>ovalifolius</i> 5 . . Yellow . 5 S. Ev. T. 15 Ceylon . 1820
<i>purpureus</i> 6 . . Purple . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1824
<i>tinctorius</i> 7 . . Purple . 5 S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1818

STALAGMITIS. See *Garcinia*.

STALKS, the foot-stalks of leaves or flowers.

STAMEN, the male organ of a flower.

STANDARD, the upper petals in a pea-flower.

STANHØPEA, Hooker. In compliment to Earl Stanhope, president of the Medico-botanical Society. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of *Stanhopea* are splendid plants when in flower, particularly *S. Devonienensis* and *S. tigrina*, both of which are at present rare in collections. The flowers of all the species are more or less fragrant. The following is the method of cultivating these favourite plants at Chatsworth:—Over the drainage-hole of the pot to be used for large plants, is inverted one of a smaller size, generally covering about half the bottom of the pot; above and around this is carefully thrown a quantity of broken pots, sufficient to fill the remaining cavity to within one third of the top. A sufficient quantity of fibrous, moderately-sandy peat is next selected, and placed on the top of the drainage, being first broken into various forms and sizes, but none of them less than a walnut.

In placing these, care is taken to dispose of each, so as to leave a passage for the escape of water; this is more effectually secured by introducing, as the process of potting goes on, a few pieces of broken pots between every layer, more or less, according to the size of the plant; indeed, it is an excellent plan to continue a connexion of broken pots all the way up the centre, to the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs. After the peat becomes level with the summit of the pot, the successive external layers are made fast by means of small pegs, varying from four to six inches long: these pegs penetrate the layers of peat, and thus secure the whole firmly together. At eight inches above the edge of the pot the plant is placed on the top, the roots are carefully laid out, and covered up to the bulbs very carefully with smaller pieces of peat and potsherds, continuing to fasten the peat as before described, until the whole is finished; when it will be a foot or fifteen inches above the top of the pot;—small plants are not potted so high. When a single pseudo-bulb is first potted, it should be but very slightly raised above the level, and when a small plant of two or three bulbs is potted, it should not, at first, be raised more than two or three inches, but as it grows larger it is progressively elevated. In building up, as is here described, with peat, it does not terminate in the shape of a cone, but is carried up nearly square, being merely rounded a little at the top. Unless the plants are very healthy, water is given but sparingly at the roots, and in winter very little or none is supplied; the great desideratum in the cultivation of *Orchidaceæ* being to preserve the roots, which, by over-watering, especially in winter, are almost sure to be destroyed. The general temperature

of the house ranges from 60 to 85 degrees; in the afternoon, during the growing season, it is shut up early, and the paths well watered, and once or twice a week a little water is sprinkled over the plants. They may also be grown well in open wire baskets filled with fresh moss and potsherds, the baskets being hung from the roof of the house, the flowers are seen to great advantage. Young plants are obtained by taking off one or more of the bulbs, potting them in proper sized pots, in the above soil, well drained, and placing them in a warm situation; being careful, in watering, not to allow the smallest quantity to rest upon the young buds. After they have formed roots, increase the size of the pots, and in other respects attend to them as before recommended. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ceratophylus grandiflorus*; 2, *C. insignis*; 3, *C. oculatus*; 4, *Epidendrum grandiflorum*, *Angulda grandiflora*; 5, *S. maculosa*, *Maxillaria lyncæa*, *Angulda Hernandezii*; 6, *Stanhopeastrum eorumum*. See *Ceratophylus*.

<i>aurantia</i> . . .	Orange	. 6, S. Epi. 1	La Guaya	1841
<i>alba</i> . . .	Yellow	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Guatem.	1835
<i>Bucephalus</i> 4	Yellow	. 6, S. Epi. 2	Quito	. 1843
<i>circata</i> . . .	Yel. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Nicaragua	1840
<i>devoniensis</i> 5	Or. spot. rd.	. 7, S. Epi. 1½	Mexico	. 1833
<i>ebonæa</i> . . .	White	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1828
<i>ecornata</i> 6	Wht. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	C. Amer.	1850
<i>expansa</i> . . .	Various	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1841
<i>grandiflora</i> 1	Wht. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Trinidad	1824
<i>incarnata</i> . . .	Wht. flesh	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Demarara	1835
<i>alba</i> . . .	White	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Demarara	1841
<i>odorata</i> . . .	White	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Demarara	1835
<i>gravatolens</i> . . .	Straw	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Peru	. 1843
<i>guttulata</i> . . .	Buff.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Peru	. 1843
<i>Harrisianæ</i> . . .	Wht. yel.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1836
<i>inodora</i> . . .	Yel. wht.	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1844
<i>insignis</i> 2 . . .	Wht. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Quito	. 1826
<i>atropurpurea</i> . . .	Wht. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1830
<i>flava</i> . . .	Yel. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1837
<i>falsva</i> . . .	Wht. red.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1838
<i>lutea</i> . . .	Yel. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1834
<i>major</i> . . .	Yel. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1836
<i>obscura</i> . . .	Wht. pur.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1830
<i>pallida</i> . . .	Wht. red.	. 9, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1830
<i>Lindleyi</i> . . .	Brn. red.	. 8, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1836
<i>lyncea</i> . . .	Various	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1843
<i>Martiana</i> . . .	White	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1843
<i>bicolor</i> . . .	Wht. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1843
<i>maculosa</i> . . .	Blue grn.	. 8, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1839
<i>oculata</i> 3 . . .	Wht. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 2	Brazil	. 1829
<i>pallida</i> . . .	Wht. red.	. 6, S. Epi. 1½	Mexico	. 1836
<i>major</i> . . .	Wht. pur.	. 6, S. Epi. 1½	Mexico	. 1835
<i>quadricoloris</i> 1	Wht. spot.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	S. Main	. 1843
<i>Rückeri</i> . . .	Yel. brn.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala	. 1843
<i>Russelliana</i> . . .	Various	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Brazil	. 1836
<i>sacata</i> . . .	Grn. yel.	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala	. 1840
<i>pallida</i> . . .	Yellow	. 5, S. Epi. 1	Xalapa	. 1836
<i>tigrina</i> . . .	Or. spot. red.	. 7, S. Epi. 2	Guatemala	. 1843
<i>atrata</i> . . .	Or. black	. 7, S. Epi. 2	Guatemala	. 1836
<i>purpurea</i> . . .	Or. pur.	. 7, S. Epi. 1	Peru	. 1850
<i>tricoloris</i> . . .	Pk. wht.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Guatemala	. 1839
<i>venusta</i> . . .	Pur. wht.	. 6, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1836
<i>Wardii</i> . . .	Yel. brn.	. 8, S. Epi. 1	Mexico	. 1836

STANLEYA. Nuttall named this genus in compliment to Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, F.R.S., V.P.L.S., President of the Zoological Society, and a munificent patron of the sciences, especially botany and ornithology. *Linm.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A pretty little plant, succeeding well in the open border in vegetable mould; and increased by divisions of the root or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cleome pinnata*. *pinnatifida* 1. Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Louisiana 1816

STÄNNIA. See *Posoquëria*.

STAPÉLIA. Named by *Linnaeus* after Boderus Stapel, a physician of Amsterdam, and commentator on Theophrastus. *Linm.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. An extensive genus of plants, well worth cultivating for their grotesque appearance, and their singularly beautiful starlike flowers, which have usually a very fetid smell. The soil best suited for them is sandy loam and old brick or lime rubbish. The pots should be well drained, and the plants at all times carefully watered, except in winter, when they must be kept in a perpetually dry state. They are readily increased by cuttings, which should, if possible, be only taken off in spring, when the plants are dormant. They should be allowed to dry for a few days after they are taken from the mother plant; after which they may be planted in separate pots, in the same compost as before recommended, when they will strike root in a very short time. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. deflexa*; 2, *S. grandiflora*. See *Caralluma*, *Caruncularia*, *Dudallia*, *Dictyanthus*, *Goniostemon*, *Huëria*, *Obisia*, *Orbea*, *Pectinaria*, *Piaranthus*, *Podanthes*, *Tridénæa*, and *Trombiche*.

<i>acuminata</i> . . .	Pur. str.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>ambigua</i> . . .	Pur. brn.	. 6, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>aperta</i> . . .	Yel. pur.	. 8, S. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>arida</i> . . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>Asterias</i> . . .	Violet	. 6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>cactifloris</i> . . .	Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1844
<i>canescens</i> . . .	Brown	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>comata</i> . . .	Pa. yel.	. 9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1819
<i>concinna</i> . . .	Green	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1798
<i>cordata</i> . . .	Brown	. 6, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1805
<i>fissirostris</i> . . .	Yel. grn.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1823
<i>flavicomata</i> . . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1810
<i>glandulifera</i> . . .	Yelsh.	. 8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	
<i>glanduliflora</i> . . .	Brown	. 8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>Gordoni</i> . . .	Yel. brn.	. 8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1796
<i>grandiflora</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	. 10, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1796
<i>hamata</i> . . .	Bld. red.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1820
<i>hirsuta</i> . . .	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1710
<i>atra</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1800
<i>hirtella</i> . . .	Brown	. 8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1824
<i>hispidula</i> . . .	Green	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1793
<i>incarnata</i> . . .	Pink	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	
<i>juvencula</i> . . .	Brn. pur.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1800
<i>lanigera</i> . . .	Brown	. 8, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1812
<i>lucida</i> . . .	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1774
<i>mammillaris</i> . . .	Brown	. 6, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	
<i>Massoni</i> . . .	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	
<i>multiflora</i> . . .	Vio. red.	. 9, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1817
<i>ophiuncula</i> . . .	Brown	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1805
<i>pátula</i> . . .	Orange	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1797
<i>pilifera</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1790
<i>pulvinata</i> . . .	Dk. vio.	. 8, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>ramosa</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	. 6, G. Ev. S.	1½	C. G. H.	1795
<i>reflexa</i> 1 . . .	Gn. pur.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	
<i>rufa</i> . . .	Brown	. 9, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	1795
<i>sororia</i> . . .	Dk. pur.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1797
<i>spectabilis</i> 2 . . .	Dk. pur.	. 12, G. Ev. S.	1	C. G. H.	1802
<i>stellaris</i> . . .	Pur. yel.	. 7, G. Ev. S.	2	C. G. H.	

STAPHISAGRIA. See *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

STAPHYLÉA. *Linm.* Abridged from *Staphylo-dendron*, its ancient name, from *staphyle*, a bunch, and *dendron*, a tree; the flowers and fruit are disposed in clusters. *Linm.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Staphyleaceæ*. Shrubs of very little beauty. They succeed well in any common soil, and are readily increased by suckers from the roots, by layers, or by cuttings, planted in autumn. See *Bumalda*.

Bumalda . . . White . 6, G. De. S. 6 Japan . 1804

occidentalis. White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica. 1824
pinnata . . . White	. 6, H. De. S. 6 Eng. hedges.
trifolia . . . White	. 5, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1640

STAPHYLEACEÆ, or BLADDER-NUTS. These are ornamental trees, of small size, and shrubs common in our collections. Very little is known of their uses.

STAR APPLE. See *Chrysophyllum*.

STAR FISH. See *Stapelia Asterias*.

STAR-HEAD. See *Asterociphalus*.

STAR-FRUIT. See *Actinocarpus*.

STARKEA, Willdenow. In honour of the Rev. M. Starke, of Gros Tschirna, in Silesia, a cryptogamic botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A stove herbaceous perennial, growing in any light rich soil, and increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Amellus umbellatus* — *umbellata* L.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM. See *Ornithogalum*.

STAR OF THE EARTH. See *Plantago Coronopus*.

STARRY, in the manner of a star, radiating.

STAR THISTLE. See *Centaurus calcitrapa*.

STARWORT. See *Aster*.

STÁTICE, Linn. From *statizo*, to stop; in allusion to the powerful astringency of some of the species. *Linn.* 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceæ*. The species of *Státice*, or Sea Lavender, ought to be in every garden, on account of their lively little flowers. The greenhouse and frame kinds succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and may be increased by cuttings. The hardy herbaceous species are very suitable for ornamenting the front of flower-borders; they increase freely by division, or seeds, which latter some of them produce in abundance. The root of *S. caroliniana* is one of the most powerful astringents known. *Synonymes*: 1, *Taxanthema australis*; 2, *Státice lyrata*; 3, *S. spatulata*. See *Armeria* and *Acantholimon*.

acérba . . . Pa. pink	. 6, F. Her. P. 4 Ararat. 1820
agrythiaca . . . White	. 5, F. Her. P. 14 Egypt. 1823
alata . . . Pur. yel.	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 . . . 1806
altaica . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820
arborea . . . Blue	. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Teneriffe 1829
articulata . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. France 1826
aurea . . . Golden	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1832
auriculata . . . Blue	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Galicia. 1817
auriculifolia . . . Red	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1781
australis 1 . . . Pk. blue	. 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. 1823
bellidifolia . . . Pa. blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Greece. 1810
bicolor . . . Pur. wt.	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 . . . 1837
binervosa . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng. marshes
Bonducella . . . Yellow	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Africa 1859
Bourgeoisii . . . Blue	. 7, G. Her. P. 1 L. Inceot. 1850
brassicifolia . . . Blue	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 Canaries 1859
caroliniana . . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Carolina 1820
caspia . . . Pa. blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Casp. Sea
cineræa . . . Blue	. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1810
conspicua . . . Pink	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Russia. 1804
cordata . . . Blue	. 6, F. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1752
Coriaria . . . Lilac	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. . .
cuneata . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820
dichotoma . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1810
Dicksönni . . . Purple	. 5, G. Ev. S. 3 . . . 1840
Echinus . . . Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucas. 1813
echinoides . . . Pa. blue	. 7, G. B. 1 S. Eur. 1752
clata . . . Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1820
emarginata . . . Purple	. 5, F. Her. P. 2 Gibraltar.
eximia . . . Lil. rose	. 8, H. Her. P. 2 Sougaria 1844
Fortii . . . Yellow	. 4, H. Her. P. 1 China. 1845
ferulacea . . . Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1796
flexuosa . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1791
foliosa . . . Pur. wt.	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Graciosa 1830

globulariæ- folia . . . White	. 8, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1822
Gmelini . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1796
græca . . . White	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Greece. 1810
graminifolia . . . Red	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1780
grandiflora . . . G. Ev. S. 1	. . . 1836
imbricata . . . F. Her. P. 1	. . . Teneriffe 1829
incana . . . Pink	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Egypt. 1823
latifolia . . . Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1791
Limonium . . . Blue	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Eng. marshs.
macrophylla . . . White	. 5, G. Her. P. 2 Canaries 1824
minuta . . . Red	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Mediter. 1658
monopétala . . . Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Sicily. 1731
denudata . . . Purple	. 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Sicily. 1840
mucronata . . . Red	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1784
nana . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. marshs.
oleifolia . . . Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy. 1688
ovalifolia . . . White	. 7, G. Her. P. 1 Canaries 1816
pectinata . . . Blue	. 9, F. Her. P. 2 Canaries 1780
pruinosa . . . White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1823
puberula . . . Violet	. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Graciosa 1830
pubescens . . . Red	. 7, F. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1824
purpurata . . . Purple	. 6, G. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1809
pseudor- meria . . . Violet	. 4, G. Her. P. 1 . . . 1840
rariflora . . . Purple	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit. marshs.
reticulata . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng. marshs.
rytidophylla . . . Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 . . . 1840
scabra . . . Blue	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1788
Scoparia . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia. 1798
sinuata . . . Pur. yel.	. 8, F. Her. P. 1 Levant. 1629
spatulata . . . Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Barbary 1804
speciosa . . . White	. 7, F. Her. P. 1 Russia. 1776
spicata 2 . . . White	. 7, H. A. 1 Caucas. 1819
suffruticosa . . . Blue	. 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Siberia. 1799
tatrica . . . Pink	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia. 1731
tetragnia . . . Red	. 7, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1820
Thoumii . . . Blue	. 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Africa 1700
viminea . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 . . . 1813
virgata . . . Blue	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . . .
Willdenovi- ana 3 . . . Violet	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 France. 1800

STAUNTONIA, De Candolle. In honour of Sir George Staunton, Bart., who introduced numerous plants from China. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Lardizabalaceæ*. A species of easy growth, potted in a mixture of peat and loam, and requiring plenty of room for the roots to run. Cuttings strike freely in sand or soil, under a glass, in heat.

latifolia . . . Lil. grn. . 4, G. Ev. Cl. 10 China . 1846

STAUROCANTHUS, Link. From *stauros*, a cross, and *akantha*, a spine; the spines have each two smaller spines at the side; which give them the appearance of a cross. *Linn.* 16, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A very beautiful dwarf shrub, well suited for the front of shrubberies; it is easily increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ulex genistoides*.

aphyllus 1 . . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. 2 Portugal. 1823

STAVESACRE. See *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

STEGANIA. See *Lomaria*.

STEGANÓTROPIS, Lohm. From *steganos*, covered, and *tropis*, a keel; keel covered with the vexillum. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. A climbing plant, with but little beauty, requiring similar treatment to *Clitoria*.

conjugatus . . . Yellow . 6, S. Cl. A. 3 S. Amer. 1827

STELIS, Swartz. Not explained. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of *Stelis* are small, and rather interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Pleurothallis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. ciliaris*. See *Physosiphon*.
aprica . . . Grn. yel. 1, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1826
argentata 1 . . . Gn. pur. 1, S. Epi. 1 Guayana. 1837

âtra	Yellow .	8, S. Epi.	Merida .	
atropurpurea .	Dk. pur.	2, S. Epi.	Mexico .	1842
ciliâris	Wt. red.	7, S. Epi.	Mexico .	1838
crassifolia . .	Green .	12, S. Epi.	W. Ind.	1841
fratèra	Gn. pur.	7, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1842
grandiflora . .	Wt. red.	7, S. Epi.	Guiana .	1836
Lindeni	Yellow .	8, S. Epi.	Morida .	1845
macrostachya .	Green .	7, S. Epi.	Guatém.	1838
micrantha . . .	Green .	4, S. Epi.	Jamaica .	1805
ophioglossoides	Pur. bn.	9, S. Epi.	Jamaica .	1791
pulchella . . .	Purple .	3, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1838
racemiflora . .	Pa. grn.	7, S. Epi.	Jamaica .	1838
sesquipédalis .	Pa. yel.	8, S. Epi.	Sier. Nerv.	1845
spathulata . .	Yellow .	8, S. Ter.	Merida .	1844
triflora	Red . .	8, S. Epi.	Morida .	1844
tristyla	Green .	6, S. Epi.	Brazil .	1838
tubata	Orange .	8, S. Epi.	New Spain	1828

STELLARIA, *Linn.* From *stella*, a star; the flowers are star-like. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllacée*. Weeds, of no known use. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. uliginosa*; 2, *S. multicaulis*; 3, *S. dichotoma*—aquatica 1, arenaria, bulbosa, cerastoides, c. triflora 2, crassifolia, dahurica, elegans, glauca, graminea, Holóstea, humifusa, latifolia, Laxmanni, longipes, media 3, multicaulis, muralis, nemorum, scapigera, velutina, viscosa. See *Larbræa*.

STELLERA, *Linnæus*. In honour of G. W. Steller, a celebrated botanical collector. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelacée*. Annuals of easy culture, in sandy peat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Passerina Stellera*; 2, *P. annua*.

altalea	White .	7, H. A.	1 Altay .	1824
chamæjasmoi .	White .	6, H. Ev. S.	1 Siberia .	1817
dichotoma . .	White .	7, H. A.	1 Dahuria .	1824
Passerina 2 .	Yellow .	7, H. A.	1 S. Eur.	1759

STEMARIA. See *Acrostichum Stemaria*.

STEM-CLASPING, when applied to a leaf, signifies that its base surrounds the stem.

STEMODIA, *Linn.* From *stemon*, a stamen, and *dis*, double; in allusion to each stamen bearing two anthers. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Serophulariacée*. Plants of little beauty, growing well in any light rich soil, and increased by cuttings or seeds. The annual species are half-hardy. *Synonymes*: 1, *Capraria durantifolia*; 2, *Colamnea trifoliata*.

chilensis . . .	Red . .	9, F. De. Cr.	1 Chile .	1829
suffruticosa 2	Blue . .	7, S. Ev. S.	1 1/2 Grnad.	1820

durantifolia 1, *maritima*, *parviflora*, *verticillaris*, *viscosa*.

STEMONACANTHUS. From *stemon*, a stamen, and *acanthus*; stamens prominent. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthacée*. For culture and propagation, refer to *Ruellia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ruellia macrophylla*.

macrophyllus 1	Scarlet .	6, S. Ev. S.	2 N. Gren.	1840
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STEMONITIS, *Gleditsch*. From *stemon*, a stamen; the plant may be compared to the male organ of a flower. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiacée*. Found upon rotten wood. *Synonyme*: 1, *Trichia nuda*—fasciculata 1, obtusata, papillata.

STENACTIS, *Nees*. Probably from *stene*, narrow, and *aktis*, a sunbeam; from the narrow and sunlike rays of the expanded flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteracée*. This is a very showy plant, well adapted for planting in beds; it grows in any common garden soil; and is readily increased by dividing the root, or by seeds, which it produces in great abundance.

speciosa . . .	Purple .	7, H. Her. P.	2 Californ.	1831
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STENANTHERA, *R. Brown*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *anthera*, an anther; the filaments are broader than the anthers, which causes the latter to appear narrow. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Eupacridacée*. This beautiful greenhouse genus requires a soil composed of one third sandy loam, and two thirds very sandy peat. The pot should be well drained, as the fine roots of the plants are easily injured by much wet; it should be kept in a shaded part of the house in summer. Cuttings taken from the young shoots, will strike with ease, if planted in sand, under a glass.

ciliata	Red . .	4, G. Ev. S.	6 Swan R.	1836
pinifolia . . .	Scarlet .	6, G. Ev. S.	6 N. S. W.	1811

STENANTHIUM, *Kunth*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthacée*. This plant is said to be very poisonous, and to furnish a part of the sabadilla seeds of commerce, from which *Veratrum* is procured. The plant grows freely in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by dividing the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Veratrum frigidum*.

frigidum 1 .	Black .	6, G. Her. P.	1 1/2 Angangulo	1846
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STENIA, *Lindley*. From *stenos*, narrow; in allusion to the form of the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacée*. This is rather a pretty genus, requiring to be treated the same as the species of *Maxillaria*.

Beaumontii .	Yellow .	8, S. Epi.	1/2	
palifolia . . .	Yellow .	8, S. Epi.	1/2	Demerara . 1837

STENOCARPUS, *R. Brown*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteacée*. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat suits this genus, and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agnostus sinuatus*; 2, *Embothrium umbellatum*.

Cunninghami 1	Scarlet 6,	G. Ev. S.	4 Moreton B.	1828
Forsteri 2 . .	White .	6, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Caledon.	1850
salignus . . .	Green .	6, G. Ev. S.	5 N. Holl.	1819

STENOCHILUS, *R. Brown*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *cheilos*, a lip; in allusion to the narrow lip of the flower. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myoporacée*. Pretty little greenhouse shrubs, thriving in sandy loam and peat; and readily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass.

glaber	Red . .	4, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Holl.	1803
inclanus . . .	Gn. pur.	4, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl.	1825
longifolius . .	Scarlet .	4, G. Ev. S.	4 N. Holl.	1825
maculatus . .	Scarlet .	4, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl.	1820
viscosus . . .	Yellow .	10, G. Ev. S.	3 N. Holl.	1824

STENOCHLÆNA, *J. Smith*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *chlœna*, a cloak. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiacée*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lomaria filiformis*, *L. propinqua*; 2, *L. limonifolia*; 3, *L. sorbifolia*, *Acrostichum sorbifolium*; 4, *L. spondifolia*; 5, *L. tenuifolia*, *S. scandens*, *Lomareobolrys tenuifolia*.

heteromorphia 1 .	Brown .	4, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Austral.	
limonifolia 2 .	Brown .	5, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 E. Ind.	
scandens . . .	Brown .	7, S. Her. P.	2 1/2 E. Ind.	1841
sorbifolia 3 .	Brown .	7, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 W. Ind.	1793
spondifolia 4 .	Brown .	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 E. Ind.	
tenuifolia 5 .	Brown .	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Madags.	1841

STENOCORYNE, *Lindley*. From *stenos*, narrow,

and *koryne*, a club. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For culture, see *Maxillaria*.
Synonymes: 1, *Bifrenaria longicornis*.
longicornis 1. Or. spot. 4, S. Epi. 1 Demerara. 1843

STENOMÉSSON, *Herbert*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *messon*, middle; flowers. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. The members of this genus should be grown in a soil composed of peat and sandy loam, in equal proportions. When they are growing abundance of water should be given them, gradually withholding it and keeping them dry when in a state of rest. A stove temperature is necessary for some of the species, and that of the greenhouse for others. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chrysiphiola flava*; 2, *Sphaerotele coccinea*; 3, *Paneratium aurantiacum*; 4, *Chrysiphiola parviflora*. See *Sphaerotele*.

aurantiacum 1 Orange	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Quito.	1843
coccineum 2 . Scarlet	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru	. 1850
crœcum . . . Copper	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru	. 1820
curvidens . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru	. 1842
eustephioides Pa. cr.	. 4, G. Bl. P. 1 Quito	. 1844
flavum 3 . . . Yellow	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru	. 1823
Hartwegii . . . Orange	. 3, G. Bl. P. 1 Quito	. 1844
latifolium . . . Yellow	. 3, G. Bl. P. 1 Lima	. 1837
pauciflorum 4 Yellow	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 Peru	. 1822
vitellinum . . . Yellow	. 4, S. Bl. P. 1 Lima	. 1842

STENOMÉSSON. See *Chrysiphiola*.

STENOPÉTALOUS, narrow petaled.

STENORHYNCHUS, *Rich.* From *stenos*, narrow, and *rhynchos*, a beak; the stigma is beak-like. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. For the culture of this pretty genus, see *Neottia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Neottia cinnabarinus*; 2, *N. speciosa*.

cinnabarinus 1. Yel. red	. 6, S. Ter. 1½ Mexico	. 1846
orchoides . . . Pink	. 5, S. Ter. 1½ Jamaica	1806
speciosa 2 . . . Scarlet	. 4, S. Ter. 1 W. Ind.	1790

STENOSÍMIA, *Presl*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: *Acrótichum auritum*, *Polybotrys aurita*.

aurita . . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica

STENOSPÉRMUM, *Sweet*. See *Metrosideros*.

STENÓSTOMUM, *De Candolle*. From *stenos*, narrow, and *stoma*, a mouth; flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. Pretty stove plants, requiring the same treatment as *Hamiltonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Guatteria lucida*, *Laugetia lucida*, *Sturmia lucida*.

lucidum 1 . . . White	. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind.	. 1813
tomentosum White	. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica	. 1822

STENOTÁPHRUM, *Kunth*. Meaning unexplained. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*—*américum*, *complanatum*.

STEPHANIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of S. Stephan, once a professor at Moscow, died 1817. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceæ*. Well worth cultivating, on account of the beauty of the flowers. It thrives in loam, peat, and sand, and cuttings of the young wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Capparis paradoxa*, *Steriphoma paradoxum*, *cleomoides* 1 Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Caraccas . 1823

STEPHANŌUS, *Thouars*. From *stephanos*, a crown, and *ototis*, eared, from the auricles of the staminal crown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A genus of charming twiners;

S. floribunda is a delightful plant; both species are well adapted for planting out in the stove, or for cultivating in pots; they should be favoured with a brisk heat in the growing season, both to their roots and tops, and be potted in a mixture of turfy loam, and heath-mould, or leaf-mould. Increase is easily effected by cuttings in the usual way.

floribunda . . . White	. 5, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Madagas.	1839
Thouarsii . . . White	. 5, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind.	. 1842

STERCULIA, *Linn.* From *Sterculus*, a God, derived from *stercus*; the flowers and leaves of some of the species are fetid. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. These plants succeed best in light turfy loam; or a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves left entire, will root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. The seeds of *S. acuminata* afford the *Cola* or *Kola* of tropical Africa, so much spoken of by African travellers; and which, when chewed or sucked, enhances the flavour of anything that may be eaten afterwards; and is even said to render putrid water agreeable. The seeds are brown, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cola acuminata*; 2, *Courtenia Afzelii*; 3, *S. heterophylla*, *Brachychiton diversifolia*; 4, *Helicteres apétala*; 5, *S. crinita*; 6, *S. Balanphas*, *Southwellia nobilis*; 7, *S. pubescens*.

acerifolia . . . White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl.	1824
acuminata 1. White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 30 Guinea	. 1795
angustifolia . . . White	. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Nepal	. 1823
Balanphas . . . Purplish	. 8, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind.	. 1787
caricæfolia 2. White	. 6, S. Ev. S. 20 S. Leone	. 1793
coccinea . . . Scarlet	. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind.	. 1817
colorata . . . Scarlet	. 8, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind.	. 1818
diversifolia 3 White	. 8, G. Ev. T. 15 N. Holl.	. 1824
fetida . . . Brn. red	. 8, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind.	. 1690
grandiflora . . . Pa. yel.	. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind.	. 1820
gutifolia . . . Whit. pur.	. 8, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind.	. 1825
Helicteres 4. Yel. pur.	. 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Carthage	1820
Ivira 5 . . . Green	. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 S. Amer.	1793
macrocarpa . . . White	. 6, S. Ev. T. 35 Guinea	. 1823
macrophylla . . . Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind.	. 1822
nobilis 6 . . . Pa. buff.	. 8, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind.	. 1787
platanifolia . . . Green	. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 China	. 1757
pubescens . . . White	. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 Guinea	. 1793
tracanthata 7 Red brn.	. 8, S. Ev. T. 30 S. Leone	. 1793
urens . . . Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. T. 12 E. Ind.	. 1793
villosa . . . Pa. yel.	. 6, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind.	. 1803

STERCULIACEÆ, or **STERCULIADS**, are large trees or shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of the world. To this group belongs the Baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the Silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Cœiba*), and the Durion tree (*Durio Zebethinus*), the fruit of which is highly esteemed. These may be named as examples of the character of the order.

STEREOCAULON, *Schreber*. From *stereos*, rigid, and *caulon*, a stem, firm branching fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. This is the first of its tribe found clothing the lava of volcanoes—*botrydium*, *Cerolus*, *paschale*.

STEREOXYLON. See *Escallonia*.

STERIGMA, *De Candolle*. From *sterigma*, a fork; the larger stamens are joined at the base, and forked at the top. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The species of this genus are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They require to be treated as other alpine plants.

Synonymes: 1, *Cheiranthus tomentosus*; 2, *C. torulosus*.

acanthocarpum Yellow . 4, H. B. 1 Iberia . 1837
tomentosum 1. Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 Astracan 1823
torulosum 2 . Yellow . 6, H. B. 1 Iberia . 1823

STERILE, barren.

STERIPHOMA. See *Stephania*.

STERNÉCKIA. See *Singana*.

STERNÉRGIA, *Waldstein and Kitaibel*. In honour of Count Caspar Sternberg, a celebrated botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Handsome hardy bulbs, though seldom met with in ordinary collections. They succeed well with common treatment, in any rich garden soil, and are increased by offsets.

Guisina . . Pa. yel. 8, H. Bl. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Constant.
colchicifolia . Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ Hungary. 1816
exigua . . Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Africa. 1820
lutea . . Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Eur. 1596
angustifolia Yellow . 8, H. Bl. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Eur. 1596

STERNUTATORY, possessing qualities which provoke sneezing.

STEVENIA, *Adanson*. In honour of Christian Stephen, Counsellor of the University of Moscow, and author of a paper on some new plants from Caucasus, published in the *Linnean Transactions*. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seeds of these plants should be sown on rock-work, but not sooner than the beginning of April—*alyssoïdes*, *cheiranthoides*.

STEVIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Peter James Esteve, M.D., professor of botany at Valencia. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Pretty autumnal flowering plants, succeeding well in the flower border during summer; they require the protection of a frame in severe weather, and are increased by cuttings, divisions, or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. canescens*. See *Hymenopappus*, and *Palafolia*.

adenophora . White . 8, F. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1822
angustifolia . Pink . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1823
breviaristata . Rose . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Tucuman 1836
cilliosa . . Red . 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1826
Eupatridia . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1826
fascicularis . White . 9, G. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1837
fastigiata . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Spain 1825
hysanopifolia . Pink . 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1826
incanescens 1 White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 N. Spain 1827
ivafolia . . White . 8, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1816
lanceolata . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Mexico. 1822
laxiflora . . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1822
lucida . . Pink . 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. Spain 1824
microphylla . Blush . 9, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1828
mollis . . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1834
racinardifolia . Violet . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1826
nepetifolia . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1824
ovata . . White . 8, F. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1816
paniculata . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Spain 1824
pilosa . . Pink . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1830
pubescens . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1823
purpurea . Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1812
rhombifolia . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1827
salicifolia . Pink . 8, F. Her. P. 2 Mexico. 1803
salvifolia . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1827
serrata . . Flesh . 8, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1799
suavolens . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Spain 1823
subocto- } White . 8, F. Her. P. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Peru . 1824
aristata }
subpubes- } Pink . 8, G. Her. P. 2 N. Spain 1820
cens }
ternifolia . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1824
tomentosa . Violet . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1824
tracheloides . Purple . 8, G. Her. P. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1839
trifida . . White . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Spain 1827
violacea . . Violet . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Mexico. 1829
viscosa . . Purple . 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1821

STEWARTIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of John Stewart, Marquis of Bute, once a distinguished patron of botany. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. This beautiful genus deserves a place in every collection of ornamental shrubs. For culture and propagation, see *Malachodendron*. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. Malachodendron*; 2, *M. ovatum*.

pentagyna 2 . White . 6, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1785
virginica 1 . White . 7, H. De. T. 10 N. Amer. 1743

STICTA, *Schreber*. From *stiktos*, dotted: in allusion to the little pits on the under surface of the fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. A handsome genus of Lichens, found growing upon trees. *S. pulmonacea* possesses the same qualities as the Iceland moss of the shops—*aurata*, *ciliata*, *crocata*, *fuliginosa*, *limbata*, *macrophylla*, *pulmonacea*, *scrobiculata*, *sylvatica*.

STICTIS, *Persoon*. From *stiktos*, dotted; the dot-like appearance of many of the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Very minute species, found on dead branches—*abietina*, *longa*, *pallida*, *radiata*, *sicciostoma*, *sphaeratis*, *versicolor*.

STIFFTIA, *Mikan*. Named after some unknown botanist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A fine showy genus, requiring the same treatment as the shrubby species of *Baccharis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Augusta grandiflora*, *Plazia braziliensis*.

chrysantha 1 Yellow . 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1840
insignis . . Red wht. 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1833

STIGMA, the female organ of a flower.

STIGMAPHYLLON, *Jussieu*. From *stigma*, a stigma, and *phyllon*, a leaf; stigma foliaceous. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. These handsome plants produce their fine yellow flowers, from three to five together, in an umbel. For culture and propagation, see *Banisteria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Banisteria auriculata*; 2, *B. ciliata*.

aristatum . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 15 Brazil . 1832
auriculatum 1 . Yel. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 15 Brazil . 1820
ciliatum 2 . Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. 4 Brazil . 1796
heterophyl- } Yel. . 12, S. De. Tw. 10 B. Ayres. 1842
lum }
jatrophae- } Yel. . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Uruguay. 1841
lum }
mucronatum Yel. . 9, G. Ev. Tw. 15 Mexico . 1844

STIGMATOSE, when the stigma is long, lateral, or on one side of the style.

STIGONEMA, *Agardh*. From *stigon*, dotted, and *nema*, a filament, alluding to the regular annular dots of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Conferaceæ*. Small dark green tufts, found on rocks—*atrovirens*, *panniforme*.

STILAGO, *Linn.* From *stylos*, a style; probably alluding to its length. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Stilaginaceæ*. Ornamental trees, thriving in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

Binius . . Apetal . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1757
diandra . . Apetal . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. 1800

STILBACEÆ, or STILBIDS, are Cape shrubs resembling the *Phytica*, having a resinous secretion. Little is known of their uses.

STILBOSPORA, *Persoon*. From *stilbo*, to shine,



and *spora*, a sporule; the naked sporules are imbedded in a black substance, flowing from dead trunks and branches of trees. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceae*.—*betulina*, *biloculata*, *profusa*.

STILBUM, *Tode*. From *stilbos*, shining; the species are found upon old rotten wood, and are at first watery and gelatinous, but become opaque as they ripen. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or., *Botrytaceae*—*anomalum*, *bicolor*, *citrinum*, *erythrocephalum*, *nigrum*, *pellucidum*, *piliforme*, *tomentosum*, *vulgare*.

STILLINGIA, *Gardener*. In honour of Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, an eminent English botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceae*. The species of *Stillingia* should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *S. sebifera* is the Tallow-tree of China; its kernel contains an oil, which, when expressed, consolidates through the cold to the consistence of tallow, and by boiling, it becomes as hard as bees-wax.

populnea . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. T. 15 Ceylon . 1823
sebifera . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 12 China . 1703

lugustrina, *syriatica*.

STILPNOPHYTUM, *De Candolle*. See *Tanacetum linifolium*.

STIMULATING, exciting.

STINK-HOUT. See *Oreodaphne*.

STINKING CEDAR. See *Torreya taxifolia*.

STINKING HOREHOUND. See *Ballota*.

STINKING VERVAIN. See *Petiveria alliacea*.

STINK WOOD. See *Oreodaphne*.

STIPA, *Linn.* From *stipe*, a silky or feathery substance. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. A genus of beautiful grasses; they are increased by divisions. *S. pennata* is grown in the flower-garden for the sake of its beautifully feathered beads, which, Gerarde says, the ladies used to wear as feathers.

capillata . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 2 Europe . . 1815
conferta . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 2 Europe . . 1819
gigantea . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 3 Spain . . 1823
humilis . . . Apetal. 7, S. Grass 3 S. Amer. . 1802
juncæa . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 3 France . . 1772
pennata . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 3 Brit., rocks.
sibirica . . . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 3 Siberia . . 1777
tenacissina . Apetal. 7, H. Grass 2 Spain . . 1817

altaica, *aristilla*, *bicolor*, *Lagascæ*, *tortilis*.

STIPAGRÖSTIS, *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. Synonyme: 1, *Aristida obtusa*—*obtusa*, 1.

STIPE, the stalk of a fern leaf, or of the head of a fungus.

STIPITATE, furnished with a stipe.

STIPULES, small scales at the base of the petioles.

STITCHWORT. See *Plantago holostium*.

STITCHWORT. See *Stellaria*.

STIZOLBIUM. See *Mucuna*.

STOBÆA, *Thunberg*. In honour of Dr. Stobæus, of Lund, one of Linnaeus' first patrons. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Any light rich soil suits these interesting plants, and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. See *Cynara*.

atractylodes Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1823
pinnata . . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1812

STOCK. See *Mathiola*.

STOCK-MORCHEL. See *Helvella esculenta*.

STËBE, *Leysser*. From *stibas*, a bed of leaves; the original plant was so used. *Linn.* 19, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass. Synonyme: 1, *Seriphium alopecuroides*.

æthiopica . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1759
cinerea . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1784
ericoides . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1816
reflexa l. . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1810

STËBE. See *Centaurea Stæbe*.

STËCHAS. See *Elvichrysium Stæchas*.

STËKESIA, *L'Heritier*. In honour of Jonathan Stokes, M.D., the coadjutor of Withering, in his arrangement of British plants. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. A very handsome herbaceous plant, succeeding well in the open border during the summer months. It is increased by seeds or by division of the roots.
cyanea . . . Blue . 8, G. Her. P. 2 Carolina . 1766

STOLONIFEROUS, bearing runners which root at the joints.

STOLONS, runners, which root at the joints.

STOMACHIC, agreeable to the stomach.

STOMATA, or **STOMATE**. An organic aperture in the skin of a plant by means of which respiration is maintained.

STONECROP. See *Sedum*.

STONE-PINE. See *Pinus Pinea*.

STONE-WORTS. See *Chæra* and *Nitella*.

STORAX. See *Styrax*.

STORK'S BILL. See *Pelargonium*.

STRAMONIUM. See *Datura Stramonium*.

STRANGURY, a disease produced on plants by tight ligatures.

STRANVÆSIA. Lindley named this genus in honour of the Honourable William Fox Strangways, F.R.S., a learned and indefatigable investigator of the Flora of Europe. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Pomaceae*. This species is better known under the name of *Cratægus glauca*; it is ornamental, and succeeds best when planted against a south wall, with a slight protection in severe weather. It is readily increased by grafting or budding upon the common thorn. Synonyme: 1, *Cratægus glauca*.

glaucescens l White . 6, H. Ev. T. 20 Nepal . 1828

STRAPWORT. See *Corrigiola*.

STRATA, layers, beds.

STRATIOTES, *Linn.* From *stratos*, an army; in allusion to its long sword-like leaves. *Linn.* 22, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharidaceae*. An ornamental aquatic, increasing so fast in the ponds where it is planted as to become almost a troublesome weed.

alismoides . White . 7, S. Aq. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1806
aloides . . White . 6, H. Aq. P. 2 Eng., ditches.

STRAVADIUM, *Jussieu*. From *Tsjeria Samstravadi*, the Malabar name of one of the species. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceae*. Fine ornamental trees. For culture and propagation, see *Barringtonia*. Synonymes: 1, *Bar-*

ringlōnia acutāngula, *Eugēnia acutāngula* ;
2, *B. racemōsa*, *E. racemōsa*.

acutāngulum 1 Purple . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1822
album . . . White . 6, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Calcd. 1850
racemōsum 2, White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind. . 1822
rubrum . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1822

STRAWBERRY. See *Frāgaria*.

STRAWBERRY BLITE. See *Blitum*.

STRAWBERRY PEAR. See *Cactus triangularis*.

STRAWBERRY TREE. See *Arbutus*.

STREAKS, little furrowed lines.

STREBLORRHIZA. See *Chianthus*.

STRELITZIA. Named by Aiton in honour of the Queen of George III., from the house of Meeklenburgh-Strelitz. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Musaceæ*. A genus of splendid plants, generally found in our stoves, though they will thrive equally as well in the greenhouse. A very turfy loam suits them, and they may be increased slowly by suckers; but young specimens are more readily obtained by impregnating the stigma when the plants are in bloom.

angustifolia . . Pur. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1778
angusta . . . Pur. wht. 3, S. Her. P. 10 C. G. H. 1791
farinosa . . . Pur. yel. 2, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1795
humilis . . . Pur. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1777
jūncea . . . Pur. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1777
ovata . . . Pur. yel. 3, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1796
parvifolia . . Pur. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 4 C. G. H. 1796
regina . . . Pur. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 5 C. G. H. 1773

STREPTANTHERA, Sweet. From *streptos*, twisted, and *anthera*, an anther. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Very pretty bulbs when in flower. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best; and young plants are obtained by offsets.

cūprea . . . Copper . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
elegans . . . Wht. blue. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1827

STREPTANTHUS, Nuttall. From *streptos*, twisted, and *anthos*, a flower; twisted claws of petals. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. The seed of these plants may be sown in the open border late in spring; or they may be reared on a gentle hotbed; and afterwards planted out.

hyacinthoides . Purple 9, H. A. 2 Texas . 1834
obtusifolius . . Rose . 8, H. A. 1 Arkansas . 1833

STRÉPTIUM, Roxburgh. From *streptos*, twisted; in allusion to the spiral tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. A pretty plant, of very easy culture, and propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Præia leptostachya*, *Tortula aspera*.

asperum 1 . Violet . 7, H. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. . 1799

STREPTOCARPUS, Lindley. From *streptos*, twisted, and *carpos*, a fruit; the capsule is spirally twisted. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. A very pretty genus, succeeding in any rich soil or vegetable mould; and readily increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Didymocarpus Réxii*.

Gardēni . . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Natal . 1854
polyanthus . . Blue . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Natal . 1854
Réxii . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1824
Saundersii . . Purple. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Natal . 1860

STREPTOCORYNE, De Candolle. See *Gardēnia frāgrans*.

STRÉPTOPUS, Michaux. From *streptos*, twisted, and *pous*, a foot; in allusion to the twisted

flower-stalks. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Interesting plants, of common culture in any light soil; and multiplied by seeds or divisions.

amplexifolius White 5, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary . 1752
distortus . . . Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1753
lanuginosus . Ylgn. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
roseus . . . Pink. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1806
simplex . . . White 6, G. Her. P. 1 Nepal . . 1822

STRİÆ, small streaks.

STRİARIA, Greville. From *stria*, a groove, the plant is marked with grooves. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Found in the ocean—*attenuata*.

STRİATED, having streaks.

STRİCT, upright, straight.

STRİGÆ, little upright unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

STRİGOSE, covered with strigæ.

STROBILANTHES, Blume. From *strobilos*, the cone of a pine, and *anthos*, a flower: the inflorescence in the bud state resembles the cone of a pine. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. This beautiful stove genus is well deserving of a place in every collection, on account of its very showy purple flowers, and the deep purple colour of the under side of the leaves. For culture and propagation, see *Ruellia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ruellia Sabiniāna*; 2, *Ruellia grandis*.

auriculatus . Blue . . 2, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1850
callōsa . . . Blue . . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1840
lactatus 2 . . Blue . . 9, S. Ev. S. 1 E. Ind. . 1846
Sabiniāna 1 . Bl. pur. . 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Nepal . . 1826
scābra . . . Yel. . . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. . 1836
scāssilis . . . Blue . . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Bombay . 1833

STRÓBILE, a fir cone, the fruit of the Magnolia, or a fruitiferous organ of a similar form.

STROBILORACHIS, Klotzsch. From *strobilos*, a cone, and *rachis*, a flower-stem; flowers collected in cones. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. Plants of little interest to those cultivating ornamental ones only. *Synonymes*: 1, *Justicia imbricatā*, *J. prismatica*, *Ruellia prismatica*, *Harrachia macrothrysus*.

glabra 1 . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil .

prismatica . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil .

STRÓBUS. See *Pinus Stróbus*.

STROMATOSPHERIA, Grev. See *Sphæria*.

STROPHÁNTHUS, Desvauz. From *strophos*, a twisted thong, and *anthos*, a flower; the segments of the corolla are long, narrow, and twisted. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Very beautiful shrubs, of easy culture in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in a little heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. divergens*; 2, *Echites caudata*.

capensis . . . Yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1860
Chinensis 1 . Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1816
dichotomus 2 . Rosy 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . . 1816
sarmentōsus . Red 6, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Leone . 1824

STROPHŌLA, a round protuberance at the base of some seeds.

STRŪCHIUM. See *Sparganophorus Strūchium*.

STRŪMA, a wen, or protuberance.

STRŪMĀRIA, Jacquin. From *struma*, a tubercle; in allusion to the base of the calyx. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. Interesting

plants, succeeding well in sandy loam; and increased by offsets.

angustifolia	. Pink . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1795
crispa	. . . Pink . . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1790
filifolia	. . . White . . . 11, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1774
geminata	. . . Pa. yel. . . 8, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1812
linguesfolia	. . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. .
rubella	. . . Pink . . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1795
spiralis	. . . Pink . . . 7, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1774
stellaris	. . . Pink . . . 10, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1794
truncata	. . . White . . . 4, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1795
undulata	. . . White . . . 5, G. Bl. P. 1	C. G. H. 1820

STRUMARIUM. See *Xanthium Strumarium*.

STRUMIA. See *Stenostomum*.

STRUTHIOLA, Linn. From *struthion*, a little sparrow; resemblance of the seeds to a beak. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Thymelæaceæ*. A very pretty Cape genus, thriving best in sandy peat; and young cuttings root with facility in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. stricta*.

angustifolia	. Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1816
ciliata	. . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1779
erecta 1.	. . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1½	C. G. H. 1798
glabra	. . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820
imbricata	. . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1794
incana	. . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1817
juniiperlina	. . . White . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1758
lactoriflora	. . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1819
longiflora	. . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1823
lucens	. . . Yellow . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1817
ovata	. . . White . . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1792
pubescens	. . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1790
striata	. . . Yellow . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1820
tomentosa	. . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1799
virgata	. . . Red . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2	C. G. H. 1779

STRUTHIOPTERIS, Willdenow. From *struthios*, an ostrich, and *pteris*, a fern; the fronds bear a resemblance to feathers. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. An ornamental genus of Ferns, of common culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Osmunda Struthiopteris*.

germanica 1.	. Brown 7, H. Her. P. 2	Europe . 1760
pennsylvanica.	. Brown 8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer. 1812

STRUTHIUM. See *Gypsophila Struthium*.

STRYCHNOS, Linn. The Greek name of the *Solanum*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Valuable plants, on account of the medicinal properties ascribed to them. They all succeed well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat, and half-ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *S. colubrina* is given as an antheimintic in intermitting fevers. The seeds of *S. Nax-vómica* are well known by the latter name, as possessing a dangerous narcotic property, which depends upon the presence of a peculiar principle called *Strychnia*. It has been administered in a great number of cases with different degrees of success: small quantities have been given for mania, gout, epilepsy, hysteria, and dysentery. It is a most violent poison, and its energy so great, that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit, occasions death in five minutes. Its operation is always accompanied with symptoms of locked jaw and other tetanic affections. The seeds of *S. potatidrum* are sold in the Indian bazaars for the purpose of clearing muddy water; the vessels containing the water being rubbed for a minute or two round the inside with one of the seeds; after which, by allowing the water to settle for a short time, however impure and

muddy it may have been before, it becomes clear and wholesome.

axillaris	. . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. 1824
colubrina	. . . Wt. gn. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 20	E. Ind. 1820
madagascariensis	Wt. gn. 7, S. Ev. T. 20	Madag. 1823
Nax-vómica	. . . Gn. wt. 7, S. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind. 1788
potatidrum	. . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 15	E. Ind. 1794
spinosa	. . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. T. 20	Madag. 1813

STRYCHNINE is the product of different species of *Strychnos*.

STUARTIA, Cavanille. See *Stewartia*.

STÛPA, filamentose matter.

STYLÁNDRA, Nuttall. From *stylos*, a column, and *aner*, a male; the gynostegium is pedicellate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Asclepias*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Podostigma pubescens*, *Asclepias pedicellata*.

pumila 1.	. Grn. yel. 7, F. Her. P. 4	N. Amer. 1824
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STYLE, the stalk which bears the stigma, and intervenes between that and the ovary.

STYLIADIACEÆ, or STYLEWORTS. A small order of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, chiefly found in the swamps of New Holland. They are curious plants and deserve cultivation.

STYLIDIUM, Swartz. From *stylos*, a column; the stamens and style are joined. *Linn.* 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Styliadiaceæ*. Beautiful and rare little plants, succeeding best in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings of the shrubby kinds root very readily in sand, under a glass; a few of the herbaceous kinds are increased by divisions of the root, but chiefly by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. setigerum*; 2, *S. glandulosum*; 3, *S. mucronifolia*; 4, *Ventenatia minor*; 5, *S. longifolium*, *Dicksonii*; 6, *S. assimile*; 7, *S. laricifolium*.

adnatum	. . . Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1824
amendum	. . . Rose . . . 4, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1850
androeum	. . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
Armeria	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	V. D. L. 1850
bellidifolium	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
bicolor	. . . Wt. pr. 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1843
Brunonidium	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 1	Swan R. 1841
capaliculatum	. . . Yel. . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
caricifolium	. . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
caulescens	. . . Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
ciliatum 1.	. . . Yel. . . 5, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1840
compressum	. . . Yl. pr. 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
Drummondii	. . . Pink 11, G. Her. P. 1½	Swan R. 1838
fasciculatum	. . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Holl. 1833
fruticosum 2.	. . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Holl. 1803
graminifolium	. . . Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W. 1803
hirsutum	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	K. G. S. 1830
hispidum	. . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
Hookeri 3.	. . . Yel. . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1860
juncum	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1830
leptostachyum	. . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
lineare 4.	. . . Red . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1812
mucronifolium	. . . Yel. . . 4, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
nidum	. . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1840
pilliferum	. . . Pink . . . 5, G. A. 1	Swan R. 1839
pidsum 5.	. . . Pk. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1841
proliferum	. . . Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1839
pycnostachyum	. . . Pink . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1843
recurvum	. . . Gn. pr. 5, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1840
saxifragoides 6	. . . White . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1842
scabridum	. . . White . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1841
scandens	. . . Rose . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 2	Austral. 18'3
striatum	. . . White . . . 5, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. 1850
tenuifolium 7.	. . . Pink . . . 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl. 1813

STYLÓLEPIS, Leh. From *stylos*, a style, and *lepis*, a scale. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty pink flowering herbaceous plant,

growing in any common soil, and increased by division at the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Podolepis gracilis*.

gracilis . . . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. S. W. . 1826

STYLOSANTHES, Swartz. From *stylos*, a style, and *anthos*, a flower; in allusion to the flower having a long style. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Plants of little interest, except in botanical collections. They require to be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the shrubby kinds root readily in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. hispida*; 2, *Trifolium guianense*.
clatior 1 . . . Yel. 7, F. Her. P. 1 ½ N. Amer. 1816
erecta . . . Yel. 7, S. A. 1 Guinea. 1825
guianensis 2 . . . Yel. 7, S. A. ½ Guiana. 1820
mucronata . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon. 1817
procumbens . . . Yel. 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1 W. Ind. 1821
viscosa . . . Yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. 1821

STYPANDRA, R. Brown. From *stypa*, tow, and *aner*, an anther. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by divisions. They succeed well in a pit or warm border, if protected in severe weather. *Synonyme*: 1, *Arthropodium glaucum*.

caespitosa . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1824
frutescens . Violet . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. . 1836
glabra 1 . . . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Hol. . 1823
propinqua . Azure . 9, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . 1833
umbellata . White . 6, G. Her. P. 1 ½ N. Hol. . 1826

STYPHELIA, Smith. From *stypelos*, hard; in allusion to the habit of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epacridaceæ*. A genus of very beautiful shrubs, succeeding best in a mixture of two parts sandy peat, and one of sandy loam; and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. See *Cyathodes*, *Leucopogon*, *Monotoca*, and *Trochocarpa*.

adsacridens . Green . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1822
epacridoides . Crim. . 7, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1823
leia . . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1822
latifolia . . . Pink . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1823
longifolia . . . Green . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1807
triflora . . . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. . 1796
tubiflora . . . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. S. W. . 1802
viridiflora . . . Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. S. W. . 1791

STYPTIC, having the power to staunch blood.

STYRACÆÆ, or **STORAX**-WORTS. To this small order belongs the Gum-Storax tree (*Styrax officinale*), the Benzoin tree (*Styrax Benzoin*), and the Snow-drop tree (*Halesia tetraptera*), so common in our shrubberies.

STYRAX, *Linn.* A mere alteration of *Asshirak*, the Arabic name of *S. officinale*. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Styracaceæ*. The species of *Styrax* are very handsome when in flower, and are, therefore, well suited for ornamenting shrubberies. A light soil suits them best, and they are readily increased by layers, in spring or autumn. *S. officinale* is remarkable for producing the very powerful and fragrant balsam known by the name of storax: it is bitter and pungent to the taste, and possesses a strong, agreeable odour. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. glabrum*.

grandifolium . White 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1765
lævigatum . . . White 7, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1765
officinale . . . White 7, H. De. S. 10 Levant. 1597
pulverulentum . White 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1794

SUB, in composition, signifies somewhat; as *subumbellate*, somewhat umbellate, *sub-rotund*, somewhat round or roundish, &c.

SUBALATE, with a narrow wing, or margin.

SÜBER. See *Quercus Süber*.

SUBEROSE, corky.

SUBULARIA, *Linn.* From *subula*, an awl; shape of the leaves. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This little annual is very remarkable from expanding its flowers two or three feet under water, and impregnation taking place in that element. It only requires planting in a pond or rivulet, with a gravelly bottom; or it may be grown in pots filled with sand, and plunged in water.
aquatica . . . White . 7, H. Aq. A. ½ Brit. ponds.

SUBULATE, awl-shaped, tapering to a point.

SUCCEDANEUS, taking the place of another.

SUCCISA, *Vaillant*. From *succisus*, lopped; appearance of the roots. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Dipsacaceæ*. Plants of no great beauty, and of very common culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cephalaria albescens*; 2, *C. alpina*; 3, *C. attenuata*; 4, *C. coriacea*, *Lepicéphalus leucantha*; 5, *C. corniculata*; 6, *C. cretacea*; 7, *Scabidsa glabrata*; 8, *Scabidsa decurrens*, *Cephalaria graeca*; 9, *C. lævigata*, *Succisa centaureoides*; 10, *C. leucantha*; 11, *C. leucanthema*, *Lepicéphalus leucantha*; 12, *Scabidsa succisa*; 13, *Cephalaria rigida*; 14, *C. scabra*; 15, *C. syriaca*; 16, *C. tatarica*; 17, *C. transylvanica*; 18, *C. uralensis*. See *Cephalaria*, and *Scabidsa*.

albescens 1 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. 1804
alpina 2 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 2 Switzer 1570
attenuata 3 . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1774
coriacea 4 . . . Strpd. 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Tauria. 1819
corniculata 5 . . . Strpd. 7, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Hungy. 1801
cretacea 6 . . . Strpd. 7, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Caucas. 1818
glabrata 7 . . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 3 Austria 1819
græca 8 . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Bur. 1819
lævigata 9 . . . Strpd. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary. 1805
leucantha 10 . . . White 9, H. Her. P. 1 France. 1799
leucanthema 11 . . . White 9, H. Her. P. 1 ½ France. 1820
pratensis 12 . . . Violet 8, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., past.
rigida 13 . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1731
scabra 14 . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1825
syriaca 15 . . . White 6, H. A. 2 Syria. 1633
tatarica 16 . . . Lt. yl. 7, H. A. 2 Russia. 1759
transylvanica 17 . . . Lilac 7, H. A. 2 Transyl. 1699
uralensis 18 . . . Yel. 7, H. A. 3 Siberia. 1789

SUCCORY. See *Cichorium*.

SUCCOTRINE ALOES. See *Aloe Succotrina*, and *spicata*.

SUCCOWIA, *Medicus*. In honour of Professor Suckow, a botanist of Heidelberg. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. A light soil suits this plant. The seed has only to be sown in the open border, or on rock-work.

balearica . Yellow . 6, H. A. ½ Minorca . 1781

SUCCULENT, fleshy, filled with juice.

SUDORIFIC, having the power of producing perspiration.

SUFFRUTICOSE, somewhat shrubby.

SUGAR CANE. See *Saccharum*.

SUGI. See *Cryptomeria japonica*.

SULCATE, furrowed, channelled.

SULPHURWORT. See *Peucedanum*.

SUMACH. See *Rhus*.

SUMMER CYPRESS. See *Kochia scoparia*.

SUNDEW. See *Dracopis*.

SUN-FERN. See *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus*.

SUNFLOWER. See *Actinotus Helianthi*.

SUN ROSE. See *Helianthemum*.

SUPERIOR, this appellation is given to anything that is above the ovary.

SUPINE, lying with the face upwards.

SUPPLE JACK. See *Serjania trilernata*.

SÚRCULI, young shoots.

SURINAM MEDLAR. See *Chrysophyllum*.

SUTERIA, *De Candolle*. See *Cephaelis calycina*.

SUTHERLANDIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of James Sutherland, one of the first superintendents of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. These species are very showy when in flower; they succeed best in loam and peat; and are readily increased by seeds, or young cuttings. *Synonymy*: 1, *Colutea frutescens*.

frutescens 1 . Scarlet 6, F. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1833

canescens . . . Scarlet 6, F. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816

microphylla . . . Scarlet 6, F. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1816

SUTURE, the line formed by the cohesion of two parts.

SUWARROW NUT. See *Caryocar*.

SWAINSONIA, *Salisbury*. In honour of Isaac Swainson, F.R.S., L.S., a celebrated cultivator of plants, about the end of the last century. His garden was at Twickenham, in Middlesex. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. Very elegant shrubs, well worthy of a place in every greenhouse. They succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass; they may also be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. galegifolia*, *S. albiflora*; 2, *Colutea galegifolia*.

astragalifolia 1 . White 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1802

coronillifolia . . . Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1802

galegifolia 2 . . . Red 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1800

albiflora . . . White 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1826

Greyana . . . Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1844

lessertiiifolia . . . Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1824

Osborni . . . Ro. y. l. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Darl. Ds. . 1850

violacea . . . Pur. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1850

SWALLOW-WORT. See *Asclepias*.

SWALLOW-WORT. See *Thapsia Asclepias*.

SWAMMERDAMIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of John Swammerdam, an eminent entomologist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. The plants of this genus only require the culture of ordinary greenhouse plants.

antennaria . . . Yellow 1, G. Ev. S. 2 V. D. L. . 1840

glomerata . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Zeal. . 1850

SWAMP LOCUST TREE. See *Gleditschia monosperma*.

SWAMP-POST. See *Quercus lyrata*.

SWAMP-SASSAFRAS. See *Magnolia glauca*.

SWAN-WORT. See *Cynodoches*.

SWARTZIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Olof Swartz, M.D., a long time resident in the West Indies, and author of "Flora Indiae Occidentalis." *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The species of this genus should be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings, not deprived of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

grandiflora . . . Yel. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad . 1821

pinnata . . . Yelsh. . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Trinidad . 1817

simplicifolia . . . Pa. yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1818

tomentosa . . . Yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Cayenne . 1826

SWEDISH BEAM-TREE. See *Pyrus intermedia*.

SWEDISH TURNIP. See *Brassica campestris*; var. *rutabaga*.

SWEET ACORN. See *Quercus Ballota*.

SWEET BAY. See *Laurus nobilis*.

SWEET BRIAR. See *Rosa rubiginosa*.

SWEET CALABASH. See *Passiflora maliformis*.

SWEET FLAG. See *Acorus Calamus*.

SWEET GALE. See *Mýrica Gale*.

SWEET GUM. See *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

SWEET LEAF. See *Synplucos tinctoria*.

SWEETIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Robert Sweet, F.L.S., author of numerous well-known botanical works. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. These plants should be kept in a strong heat, and grown in a mixture of loam and sand. They are increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Galega filiformis*; 2, *Glycine ligulosa*; 3, *Galega longifolia*.

filiformis 1 . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4 S. Amer. . 1820

ligulosa 2 . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 St. Domin. 1824

longifolia 3 . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Tw. 4 S. Amer. . 1818

SWEET MARJORAM. See *Origanum Majorana*.

SWEET MAUDLIN. See *Achillea ageratum*.

SWEET PEA. See *Lathyrus odoratus*.

SWEET POTATO. See *Batatas*.

SWETSOP. See *Andra squamida*.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centaurea moschata*.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Dianthus barbatus*.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Silene Arméria*.

SWERTIA, *Linn.* In honour of Iman. Swert, a famous cultivator of bulbs and flowers, in Holland. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceae*. These plants prefer a marshy or peat soil; and are increased by seeds. *S. perennis*, though a perennial, may likewise be increased by seeds. *Synonymy*: 1, *S. corniculata*.

corniculata . . . Pa. grn. 8, H. A. 4 Siberia . 1817

Michauxiana . . . Grn. yel. 7, H. B. 4 N. Amer. 1824

perennis . . . Purple 7, H. Aq. P. 4 Eng. marshes.

SWIETENIA, *Linn.* In honour of Gerard Van Swieten, a Dutch botanist, and author. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cedrelaceae*. These interesting and valuable plants succeed well in a mixture of loam and sand; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat, but the leaves must not be shortened. The well-known mahogany is the produce of *S. Mahagoni*. See *Chlorozylon*.

febrifuga . . . Wht. yel. 5, S. Ev. T. 60 E. Ind. . 1796

Mahagoni . . . Red yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 70 W. Ind. . 1734

SWINE'S SUCCORY. See *Hyoseris*.

SWORD FERN. See *Xiphopteris*.

SWORD GRASS. See *Alopecurus segetalis*.

SWORD GRASS. See *Melilotus segetalis*.

SYÁGRUS, *Martius*. The first who wrote the history of the Trojan war in verse. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*. This palm succeeds in sandy loam and a moist heat; it is multiplied by seeds.

cocoides . . . Straw . . 6, S. Palm. 15 Brazil . 1823

SYCAMORE. See *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*.

SYCOMORE. See *Ficus sycomorus*.

SYMPHIANÐRA, *A. De Candolle*. From *Symphio*, to grow together, and *aner*, an anther; the anthers are connate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Campanula*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Campanula pëndula*; 2, *Campanula armënia*.

pëndula 1. Cream . 7, H. B. 2 Caucasus 1823
armënia 2. Blue . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus 1826

SYMPHORIA. See *Symphoricarpus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS, *Dillenius*. From *symporeo*, to accumulate, and *karpos*, fruit; in allusion to its clustered bunches of fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. The species of St. Peter's Wort are handsome dwarf shrubs, suitable for the fronts of ornamental shrubberies. They are readily increased by cuttings, planted in autumn or spring, or by suckers, which they throw up in abundance. *Synonymes*: 1, *Symphoria montana*; 2, *S. racemosa*; 3, *Lonicera Symphoricarpus*, *Symphoria glomerata*; 4, *Symphoria glomerata fol. variegatis*.

microphyllus . Yel. red 8, H. De. S. 4 Mexico . 1829
montanus 1 . Pink . 8, H. De. S. 4 Mexico . 1829
racemosa 2 . Pink . 8, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1817
vulgaris 3 . White . 8, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1730
fol. varie- } Pink . 8, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer.
gatis 4 . }

SYMPHYTUM, *Linn.* From *symphyo*, to make unite, and *phyton*, a plant; in reference to the healing qualities of the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Showy plants, thriving in any soil or situation; some of the kinds are well adapted for the flower border, where they can be much shaded. They succeed well under the shade of trees, and flower throughout the principal part of the summer season; increase is obtained by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *S. bohemicum*, 2, *S. bullatum*.

aspermum . Rd. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Caucasus 1799
hybridum . Rd. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 4 Hybrid . 1825
caucasicum . Azure. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus 1820
cordatum . Cream 6, H. Her. P. 2 Transyl. 1813
echinatum . Purple 5, H. Her. P. 2 . 1824
officinale . White. 6, H. Tu. P. 3 Brit. woods.
bohemicum 1 Crims. 5, H. Tu. P. 1½ Bohemia 1810
pænus . Blue . 6, H. Tu. P. 4 Brit. woods.
orientale . White. 5, H. Her. P. 3 Turkey . 1752
peregrinum . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 2 Podolia . 1816
tabricum . White. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Tauria . 1806
bullatum 2 . Pa. yl. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus 1813
tuberosum . Yellow 7, H. Tu. P. 4 Scot. woods.

SYMPIEZA, *Lichtenstein*. From *sympiezo*, to press; in reference to the stamens, which adhere to the tube of the corolla. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ericaceæ*. A pretty little plant, thriving in turf peat and sand; and readily increased by young cuttings, placed in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Blæxia bracteata*.

capitellata 1 . Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1812

SYMPLOCARPUS, *Salisbury*. From *symploke*, connection, and *karpos*, fruit. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orontiaceæ*. This is a curious species, bearing large, handsome leaves. It succeeds in a marshy situation, in peat soil; and is increased by division. The roots and seeds are powerful antispasmodics; they are also expectorant, and useful in phthisical coughs. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pothos fetidus*, *Dracontium fetidum*.

fetidus 1 . Apetal . 5, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Amer. 173

SÝPLOCOS, *Linn.* From *Symploke*, a connection; the stamens are united at the base. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ebenaceæ*. These plants thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root without difficulty in sand, under a glass; the stove species requiring heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. lœcida*.

cratægoides . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Nepaul . 1824
coccinea . . . Rose . 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Mexico . 1825
japonica 1 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. T. 10 Japan . . 1850
sinica . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 China . . 1822
tinctoria . . . Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Carolina . 1780

SYNÁMMIA, *Presl*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove fern.

triloba . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .

SYNÐNDRA, *Nutt.* From *syn*, together, and *aner*, a man; anthers in pairs. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. For cultivation, see *Lamium*.

grandiflora . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1827

SYNAPHLEBIUM, *J. Smith*. From *syn*, together, and *phleps*, a vein. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lindsaea lobulosa*, 2, *L. pectinata*, 3, *L. recurvata*, *L. nitens*, *L. serpens*.

lobulsum 1 . Brown 5, S. Her. P. ¾ E. Ind. .
obtusum . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca .
pectinatum 2 . Brown 5, S. Her. P. ¾ E. Ind. .
recurvatum 3 . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Malacca .

SYNCESIA, *Taylor*. Derivation unknown to us. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. This species is found on rocks, dry shores, &c.—*albida*.

SYNEDRELLA, *Gertner*. From *synedrella*, a little bench, in allusion to the naked receptacle. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A stove annual, neither interesting nor beautiful. *Synonyme*: 1, *Verbesina nodiflora*—*nodiflora* 1.

SYNGENESIOUS, belonging to the 19th class in the sexual system.

SYNGONIUM, *Schott*. From *syn*, together, and *gonu*, an angle. See *Caladium aritum*.

SYNNOTIA, *Sweet*. In honour of W. Synnot, who collected many plants at the Cape. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Pretty bulbous plants, requiring the same treatment as the species of *Ixia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ixia bicolor*, *Spáxaxis bicolor*, *Gladiolus bicolor*, 2, *Gladiolus galeata*.

bicolor 1 . . . Brn. yel. 3, G. Bl. P. ¾ C. G. H. . 1786
galeata 2 . . . Brn. yel. 4, G. Bl. P. ¾ C. G. H. . 1825
variegata . . . Varieg. . 5, G. Bl. P. ¾ C. G. H. . 1825

SYNTHETICAL, combining, a term used in an opposite sense to analytical.

SYPHILITIC, of or belonging to Syphilis.

SYRIAN RUE. See *Peganum Harmala*.

SYRÍNGA, *Linn.* From *syrynz*, a pipe; the branches are long and straight, and are filled with *medulla*; hence the old name of the Lilac, pipe-tree. The English name of the genus is from *lilac* or *lilag*, the Persian word for the flower. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceæ*. The species of Lilac are well known elegant shrubs; readily increased by layers, or by suckers from the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *S. chinensis*.

Emōdi . . .	White 4, H. De. S. 6	Himalay. 1840
Josikéa . . .	Dp. li. 6, H. De. S. 6	Germany. 1838
pérscia . . .	Pur. 5, H. De. S. 6	Persia . 1640
alba . . .	White 5, H. De. S. 6	Persia .
laciniata . . .	Pur. 5, H. De. S. 6	Persia .
salvifolia . . .	Pur. 5, H. De. S. 6	Persia .
rothomagensis 1	Pur. 6, H. De. S. 4	China . 1795
saugeana . . .	Red. 6, H. De. S. 4	Hybrid .
vulgaris . . .	Blue. 5, H. De. S. 12	Persia . 1597
alba . . .	White 5, H. De. S. 15	Persia .
alba-major . . .	White 5, H. De. S. 15	
alba-plena . . .	White 5, H. De. S. 12	
cœrulea . . .	Blue. 5, H. De. S. 6	
rùbra . . .	Red. 5, H. De. S. 6	
rùbra major . . .	Red. 5, H. De. S. 10	
violacea . . .	Pur. 5, H. De. S. 10	Persia .

SYRINGA. See *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGODEA. See *Erica*.

SYZYGIUM, *Gærtner*. From *syzygos*, coupled; in allusion to the manner in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs. *Linn.* 12, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Interesting

plants. For culture and propagation, see *Mjrica*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Calyptiránthes caryophyllifolia*; 2, *C. Jambolana*; 3, *Eugenia paniculata*; 4, *Eugenia zeylanica*.

caryophyllifolium 1 . . .	White 6, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. . 1822
fruticòsum . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind. . 1824
glomeratum . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Mauritius . 1824
inophyllum . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind. . 1826
Jambolana 2 . . .	White 5, S. Ev. T. 20	E. Ind. . 1796
obovatum . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 4	Mauritius . 1822
paniculatum 3 . . .	White 4, S. Ev. S. 4	Mauritius . 1822
venòsum . . .	White 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Nepaul . 1824
zeylanica 4 . . .	White 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Ceylon . 1798

SZOVITSIA, *Fischer*. Named after M. Szovitz, a Hungarian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A plant of but little beauty, and of the easiest culture in any common light soil.

callicarpa . . . White 7, H. A. 1½ Persia . 1837

T.

TABERNÆMONTANA, *Linn.* In honour of James Theodore Tabernæmontanus, a celebrated physician and botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. A genus of interesting plants, mostly bearing white, sweet-scented flowers. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits them best; and young plants may be obtained from cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. citrifolia*; 2, *Nerium coronarium*; 3, *T. multiflora*; 4, *Cameraria lutea*, *T. Tamaquarina*. See *Amsonia*.

alba 1 . . .	White	5, S. Ev. T.	12 W. Ind.	1780
amygdalifolia	Yellow	7, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1780
arculata . . .	Cream	7, S. Ev. T.	30 Peru	1824
citrifolia . . .	Yellow	7, S. Ev. T.	12 Jamaica	1784
coronaria . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1770
flore-pleno 2	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4 E. Ind.	1770
crispa . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1818
cymosa 3 . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	10 Carthag.	1820
densiflora . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1824
dichotoma . . .	White	9, S. Ev. S.	6 Ceylon	1840
discolor . . .	Cream	4, S. Ev. T.	10 Jamaica	1822
grandiflora . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 Trinidad	1823
gratissima . . .	White	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1824
laurifolia . . .	Yellow	5, S. Ev. T.	10 W. Ind.	1768
longifolia . . .	White	7, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Leone	1849
odorata 4 . . .	Yellow	10, S. Ev. S.	4 Cayenne	1793
persicariifolia	} Cream	6, S. Ev. S.	10 Maurit.	1819
undulata . . .				

TACAMAHACA. See *Calophyllum Tacamahaca*, *Feica Tacamahaca*, and *Populus balsamifera*.

TACCA, *Forster*. The Malay name of the species. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Taccaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increasing by division of the roots. They must be very sparingly watered whilst in a dormant state. The large fleshy roots, when scraped and frequently washed, yield a nutritive fecula resembling arrow-root. See *Arum*, and *Ataccia*.

aspera . . .	Brown . 7, S. BL P. 2	E. Ind. . 1816
guineensis . . .	Brown . 7, S. BL P. 2	E. Ind. . 1823
integrifolia . . .	Purple . 6, S. Her. P. 2	E. Ind. . 1810

lævis . . .	Brown . 7, S. BL P. 2	E. Ind. . 1826
phalifera . . .	Brown . 7, S. BL P. 3	Maurit. . 1826
pinnatifida . . .	Purple . 7, S. BL P. 2	E. Ind. . 1793

TACCACEÆ, or TACCADS, are large perennial herbs, with tuberous roots, which contain a large quantity of fecula, which is prepared and used as food after the manner of sago.

TACCADA. See *Scævola Taccada*.

TACHIA, *Aublet*. From *Tachi*, which, it is said, signifies an ant's nest; a name applied in its native country to *T. Guianensis* on account of its trunk and branches being usually full of ants; this species, we believe, is not yet introduced to this country. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. These plants will grow freely in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam; a small portion of the last will suffice; cuttings planted in sand, under a hand-glass, in heat, will strike root readily. The species are rather difficult to keep through the winter, in this country, on account of their being liable to damp off; and in order to prevent this, they should be very sparingly watered in damp weather. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lisianthus cordifolius*; 2, *L. longifolius*; 3, *L. exsertus*. See *Amorphophallus*.

cordifolia 1 . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 2	Jamaica. 1816
longifolia 2 . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½	Jamaica. 1793
Swartzii 3 . . .	Yellow . 5, S. Ev. T. 10	Jamaica. 1793

TACHIGALIA, *Aublet*. *Tachigali* is the name of the species in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. This genus succeeds best in a light loamy soil; and large cuttings root readily if planted in sand, with a glass over them; they must be placed in heat.

bijuga . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 20	Brazil . 1822
paniculata . . .	Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 10	Guiana . 1827

TACSÓNIA, *Jussieu*. From *Tacso*, the name of one of the species in Peru. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Passifloraceæ*. Showy plants, with the habit of *Passiflora*, and requiring the same culture as that genus. *Synonymes*: 1,

Passiflora pedunculàris; 2, *P. pinnatistipula*; 3, *P. sanguinea*; 4, *P. quadriglandulosa*; 5, *P. pubescens*.

manicàta . . . Scarlet . . . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 25 S. Leone 1840
mollißsima . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Ev. Cl. 25 Quito . . . 1845
peduncu-
laris 1 . . . Rose . . . 8, G. Ev. Cl. 15 Peru . . . 1815
pinnatistipula 2 . . . Pa. rose . . . 9, G. Ev. Cl. 25 Chile . . . 1828
pubescens 5 . . . Rose . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 25 . . . 1852
quadriglan-
dulosa 4 . . . Rose . . . 8, S. Ev. Cl. 20 . . . 1852
sanguinea 3 . . . Scarlet . . . 9, S. Ev. Cl. 25 W. Ind. 1848

TÆDA. See *Pinus Tæda*.

TENIOPSIS, J. Smith. From *taina*, a fillet, and *opsis*, resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Stove ferns.

lineata . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind.
revoluta . . . Brown . . . 6, S. Her. P. 3 Nepaul .

TENIÖSUS, ribbon-like.

TENITIS, Swartz. From *taina*, a fillet; alluding to the long narrow frond. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Interesting ferns, succeeding in sandy loam and peat; and increased by divisions at the roots, or by seeds.

Synonymes: 1, *Pteris angustifolia*; 2, *P. lanceolata*.

angustifolia 1 Brown . . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. 1 Jamaica 1816
blechnoides . . . Yellow . . . 8, Her. P. 1 India . . .
chinensis . . . Brown . . . 6, G. Her. P. 1 China . . . 1828
graminifolia . . . Brown . . . 7, S. Ev. Cr. 1 Trinidad 1820
lanceolata 2 . . . Brown . . . 8, S. Ev. Cr. 2 W. Ind. 1818

TÁGERA. See *Cassia Tägera*.

TÁGETES, Linn. From the beauty of its flowers, this genus is named after *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of elegant plants when in flower, and, therefore, well deserving a place in every garden. The annual species should be raised on a hotbed in spring, and planted out about the end of May. *T. patula* is the French marigold, and *T. erecta* is the African marigold of our gardens. The herbaceous kinds thrive in any rich, light soil; and may be increased by cuttings or divisions.

angustifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 3 Mexico 1826
caracasina . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 2 Oracús 1819
clandestina . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 3 Mexico 1823
corymbosa . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 13 Mexico 1825
ruba . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 13 Mexico 1825
daucoides . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. 3 Mexico . . .
erecta . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 2 Mexico 1596
filifolia . . . Yellow . . . 7, H. A. 3 Mexico 1826
florida . . . Yellow . . . 8, F. Her. P. 2 Mexico 1827
foetidissima . . . Yellow . . . 6, H. A. 2 Mexico . . .
glandulifera . . . Yellow . . . 10, H. A. 4 Mexico 1826
glandulosa . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. A. 2 S. Ame. 1819
lucida . . . Yellow . . . 8, G. Her. P. 1 S. Ame. 1798
micrantha . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 3 Mexico 1822
minuta . . . Pa. yel. . . 8, H. A. 13 Chile 1728
patula . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 13 Mexico 1573
subvillosa . . . Yellow . . . 9, H. A. 2 Mexico 1823
tenuifolia . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 2 Peru . . . 1797

TAGUA PLANT. See *Phytélephas*.

TAILS, the long feathery or hairy terminations of certain fruits.

TALAUMA, Jussieu. The vernacular name of the South American species. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceæ*. The species of *Talauma* are well worth cultivating on account of their beautiful and fragrant flowers. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, suits them

well. They may be increased by layers, or by inarching on *Magnolia obovata*, and ripened cuttings will root with difficulty in a pot of sand, under a glass, in heat; but the leaves must not be shortened. *Synonymes*: 1, *Magnolia odoratissima*; 2, *M. pumila*.

Candolle 1 . . . Striped . . . 4, S. Ev. S. 15 Java . . . 1827
Plumieri . . . White . . . all S. Ev. S. 12 Antilles . . . 1829
pumila 2 . . . Cream . . . all S. Ev. S. 6 Java . . . 1786

TALIÈRA, Martius. Its aboriginal name. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. An ornamental, lofty-growing tree, requiring to be grown in turfy loam and sand; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Corypha Talièra*.

bengalensis 1 Yellow . . . 6, S. Palm 100 E. Ind. 1823

TALIGALIA. See *Amasonia*.

TALNUM, Adanson. Supposed to be from *thalia*, a green branch; durable verdure. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Portulacaceæ*. Interesting succulent plants, growing best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and readily increased by cuttings. The biennial species must be raised on a hotbed, and afterwards planted out in a warm sheltered part of the flower garden. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. patens*; 2, *T. fruticosum*; 3, *Portulaca racemosa*. See *Anacampteros*, and *Calandrinia*.

Andrews 1 . . . Pink . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. . . 1800
crassifolium . . . Red . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. 1800
albiflorum 2 . . . White . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. 1810
cuneiflorum 2 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Egypt . . . 1820
lineare . . . Yellow . . . 8, H. A. 1 Mexico 1826
patens . . . Red . . . 9, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1776
polyandrum . . . Pink . . . 8, G. A. 1 Swan R. 1858
purpureum . . . Purple . . . 8, H. A. 1 Mexico . . . 1826
reflexum . . . Yellow . . . 9, S. B. 1 S. Amer. 1800
tertifolium . . . Pink . . . 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1823
triangulare 3 . . . Yellow . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. . . 1739

TALIPOT PALM. See *Corypha umbraculifera*.

TALÍSSA, Aublet. Derived from *Toulitchi*, its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of turfy loam and peat; and large cuttings, not deprived of any of their leaves, will root in sand, under a glass, in a moist heat.

guianensis . . . Rose . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . . . 1824

TALLOW-GOURD. See *Benincasa cerifera*.

TALLOW-SHRUB. See *Mýrica cerifera*.

TALLOW-TREE. See *Stillingia sebifera*.

TAMAQUARINA. See *Tavernanmontana*.

TÁMARA. See *Nelumbium Támara*.

TAMARICACEÆ, or TAMARISKS, are small shrubs and herbs. *Tamarix mannifera* is stated to produce a kind of manna in the neighbourhood of Mount Sinai. The species chiefly grow in moderate climates.

TAMARIND-TREE. See *Tamarindus*.

TAMARÍNDUS, Linn. *Tamar*, in Arabic, is the name of the date, and *Indus*, Indian; *Indian-date*. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of *Tamarind* thrive in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and are readily increased by seeds, which are annually imported from the East and West Indies; they should be sown on a hotbed, and planted singly into pots, when about three inches high. Cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

The preserved pulp of the tamarind is well known as a delicious confection. *Synonyme* : 1, *T. officinatis*.

indica 1 . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. T. 50 India . 1633
occidentalis . Yelsh. . 2, S. Ev. T. 50 W. Ind. 1633

TAMARISK. See *Tamarix*.

TAMARIX, Linn. So named on account of the plants growing on the banks of the Tamaris, now Tambro, on the borders of the Pyrenees. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Tamaricaceæ*. This is a genus of very elegant shrubs. The hardy species is well suited for ornamenting shrubberies; it grows well in any soil or situation; and increases freely by cuttings, planted in the open ground, in spring or autumn. *T. orientalis* succeeds well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. The bark of all the species is slightly bitter, astringent, and probably tonic. The manna of Mount Sinai is produced by a variety of *T. gallica*: it consists wholly of pure mucilaginous sugar. *Synonymes* : 1, *Myricaria dahurica*; 2, *T. articulata*. See *Myricaria*.

dahurica 1 . Pink . . 6, H. Ev. S. 6 Dahuria . 1818
dioica . . Pink . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1823
gallica . . Flesh . . 7, H. De. S. 10 Eng., sea sho.
germanica . Pink . . 6, H. De. S. 8 Germany 1582
indica . . Pink . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. .
orientalis 2 . Pink . . 7, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. .
Pallasii . . Flame . . 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Caucasus 1827
tetrandra . White . . 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Tauria . 1821

TAMONEA, Aublet. Tamone is its name in Guiana, *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Ornamental biennials. They should be raised on a hotbed, and, when of sufficient size, planted singly into pots of sandy soil, and treated as other stove biennials. *Synonymes* : 1, *T. verbenacea*, *Ghénia spinosa*; 2, *G. mítica*.

curassavica 1 Blue . . 7, S. . B. 1 W. Ind. 1823
mítica 2 . . Blue . . 7, S. . B. 1 Guiana . 1820

TAMONIA. See *Chitonia Tamonia*.

TÂMUS, Linn. A name applied by Columella to a plant resembling a vine. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoridaceæ*. Hardy twining plants, of no interest, succeeding in common garden soil; division of the roots—*communis*, *crética*. See *Testudinaria*.

TANACETUM, Linn. Said to be altered from *Athanasia*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The species of *Tanacetum* or *Tansy* are not possessed of much beauty. The hardy kinds succeed in any common soil; and are readily increased by division. The greenhouse species should be grown in a light, rich soil. They increase freely by cuttings. Withering asserts, that if meat be rubbed with the leaves of *tansy*, the flesh-fly will not touch it. *Synonymes* : 1, *Achillea filipendula*; 2, *A. bipinnata*. See *Balsamita*, and *Pentzia*.

angulatum 1. Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant 1820
globuliferum Yellow . 9, H. . A. 1 Russia . 1838
grandiflorum Yellow . 5, G. Her. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1820
incanum . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Altai . 1831
longifolium . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Himlay.
myriophyl- } Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Levant 1816
lum 2
purpureum . Pa. red . 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Nepal . 1818

vulgare . . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., rdsids.
crispum . Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
variegatum Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., gard.
argenteum, *boreale*, *canariense*, *linifolium*, *orientale*, *sibiricum*, *suffruticosum*, *vestitum*.

TANAECIUM, Swartz. From *tanaekes*, long; stems elongated. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ*. *T. pinnatum* is described as an ornamental, lofty-growing tree. For culture and propagation, see *Bignonia*. *Synonymes* : 1, *Crescentia pinnata*, *Tripinnaria africana*.
parastictum . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Jamaica
pinnatum 1 . Red . . 6, S. Ev. T. 60 Mozamb. 1826

TANAHOU. See *Poinciana regia*.

TANEKHA. See *Phylloladus rhomboidalis*.

TANGHINIA, Du Petit Thouars. From *Tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *T. veneniflua*, the seed of which is the ordeal nut of that island. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. These remarkable plants may be referred to *Tabernaemontana* for culture and propagation. *T. veneniflua* is the celebrated ordeal tree of Madagascar. The fruit is yellow; and incloses a fibrous stone or nut; the kernel inclosed in this stone, or nut, is said by some to be the part used for the ordeal, and to be infused in a liquid of which the accused person is made to drink; others say the infusion is made of the entire fruit. The custom of administering *Tanghin* as an ordeal, in Madagascar, has recently become far more universal than at any former period of the Huwa government. When her late Majesty, in the beginning of 1830, came to the resolution of cleansing her lands from sorcerers, an ordeal was commanded in every town and village; and in Tannanarivoo scarcely any class of the inhabitants escaped. On the 9th of May, 1830, in compliance with the sovereign's mandate, a notable administration of Tanghin took place. The accused persons amounted to about thirty, including some of the highest rank in the kingdom. All the nobility recovered, while the unknown plebeians, who, according to the common jugglery, had been compelled to drink with them, died. The former made the usual triumphant entry into the town, on the 17th, borne in open palanquins, amongst the shouting, dancing, and grimaces of the many thousands of people. In the following month, about an equal number of Malagassy ladies submitted to the same ordeal; but all survived, and, in due course, made a grand entry into the town. The Tanghin is administered in private, as well as in public. A subject so deeply rooted in the minds of all the Malagassy people, from the sovereign down to the slave, is the belief in witchcraft; and so blindly are they led on by this belief, that a whole nation may be considered as labouring under a spell, as powerful as the fascination which they attribute to the unfortunate sorcerers themselves. *Synonymes* : 1, *Cerbera dichotoma*; 2, *C. laurifolia*; 3, *C. lactaria*; 4, *C. Odollam*; 5, *C. Tanghin*.
dichotoma 1. White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1827
laurifolia 2 . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1818

Mánghas 3 . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Singapore 1890
 Oddlam 4 . White . 8, S. Ev. T. 20 India . 1756
 vénéficiua 5 . Pink . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Madagas. 1826

TÁNGHIN. See *Cérbera Tánghin*.

TANGIER PEA. See *Láthyris tingitánus*.

TANGLE-WRACK. See *Laminária*.

TANNA. See *Euphòbia tannensis*.

TANSY. See *Tanacetum*.

TAPAGOMIA. See *Cephaelis*.

TAPERING, becoming gradually narrower.

TÁPIA. See *Cratèva Tápia*.

TAPIOCA. See *Jánipha* and *Játropha*.

TAP-ROOT, a root which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground, without dividing.

TARÁNTAN. See *Cássia Tarántan*.

TARCHONÁNTHUS, Linn. From *tarchon*, the Arabic word for *taragon*, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in light rich soil; and readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. See *Brachyléna*.

camphoratus Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H. 1690
 ellipticus . Purple . 6, G. Ev. S. 8 C. G. H. 1816

TARE OF SCRIPTURE. See *Lótium temulentum*.

TARE. See *Errum*.

TARGET-BEARER. See *Peltigera*.

TARGIONIA, Michx. In honour of John Anthony Targioni, a Florentine botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Marchantiaceae*. This species is found growing in broad patches, in wet places—*hypophylla*.

TARRAGON. See *Artemisia*.

TARTAREOUS, consisting of tartar.

TARTARIAN BREAD. See *Crámbe tatária*.

TARTARIAN LAMB. See *Aspidium Barometz*.

TARÁXACUM. See *Leontodon*.

TARTON-RAÏRA. See *Daphne Tarton-raïra*.

TASMÁNIA, R. Brown. In honour of Tasman, a Dutch navigator. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Magnoliaceae*. In the Botanical Register Dr. Lindley, in describing *T. aromática*, one of the species, says, "this plant is a handsome evergreen bush, with dull purple branches, and light green leaves, distinctly marked with transparent dots. Every part is aromatic, and pungent to the taste. The fruit is occasionally used as pepper." They grow freely in sandy loam and peat, and only require sheltering from frost. Cuttings strike in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Winterana lanceolata*; 2, *T. insipida*.

aromática 1 . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 V. D. L. 1823
 dipetala 2 . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 8 N. Hol. 1824

TÁTULA. See *Datura Tátula*.

TAUSCHERIA, Fischer. In honour of Ignatius Frederick Tauscher, Professor of Botany at Prague, author of several botanical works. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. Annuals of no beauty. The seed merely requires to be sown in the open border, or on rock-work.

gymnocarpa . White . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1820
 lasiocarpa . White . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia. 1824

TAUZIN. See *Quercus Tauzin*.

TAVERNIÈRA, De Candolle. In honour of J. B. Tavernier, a traveller in the Levant. *Linn.*

17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Dictra*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum lappaceum*; 2, *H. nummulariæfolium*.

lappacea 1 . Yellow . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 Arabia. 1820
 nummularia 2 Rose . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Levant. 1826

TAXACEE, TAXADS or YEWs. Are well-known trees and shrubs; the common Yew (*Taxus baccata*) may be given as an example of the order.

TAXÁNTHEMA. See *Státice*.

TAXÓDIUM, Richard. From *taxus*, the yew, and *eidos*, like; trees resembling the yew. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceae*. Ornamental, lofty-growing trees, well suited for planting singly on lawns. They grow best in a rich moist soil; and are readily increased by seeds, layers, or by cuttings, with the leaves left whole, placed in a vessel of water, where they will root in a few weeks. The *Deciduous Cypress* is universally employed, throughout the United States, for making the best kind of shingles; and in Louisiana it is used for almost every other purpose to which timber is applied. *Synonymes*: 1, *Schubertia capensis*; 2, *S. disticha*; 3, *S. d. pendula*; 4, *T. sinense pendulum*; 5, *T. sinense*. See *Schubertia*.

capense 1 . Apetal . 4, G. Ev. S. 10 C. G. H.
 distichum 2 . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. 1640
 excedum . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 35
 nitans 3 . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20
 patens . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20
 pendulum 4 . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20
 sinense 5 . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20
 semper- } Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. 10 N. Zeal. 1843
 virens. }

TÁXUS, Linn. From *toxon*, a bow; being formerly used in making them; or from *taxis*, arrangement; the leaves are arranged on the branches like the teeth of a comb. Yew is supposed to be from the Celtic word *ivo*, signifying verdure; alluding to the yew being an evergreen. *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Taxaceae*. Ornamental trees, well adapted for underwood, as they thrive under the shade and drip of other trees; they are also very ornamental when planted to form hedges. They will grow in any moist soil, but succeed best in loams and clays. They are chiefly propagated from seeds, which should be sown as soon as ripe; they may also be increased by cuttings, formed of either one or two years' wood, and planted in a shady border in the beginning of April or end of August. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. fastigiata hibernica*, *T. baccata hibernica*. See *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus*, and *Torreya*.

adpressa . . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 10 Japan .
 baccata . . Apetal . 2, H. Ev. T. 20 Britain, woods
 erecta . . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 20 Seedling
 fastigiata 1 . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 12 Ireland . 1780
 fructu-luteo . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 12 Ireland, woods
 procumbens . Apetal . 2, H. Ev. S. 6 Europe .
 variegata . Apetal . 2, H. Ev. T. 15 Europe .
 canadensis . Apetal . 2, H. Ev. T. 20 Canada . 1800
 cuspidata . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 15 Japan .
 Fortunei . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 15 Japan .
 Harringtonia . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20 Penang . 1837
 Lindleyana . Apetal . 4, H. Ev. T. 20 S. Francisco .
 Makoya . . Apetal . 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1838
 nucifera . . Apetal . 4, G. Ev. T. 20 China . 1820

TAZÉTTA. See *Narcissus Tazéttá*.

TEA-PLANT, FALSE. See *Lycium barbarum*.

TEAK WOOD. See *Tectona*.

TEASEL. See *Dipsacus*.

TEATED, having protuberances which resemble the teats of animals.

TEA-TREE. See *Thea*.

TECOMA, *Jussieu*. From *Tecomaxochil*, the Mexican name of the species. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants, well worth cultivating. *T. radicans* is peculiarly adapted for ornamenting a wall, or front of a house. The other kinds require the same treatment as the species of *Bignonia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bignonia Pandoræ*; 2, *B. capensis*; 3, *B. grandiflora chinensis*, *Incarvillea grandiflora*; 4, *B. pentaphylla*; 5, *B. rädicans*; 6, *B. stans*; 7, *T. incisa*; 8, *B. xyllocarpa*; 9, *B. jasminoides*; 10, *B. fulva*.

australis 1	. Orange	. 6, F. Ev. Cl.	20 N. S. W.	1793
capensis 2	. Orange	. 8, F. Ev. Cl.	15 C. G. H.	1823
digitata	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Amer.	1818
diversifolia	. Yellow	. 8, F. De. Cl.	20 N. Hol.	1830
fulva 9	. Copper-yl.	7, S. Ev. S.	15 Peru	1855
grandiflora 3	Orange	. 7, G. De. Cl.	30 China	1800
jasminifolia	. Pink	. 8, G. Ev. Cl.	20 N. S. W.	
meonantha	. Blush	. 4, G. Ev. Cl.	20 N. Hol.	1815
mollis	. Yellow	. 7, G. De. S.	6 Mexico.	1824
pentaphylla 4	Orange	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	
radicans 5	. Orange	. 7, H. De. Cl.	25 N. Ame.	1640
major	. Orange	. 7, F. De. Cl.	30 N. Ame.	1640
minor	. Scarlet	. 7, H. De. Cl.	25 N. Ame.	1640
roseifolia	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 Peru	
sambucifolia	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 Peru	1824
sorbifolia	. Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. S.	6 S. Ame.	
spectabilis	. Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. S.	10 N. Gren.	
splendida	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 Brazil.	1820
stans 6	. Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. S.	12 S. Ame.	1730
incisa 7	. Yellow	. 8, S. Ev. S.	10 S. Ame.	1820
velutina	. Yellow	. 7, S. Ev. S.	15 Guatem.	
xyllocarpa 8	. White	. 7, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1825

TECOMACA. See *Andrís Tecomaca*.

TECTONA, *Linn.* From its name in Malabar, *Tekka*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. This tree thrives well in a mixture of peat and loam, in a strong heat; and ripened cuttings will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. In its native country, it is much valued for the hardness and durability of its wood; of which some of the largest ships have been built, both at Calcutta and Madras.

grandis . . White . . 5, S. Ev. T. 100 E. Ind. 1777

TEBIA, *Rudolph*. Meaning not explained. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. Pretty plants when in blossom. A rich light soil suits them best; and they are readily increased by cuttings or seeds.

lucida . . Purple . . 4, G. B. 2 C. G. H. 1774
pubescens . . Purple . . 5, G. B. 2 C. G. H. 1816

TEESDALIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Robert Teesdale, author of a Catalogue of plants growing about Castle Howard. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Pretty little annuals, well adapted for rock-work, where the seeds have only to be sown, and may afterwards be allowed to scatter themselves. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. nudicaulis*; 2, *T. regularis*.

iberis 1 . . White . . 5, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. pastures.
lepidium 2 . . White . . 2, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1824

TEGORE. See *Solanum Tegore*.

TEIN-CHING. See *Isatis indigotica*.

TELEKIA, *Baumgarten*. Not explained. *Linn.*

19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This plant succeeds well in common garden soil; and is readily increased by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Bupthalmum cordifolium*.

speciosa 1 . . Yellow . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary 1739

TELEPHIUM. *Linnaeus* named this genus after *Telephus*, son of Hercules by Auge, and, according to some, king of Mysia. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Illecebraceæ*. A hardy herbaceous plant, not worth cultivating—*Imperati*. See *Sedum Telephium*.

TELFAIRIA. See *Jollisia*.

TELIPÖGON, *Humboldt and Kunth*. From *telos*, an end, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A curious genus of Orchids respecting which nothing definite is known as to their culture, but judging from the natural habitats of the species, it is more than probable they will flourish under ordinary management.

angustifolius . . Pa. yel. . 5, G. Ter. 1 Venezuela 1843
latifolius Yel. pur. 5, S. Ter. 1 Caucasus 1843
obovatus Yellow . 5, S. Ter. 2 Peru . . 1846

TÉLLIMA, *R. Brown*. An anagram of *Mitella*; separated from it. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. A very handsome plant. For culture and propagation, see *Mitella*.

grandiflora . . Pink . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1826

TELÓPEA, *R. Brown*. From *Telopos*, seen at a distance; alluding to the great distance from which its crimson-coloured blossoms are discernible in its native country. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteaceæ*. This magnificent plant is considered to be rather difficult of culture. A light soil, composed of equal parts of sandy loam and heath mould, with a good proportion of sand and gritstone, well incorporated, appears to suit it best. The pot in which it is grown must be well drained; and in watering, care must be taken never to allow the plant to flag, nor yet to over-water it. Though it requires very little water in the winter season, it must have a good supply in the summer months, particularly while growing freely. It should always be kept in a light, airy part of the house. It may be propagated by cuttings, in sand, under a glass; but young plants may be obtained readier, and with greater certainty, by layers; as the plants naturally produce an abundance of suckers, which may be easily laid down into small pots, introduced round the one in which the plant is growing. In summer, the *Warratah* succeeds well in an airy part of the greenhouse, but in winter, it subsists better in a cool, airy part of the stove.

speciosissima . . Scarlet 6, G. Ev. T. 12 N. S. W. 1789

TEMPLETÓNIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Mr. John Templeton, of Orange Grove, near Belfast, an excellent botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

glabca . . Red . . 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1818
retusa . . Red . . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1803

TENAGËIA. See *Juncus Tenagëia*.

TENAX, tough, adhesive.

TENDRILS, the curling, twining organs by which some plants lay hold of others.

TENÖRIA. See *Bupleurum* and *Crithmum*.

TEOCOTE. See *Pinus Teocote*.

TEPHROSIA, *Persoon*. From *tephros*, ash-coloured; in allusion to the colour of the foliage of some of the species. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of *Tephrosia* thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are readily increased by seeds, or by young cuttings planted in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species, in heat. "The leaves and branches of *T. toxicaria*, well pounded, and thrown into a river or pond, very soon affect the water, and cause it to intoxicate the fish, so as to make them float on the surface as if dead; most of the large ones recover after a short time, but the greater part of the small fry perish on those occasions. It has been introduced into Jamaica, and cultivated there on account of its intoxicating qualities." *Synonymes*: 1, *Galëga biflora*; 2, *Robinia cándida*; 3, *G. caribæa*; 4, *G. grandiflora*; 5, *G. heterophylla*; 6, *G. mucronata*; 7, *G. ochroleuca*; 8, *G. pallens*; 9, *G. piscatoria*; 10, *Indigöfera stricta*; 11, *Robinia suberosa*; 12, *Galëga virginica*. See *Sweetia*.

apollinea . . . Blue . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Egypt . 1816
biflora 1 . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 . . . 1816
cándida 2 . . . Pa. red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 Bengal . 1816
capensis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1825
capitulata . . . Red . . . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Owhyhee 1823
caribæa . . . Red wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1786
chinensis 3 . . . Purple . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 China . 1822
colonia . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1818
filifolia . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1824
fruticosa . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. 1816
grandiflora 4 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. 1774
Heyneana . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1822
hypargyrea 5 . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1825
lanceolata . . . Pa. yel. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 . . . 1820
linearis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 W. Ind. 1823
littoralis . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1 W. Ind. 1824
longifolia . . . Red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Ame. 1820
mucronata 6 . . . Pale . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1823
ochroleuca 7 . . . Cream . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1799
pallens 8 . . . Pink . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1817
pentaphylla . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1818
piscatoria 9 . . . Purple . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 India . 1778
purpurea . . . Purple . . . 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Ind. 1768
sericea . . . Red . . . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1800
stricta 10 . . . Pink . . . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1774
suberosa 11 . . . Rose . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4 E. Ind. 1818
toxicaria . . . Pa. red . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1791
villosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. 1779
virginiana 12 . . . Pink . . . 7, F. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1765

TEPHROTHÁMNUS, *De Candolle*. From *tephros*, ash-coloured, and *thamnos*, a shrub. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. See *Godäya*.

TERÁMNUS, *P. Browne*. From *teramnos*, soft; in reference to the pods and leaves of the species being soft. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Abrus*.

uncinatus . . . Red . . . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Jamaica 1822
volubilis . . . Red . . . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Jamaica 1824

TEREBÍNTHUS. See *Pistachia Terebintus*.

TEREBINTHINATE, consisting of turpentine.

TERETE, round and long, like a taper.

TERGEMINATE, three-paired.

TERMINAL, ending, bounding.

TERMINÁLIA, *Linn.* The leaves are in bunches at the ends of the branches; hence the name, from *terminus*, end. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Combretææ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Bucida*. The fruit and bark of several of the species are astringent and tonic. The fruit and galls of *T. Chebula* are highly valued by dyers, creating, when mixed with alum, a durable yellow. The bark and leaves of *T. Catappa* yield a black pigment, with which Indian ink is made. A milky juice is said to flow from *T. angustifolia*, which, when dried, is fragrant, and resembling Benzoin is used as a kind of incense in the churches in the Mauritius. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. Benzoin*; 2, *T. rotata*, *T. Myrobálana*; 3, *T. subcordata*; 4, *T. madagascariensis*, *Myrobálanus Patræa*.

angustifolia 1 . . . Wt. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1692
arbuscula . . . Wt. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 S. Amer. 1822
Bellérica . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1818
bengalensis 2 . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1826
Biticaria . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1823
Catappa . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1778
subcordata 3 . . . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 S. Amer. 1816
Chebula . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1796
citrina . . . Yel. grn. 4, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1823
disticha . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1824
Patræa 4 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Madagas. 1826
gangatica . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. . 1820
glabrata . . . White . . . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Societyls. 1822
latifolia . . . Yel. grn. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Ind. . 1800
mauritiana . . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Ev. T. 25 Maurit. . 1824
moluccana . . . Wt. grn. 8, S. Ev. S. 25 E. Ind. . 1804
procera . . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Ind. . 1816
rotundifolia . . . Yel. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1824
sericea . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. 1816
Tanihoëa . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Guiana . 1826

TERN, in threes, or three in a whorl.

TERNARY, consisting of threes.

TERNATE, applied to a leaf consisting of three leaflets.

TERNÁTEA. See *Chlidia Ternatea*.

TERNSTRÖMIA, *Mutis*. In honour of Ternström, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, who died at Palicandre, in 1745. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ternströmiææ*. Interesting plants, succeeding in loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat.

brévipes . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 S. Amer. . 1818
peduncularis . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1818
punatata . . . Yelsh. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. . 1820
serata . . . White . . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1820
sylvatica . . . Pur. grn. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1840
venosa . . . White . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . . 1824

TERNSTRÖMIÆÆ, or HEADS and CAMELLIAS. For the beauty of many of the species of this order, the plants are highly esteemed. The tea-tree (*Thea*) and *Camellia* may be taken as examples.

TERPNÁNTHUS. See *Spiranthera*.

TERRA-JAPONICA. See *Ancari Gambier*.

TERRA-ORELLANA. See *Bixa Orellana*.

TESSELATED, variegated by squares, chequered.

TESTA, the skin or integument of a seed.

TESTACEOUS, light brown.

TESTUDINÁRIA, *Salisbury*. From *testudo*, a tortoise; resemblance of the outside roots. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Dioscoridiææ*. Curious and interesting plants, succeeding well in turfy loam and peat. They should be kept dry when

not growing. Roots are frequently received from the Cape of Good Hope. The plants being diœciois, there is no chance of obtaining seeds in this country, unless specimens of both sexes should happen to flower at the same time. *Synonyme*: 1, *Tamus elephântipes*.

elephântipes 1 . . . Yel. 7, G. De. Cl. 10 C. G. H. 1774
mexicana . . . Yel. 7, G. De. Cl. 6 Mexico
montana . . . Yel. 7, G. De. Cl. 10 C. G. H. 1816

TÊTA. See *Peliosânthes Têta*.

TETANUS, lockjaw.

TETRÁCERA, *Linn.* From *tetra*, four-fold, and *keras*, a horn; the four capsules are recurved like as many horns. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. These handsome climbers are well suited for covering rafters or pillars in stoves. They succeed well in turfy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood root freely in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dillenia scândens*. See *Delima*, and *Doliciarpus*.

alnifolia . . . Yel. 2, S. Ev. Cl. 16 Guinea . 1793
keras . . . Yel. 2, S. Ev. Cl. 16 Guinea . 1822
potatoria . . . Yel. 3, S. Ev. Cl. 20 S. Leone . 1822
volubilis 1 . . . Yel. 4, S. Ev. Cl. 20 S. Amer. . 1813

TETRACHÔTOMOUS, a stem that ramifies in fours.

TETRADËNIA, *Nees*. From *tetra*, four, and *aden*, a gland. *Linn.* 22, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. A neat growing plant, requiring in every respect the same treatment as *Cinnamônum*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Laurus involu-crata*.

involuerata . Grn. yel. 1, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. 1820

TETRADIUM, *Loureiro*. From *tetradion*, quaternary; parts of flowers and fruit in fours. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Connaraceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Brucea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Brucea trichôtoma*.

trichôtomum 1 White 6, S. Ev. T. 15 Chn. China 1820

TETRAGONAL, having four angles.

TETRAGONIA, *Linn.* From *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, an angle; in allusion to the fruit being four angled. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Tetragoniaceæ*. Plants not worth cultivating, except in general collections. *T. expansa* has been used as a substitute for spinach—*cristallina*, *decumbens*, *echinata*, *expansa*, *fruticosa*, *herbacea*, *linearis*, *obovata*, *spicata*, *Tetrayteris*.

TETRAGONIACEÆ, or AIZOONS. Are an order of succulent plants of no great beauty, and nearly related to *Mesembryaceæ*. *Tetragonia* is well known in our gardens under the name of New Zealand spinach.

TETRAGONÔLOBUS, *Scopoli*. The legumes are furnished with four wings or angles; whence the name, from *tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, a pod. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in common garden soil; and increased by seeds. The perennial kinds are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work, and the annual kinds for flower borders. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lôtus conjugatus*, *biflorus*; 2, *L. conjugatus*; 3, *L.*

Tetragonôlobus; 4, *L. Requieni*; 5, *L. siliquodusus*.

biflorus 1 . . . Yellow 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Barbary . 1818
conjugatus 2 Purple 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Montpel. 1759
maritimus . . . Yellow 8, H. De. Tr. 1 Europe . 1683
purpureus 3 . . . Dk. pur. 7, H. Dr. A. 1 Sicily . 1769
Requieni 4 . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sardinia . 1837
siliquodusus 5 . . . Yellow 7, H. De. Tr. 1 S. Eur. . 1683

TETRAGONOTHËCA, *Dillwyn*. From *tetragonos*, quadrangular, and *theca*, case; the four-angled grains. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An interesting plant, growing well in any rich light soil; and increased by divisions or seeds.

helianthoides Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Virgin. . 1726

TETRAGYNOUS, having four styles.

TETRÂHIT. See *Galeopsis Tetrâhit*.

TÉTRALIX. See *Erica Tétralix*.

TETRAMËRIUM. See *Coffea*.

TETRAMËRIUM. See *Paramea*.

TETRAMICRA, *Lindley*. See *Brassavola elegans*.

TETRANDROUS, having four stamens.

TETRANËMA, *Benth.* From *tetra*, four, and *nema*, filament; on account of there being but four filaments in this genus, whilst the neighbouring genus, *Pentstemon*, has five. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A very pretty dwarf greenhouse plant, producing a profusion of little corymbs of showy purple and white flowers, which rise up from among the leaves on long purple scapes. It requires a warm greenhouse in winter; and in spring it should be potted in leaf-mould and sandy loam, and placed in the greenhouse, where it will flower the greater part of the summer; it is readily propagated by seed or cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *Pentstemon mexicanus*.

mexicana 1 . . . Pur. wht. 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Mexico 1843

TETRANTHËRA, *Jacquin*. From *tetra*, four, and *aner*, an anther. *Linn.* 9, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lauraceæ*. Ornamental plants, requiring to be grown in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Litsea citrifolia*; 2, *L. Cervantesii*; 3, *L. glaucescens*; 4, *L. japonica*, *Tomax japonica*, *T. monopetala*; 5, *L. chinensis*; 6, *T. involu-crata*; 7, *zeylanica*.

apetala 1 . . . Grn. yel. 4, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Hol. 1824
Cervantesii 2 . . . Grn. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Mexico . 1823
dealbata . . . Yel. grn. 4, G. Ev. S. 8 N. Hol. 1825
ferruginea . . . Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. 8 N. Hol. 1824
glaucescens 3 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Mexico . 1825
japonica 4 . . . Yel. grn. 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Japan . 1843
laurifolia 5 . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 China . 1822
sebbiera 6 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. 1820
trinervis 7 . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Ceylon . 1821

TETRÂNTHEUS, *Swartz*. From *tetra*, four, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A pretty plant, thriving in sandy loam; and readily increased by division.

littoralis . . . White . 8, S. Ev. Cr. 1 W. Ind. 1820

TETRAPÉLTIS, *Wallich*. From *tetra*, four, and *pelte*, a buckler; the pollen masses. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is an interesting and highly fragrant species. For culture and propagation, see *Calogyne*.

fragrans . . . White . 6, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1836

TETRAPÉTALOUS, having four petals.

TÉTAPHIS, *Hedwig*. From *tetra*, four, in allusion to the teeth of the peristome being in fours. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Broad tufts, found on dry banks. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. ovata*, *Grönwallia Browniana*—*Browniana* 1, *pellucida*.

TETRAPŒGON, *Desfontaines*. From *tetra*, four, and *pogon*, a beard. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A curious hardy annual species, of common culture.

villosus . . . *Apetal* . 7, H. Grass 1 Barbary . 1818

TETRAPŒMA, *Turcz.* From *tetra*, four, and *poma*, a cover; the capsule is four valved. *Linn.* 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*.

barbareafolia . *Yel.* 6, H. B. 3 Siberia . 1835

TETRAPŒGON, *Cavanilles*. From *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing; the carpels are each four winged. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. Interesting plants, seldom seen in blossom. For culture and propagation, see *Malpighia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Triopteris buxifolia*; 2, *T. citrifolia*.

acapulcensis . *Yel.* 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Mexico . 1824

acutifolia . . *Yel.* 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Cayenne . 1826

buxifolia 1 . . *Yel.* 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 St. Domin. . 1822

citrifolia 2 . . *Yel.* 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Cayenne . 1818

discolor . . . *Yel.* 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Guiana . 1827

TETRAQUÉTROUS, having four angles or sides.

TETRASEPÁLOUS, having four sepals.

TETRATHÉCA, *Smith*. From *tetra*, four, and *theca*, a cell; alluding to the anthers being four-celled. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tremandraceæ*. A genus of very pretty undershrubs, rather difficult to cultivate. A mixture of loam, peat, and sand, in equal parts, seems to suit them best; and cuttings of the young wood root in sand, under a glass. See *Tremandra*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tremandra Hügelii*, *T. nasuta*, *T. verticillata*.

ericifolia . . . *Rose* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1820

glandulosa . . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 V. D. L. 1822

hirsuta . . . *Pink* . 3, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1843

juncæa . . . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1803

nuda . . . *Crimson* . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1843

pillifera . . *Purple* . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1843

pilosa . . . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 V. D. L. 1823

rubrioides . . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1825

rubriseta . . *Rose* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1834

thymifolia . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1824

verticillata 1 . *Purple* . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Hol. 1845

viminea . . . *Purple* . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Swan R. 1845

TETRAZYGIA, *De Candolle*. From *tetra*, four, and *zugos*, a yoke. Parts of the flowers in fours. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. A handsome genus, requiring exactly the same treatment as *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melastoma discolor*; 2, *M. elegnoides*; 3, *M. tetrandra*.

angustifolia . *White* . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. 1823

discolor 1 . . *White* . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 W. Ind. 1793

elegnoides 2 . *White* . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Ind. 1848

tetrandra 3 . . *White* . 3, S. Ev. S. 3 Jamaica. 1815

TEUCRIUM, *Linn.* Named after Teucer, son of

Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus, king of Troy. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Interesting plants, of very easy culture. The perennial herbaceous kinds succeed well in common garden soil; and are readily increased by division and by seeds.

Most of the shrubby kinds require the protection of a frame or greenhouse in winter; they are easily increased by young cuttings. The seeds of the annual species only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scutellaria cretica*; 2, *T. orchideum*; 3, *T. latifolium*; 4, *T. supinum*; 5, *T. capitatum*, *flavum*; 6, *T. aureum*; 7, *T. pseudo-hyssopus*; 8, *T. orchideum*. See *Hyptis* and *Nepeta*.

abutiloides . *Yel.* . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Madeira . 1777

angustissimum . *Purple* 6, H. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Spain . 1818

Arduini 1 . *Yel.* . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Candia . 1823

asiaticum . *Pink* . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 . 1777

betonicum . *Lilac* . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Madeira . 1775

bicolor 2 . . *YL red* 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1826

Bétrys . . *Red* . 8, H. A. 1 S. Eur. 1833

brevifolium . *Pink* . 6, H. Ev. S. 1 Crete . 1824

campanulatum . *Blue* . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Levant . 1728

canadense . *Purple* 8, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1768

cænum . . *Purple* 8, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Armenia 1836

Chamædrys . *Purple* 7, H. Her. P. 1 Eng., wastes, . 1824

creticum . *Purple* 7, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Crete . 1824

cubense . . *Purple* 5, S. B. 1 1/2 Cuba . 1733

flavum 3 . . *Yel.* . 8, F. Ev. S. 3 S. Eur. 1640

fruticans . *Violet* 8, F. Ev. S. 3 Spain . 1818

gnaphaloides *Purple* 8, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Spain . 1646

heterophyllum 8 . *Purple* 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Madeira . 1759

hyrcanicum . *Purple* 9, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Persia . 1763

infatum . . *Red* . 9, S. Her. P. 2 Jamaica . 1778

levigatum . *Purple* 8, G. Her. P. 1 1/2 . 1832

Laxmanni . *Varieg.* 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1800

lucidum . . *Purple* 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 S. Eur. 1730

lusitanicum . *Purple* 8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Portugal 1822

Mærum . . *Pa. pur.* 8, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Spain . 1640

massiliense . *Purple* 7, H. Her. P. 2 France . 1731

montanum 4 . *White* 7, F. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. 1710

multiflorum . *Lil. red* 8, H. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1731

nissolanum . *Purple* 7, F. Her. P. 1 Spain . 1752

orientale . . *Blue* . 7, H. Ev. S. 1 Levant . 1752

Pöium . . *Pa. pur.* 8, H. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. 1562

angustifolium 5 . *Purple* 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1731

flavescens 6 . *Yel.* . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 S. Eur. 1731

vulgare 7 . *White* . 6, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 S. Eur. 1820

Pseudo-Chamæpitys . *Purple* 6, F. Ev. S. 2 S. Eur. 1820

Pseudo-Scorodonia . *Yel.* . 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 N. Africa 1818

ptilium . . *Purple* 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Spain . 1816

pycnophyllum . *Purple* 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Spain . 1816

pyrenaicum . *Pa. wt.* 6, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees 1731

regium . *Purple* 7, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Spain . 1699

resupinatum . *Pa. yel.* 7, H. A. 1 Barbary . 1801

saxatile . *Pa. yel.* 7, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Valentia . 1820

scordioides . *Purple* 6, H. Her. P. 1 Crete . 1819

Scordium . *Purple* 7, H. Aq. P. 1 1/2 Eng., marshes, . 1819

Scorodonia . *Yel.* . 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Brit., woods, . 1819

spinosum . *White* . 5, H. A. 1 Spain . 1648

subspinosum *Purple* 6, F. Ev. S. 1 Minorca . 1816

thymifolium *Redsh.* 8, H. Ev. S. 1 Spain . 1816

trifidum . . *Purple* 7, G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 C. G. H. 1791

virginicum . *Blue* . 7, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1768

THALAMIA. See *Dacrydium*.

THALAMUS, that part of the flower which rises from below the ovary, and sometimes supports the outer envelopes as well as the stamens in all the *Thalamifloræ*.

THALIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. Thalius, a German physician, died in 1588. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Marantaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a rich, light soil; and increased by division. *T. dealbata* will withstand the severity of our winters, if planted

about two feet beneath the surface of the water.

dealbata . . . Blue . 7, F. Aq. P. 4 S. Carolina 1791
geniculata . . . Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. . 1823

THALICTRUM, *Linn.* From *thallo*, to grow green; in allusion to the bright colour of the young shoots. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. The greater part of the species are hardy herbaceous plants, adapted for the back of flower borders; any light soil suits them, and they are readily increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Anemone thalictroides*; 2, *T. rugosum*; 3, *T. minus*; 4, *T. corniculatum*; 5, *T. revolutum*; 6, *T. ambiguum*; 7, *T. vaginatum*; 8, *T. styloideum*; 9, *T. speciosum*; 10, *T. diffusum*; 11, *T. acuminatum*; 12, *T. discolor*.

acutifolium . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Siberia. 1820
alpinum . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., bogs.
anemonoides 1 . . . Grn. yel. 4, H. Tw. P. ½ N.Ame. 1768
flöre-pleno . . . Grn. yel. 4, H. Tw. P. ½ N.Ame. 1768
angustifolium . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Grmny. 1793
apiculatum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 . 1833
appendiculatum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia. 1832
aquilegifolium . . . Li. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Austria 1731
atropurpureum . . . Dk. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Austria 1731
formosum . . . Purple . 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1800
calabricum . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 3 Sicily . 1800
carolinianum 2 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1818
Chelidoni . . . Purplish 6, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1823
cinereum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 . 1810
clavatum . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Ame. 1720
collinum 3 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Europe 1800
concinnum . . . Wht.grn. 6, H. Her. P. 3
conrotundum . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1796
Cornuti 4 . . . Wht. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame. 1806
revolutum 5 . . . Lgt. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ N. Ame. 1806
crenatum . . . Yel. . . 7, H. Her. P. 5 Europe 1800
cynatratum . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Himaly.
cuprifolium . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia. 1823
dioicum . . . Li. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1759
divariatum . . . Yelsh. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Europe 1819
divergens . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1819
elatum . . . Li. yel. . 8, H. Her. P. 3 Hngry. 1794
ambiguum 6 . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Switzrl. 1819
exaltatum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1832
flavum . . . Orange . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Brit., mead.
vaginatum 7 . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1810
flexuosum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Germ. 1820
fetidum 8 . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 France. 1640
foliolosum . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Nepal . 1819
galioides . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Alsace. 1816
glaucescens . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Russia. 1818
glaucum 9 . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 4 Spain . 1798
laserpitifolium . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Europe 1810
lucidum 10 . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1739
majus . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Eng., thkts.
medium 11 . . . Grn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Hungy. 1789
mexicanum . . . Green . 8, H. Her. P. 1 Mexico 1826
microcarpon . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia. 1832
minus . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., past.
nigricans . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Austria 1798
nuttans 12 . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Switzrl. 1819
oligospermum . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia 1820
petalodeum . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 3 Dahuria 1799
polygamum . . . Wht.pur. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Pensyl. 1813
pubescens . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Switzrl. 1819
purpurascens . . . Li. pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame. 1699
ranunculinum . . . Pa. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1606
repens . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. ½ Russia. 1832
rosmarinifolium . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1816

rugosum . . . Wht. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Ame. 1774
discolor . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 4 N. Ame. 1810
saxatile 13 . . . Wht. red 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Europe 1819
Schweiggeri . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe
sibiricum . . . Li. yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1775
simplex . . . Li. yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Sweden 1778
sparsiflorum . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Siberia 1833
squarrosium . . . Yel. . . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia 1806
stipulaceum . . . Wht. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Europe 1820
trigynum . . . Grn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Dahuria 1818
tuberosum . . . White . 6, H. Tw. P. 1 Spain . 1713

THALLUS. The cellular mass of which the lower cryptogamous plants are entirely composed.

THÁMNEA, *Brongniart*. From *thamnos*, a shrub. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bruniaceæ*. A pretty little green-house plant, thriving in a mixture of peat and sand, and propagated by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand under a glass.
uniflora . . . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. . 1810

THAMNÍDIUM, *Link.* From *thamnos*, a twig; the appearance of the plant when under the microscope. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceæ*. A minute plant found on putrid substances—*Elegans*.

THAMNOCHÓRTUS, *Bergius*. From *thamnos*, a shrub, and *chortos*, grass; habit of the plant. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. This genus succeeds well in sandy peat; and is readily increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Restio dichotomus*.

dichotomus 1 . . . Apetal 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1817
scariosus . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 2 C. G. H. 1821

THÁPZIA, *Tournefort*. So named from the first species being discovered in the Isle of Thapsus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. These plants will grow in any common soil. They can only be increased by seeds, which should be sown in autumn as soon as ripe. *Synonymes*: 1, *Laserpitium gummiferum*; 2, *L. thapsoides*.

asclerium . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Levant .
fœtida . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1506
gargánica . . . Li. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 2 Barbary. 1683
gummifera 1 . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Spain . 1810
Laserpitii 2 . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 S. Eur. 1826
Silphium . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Africa . 1824
trifoliata . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3 N. Amer. 1700
villosa . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3 S. Eur. . 1770

THÁPZIUM, *Nuttall*. From the Isle of Thapsus, which gave the name to the *Thápsia* of the ancients; in allusion to its affinity with that genus. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. These plants will grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by divisions or seeds. *Synonyms*: 1, *Ligusticum actæifolium*; 2, *Thápsia trifoliata*.

actæifolium 1 . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 2 Canada . 1810
atropurpureum . . . Pur. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina. 1810
barbinode 2 . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 2 Philadel. 1700

THÁPZUS. See *Verbascum Thápsus*.
THEA, *Linn.* Derived from *Tcha*, the Chinese name for tea. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. For the culture and propagation of these valuable plants, see *Camellia*. They only require to be protected from severe frost.
 "Mr. Fortune has proved that the Chinese manufacture black and green tea from the same plant; and it is now generally agreed that the

two supposed species, *T. Bohea* and *T. viridis*, are nothing more than varieties of one species, for which Linnaeus' name *T. chinensis* is adopted, and of which the Assam tea plant, sometimes called *Thea assamica*, is merely a third variety, or perhaps, indeed, the wild type. The black and green teas are, however, mainly the growth of different districts of China, but the two kinds may be produced in either district, the difference being caused solely by the diverse methods of preparation."

Dr. Edward Smith, the most recent investigator of the action of tea, sums up its action thus:—"It increases the assimilation of food, both of the flesh and heat-forming kinds; and with abundance of food it must promote nutrition, whilst in the absence of sufficient food it increases the waste of the body."

Bohea 1 . . . White . 10, G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1768
latifolia . . . White . all G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1825
viridis 2 . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 China . 1768

THECE, the cases that contain the sporules of cryptogamic plants.

THÉCAPHORE, an elongated receptacle, which bears the ovary only, but not the petals nor stamens.

THEET-TSEE, or **ZIT-SI**. See *Melanorrhæa usitatissima*.

THEEZAN TEA. See *Rhâmrus Thezans*.

THELEBOLUS, *Tode*. From *thèle*, a nipple, and *boleo*, to eject. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. This species is found on cowdung, after rain, in June and July—*stercoreus*.

THELÉPHORA, *Ehrhart*. From *thèle*, a nipple, and *phoreo*, to bear; in allusion to the papillose surface of all the species. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. The species of *Theléphora* are common upon old roots and branches of trees. *Synonymes*: 1, *Himantia cándida*; 2, *Auricularia nicotiana*—*acerina*, *avellaneæ*, *biennis*, *byssoides*, *cálcea*, *carbönaria*, *caryophyllæa*, *cinérea*, *cómedens*, *córium*, *coryléa*, *doméstica*, *élegans*, *epidérmea*, *fraxinéa*, *fúsca*, *gigantæa*, *granulôsa*, *hepática*, *hirsûta*, *incarnata*, *incrûstans*, *intybacea*, *lacinia*, *lâctea* 1, *lactescens*, *Lauro-cérasi*, *livida*, *miniata*, *nûda*, *ochracea*, *ochroleuca*, *Padi*, *pannôsa*, *purpurea*, *puteana*, *quercina*, *radiata*, *r. rimôsa*, *rosea*, *rubiginôsa*, *Sambûci*, *sanguinolénta*, *sínuans*, *spadicea*, *tabacina* 2, *terréstris*, *Tiliæ*, *viscosa*.

THELOTREMA, *Acharius*. From *thèle*, a nipple, and *trema*, orifice; the protuberances of the thallus are perforated. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. These plants are found on the bark of trees—*ecanthemáticum*, *Hutchinsonia*, *hyménium*, *lepadinum*, *melaleucum*, *variolarioides*, *v. agelæum*.

THELYGONUM, from *thelys*, woman, and *gonu*, a knee; supposed resemblance in the joints. *Linn.* 21, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Common garden soil suits this species; seeds—*cynocrámbe*.

THELYMITRA. Forster, who named the genus, is said to have derived it from *thelys*, woman, and *mitra*, a cap. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a tuberous-rooted

genus, requiring precisely the same treatment as *Diasa*.

angustifolia . . . Blue . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1825
campanulata . . . Pur . 5, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. . 1840
cáinea . . . Flesh . 5, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
Forsteri . . . Blue . 5, G. Ter. 1 N. Zeal. . 1824
graminea . . . Pur . 6, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. . 1840
ixioides . . . Blue . 5, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1810
longifolia . . . Blue . 5, G. Ter. 1 V. D. L. . 1824
macrophylla . . . Pur . 5, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. . 1840
media . . . Blue . 5, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
pauciflora . . . Blue . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1820
stellata . . . Brown . 6, G. Ter. 1 Swan R. . 1840
venosa . . . Blue . 4, G. Ter. 1 N. Hol. . 1826
villosa.

THELYPTERIS. See *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

THENÁRDIA. Kunth named this genus in honour of his friend, L. J. Thenard, a Frenchman, who has written on the chemical physiology of plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. An interesting plant. For culture and propagation, see *Echites*.

floribunda . Blue . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Mexico 1823

THEOBROMA, *Linn.* From *theos*, god, and *broma*, food; celestial food. *Linn.* 18, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. The species of *Theobroma*, or chocolate-nut, grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. Seeds do not retain their vegetative power for a great length of time. The seeds of *T. Cacao* furnish the chocolate of the shops. The seeds are very nourishing and agreeable to most people, and are, therefore, kept in the majority of the houses in America as a necessary part of the provisions of the family. See *Guazuma*.

bicolor . . . Brown . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 N. Gran. . 1820
Cacao . . . Brown . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 S. Amor. . 1739
caribæa . . . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. 15 W. Indies . 1821
guianensis . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 15 Guiana . 1803

THEOPHRÁSTA, *Linn.* Named after *Theophrastus*, the father of natural history. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Myrsinaceæ*. A small, handsome tree, with a tuft of long, evergreen branches at the top of its simple stem, something like a palm-tree. It is well worth cultivating, on account of its long, holly-like leaves. A mixture of peat, loam, and sand, suits it best; and cuttings, with the leaves entire, root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. Bread is said to be prepared from the pounded seeds of this tree in St. Domingo, where it is called *Le Petit Coco*. See *Clavijs*.

Jussieui . White . 7, S. Ev. T. 3 St. Domingo 1813

THERËSIA, *Koch*. Meaning not explained by author. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. For culture and increase of this species, refer to *Fritillaria*.

pérsica . Pa. pink . 6, F. Bl. P. 2 Mt. Ararat . 1840

THERMÓPSIS, *R. Brown*. From *thermos*, a lupine, and *opsis*, resemblance; because of the resemblance of the species to lupines. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The species of *Thermopsis* are very elegant, but rather difficult to preserve. They succeed best in a light, rich soil; and the safest way of increasing them is by seed; for when the plants are separated at the roots they are very liable to suffer.

Synonymes: 1, *Anagallis barbata*; 2, *Podalyria alpina*, *Sophora alpina*; 3, *S. fabacea*, *T. rhombifolia*; 4, *T. Lupinoides*, *P. lupinoides*. See *Anagallis*.

barbata 1. . Pur. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Himalay. 1854
corgonensis 2. Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Altaia. 1830
fabacea 3. . Yel. 6, F. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1811
lanceolata 4. . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Siberia. 1779

THESIUM, *Linn.* From *thes*, a labouring servant; mean appearance of the plants. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Santalaceæ*. The herbaceous species grow best when planted in a chalky soil, and are increased by division or seeds. *T. amplexicaule* succeeds well in loam and peat, and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. humifusum*. See *Comandra* and *Leptomeria*.

alpinum 1. . White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Germany. 1814
amplexicaule. White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. 1787
ebrecteatum. White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Germany. 1814
intermedium. White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Germany. 1818
linophyllum. White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Eng. pastures.
montanum. . White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Europe. 1817
ramosum. . White 6, H. Her. P. ½ Europe. 1824

THESPESIA, *Correa de Serra*. Within the tropics *T. populnea* is usually planted about churches; whence the name from *thespestos*, divine. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Ornamental trees, succeeding well in sandy loam; and cuttings of the half-ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hibiscus populneus*.

grandiflora . . Scit. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Pt. Rico. 1827
populnea 1. . Wht. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 E. Ind. 1770
guadalupensis. Wht. 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Guadalupe.

THIBAUDIA, *Pavon*. In honour of Thiebaut de Berneaud, secretary of the Linnæan Society of Paris, and a botanical writer. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vacciniaceæ*. This is a genus of extremely elegant plants, well deserving the gardener's care. They grow freely in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings root readily in sand or soil, either with or without a glass over them. *Synonymes*: 1, *Agapetes seligera*; 2, *A. variegata*.

macrantha . . Wt. red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Moulmein. 1850
macrophylla. White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. 1849
picchinensis. Red 9, G. Ev. S. 8 Pichin. 1849
glabra. . Rose 9, G. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. 1846
pulcherrima. . Red gn. 5, G. Ev. S. 10 India. 1845
scabriuscula. . Crim. 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Quindim. 1850
setigera 1. . Scarlet 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Khooseea. 1837
vacciniacea. . Red 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Khooseea. 1837
variegata 2. . Scarlet 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Khooseea. 1837

THISTLE. See *Cirsium*.

THLASPI, *Dillenius*. From *thlao*, to compress; the seed-vessels are compressed. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Not worth cultivating; increased by seed—all*iacum*, *alpestre*, *urvense*, *ceratocarpum*, *collinum*, *latifolium*, *montanum*, *perfoliatum*, *umbellatum*. See *Ethionema*, *Bivonæa*, *Capsella*, *Lepidium*, and *Psychine*.

THOKA. See *Amherstia nobilis*.

THOMASIA, *Gay*. In memory of Peter and Abraham Thomas, collectors of Swiss plants in the time of Haller. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants, well worth cultivating in every collection. They thrive well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings of the ripened

wood root freely in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lasiopetalum purpureum*; 2, *L. triphyllum*; 3, *T. macrocarpa*, *triphylla*.

canescens . Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 183
diffusa . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 182
dumosa . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 182
foliosa . . Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 182
glutinosa . Red 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 184
grandiflora . Red 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 184
paniculata . Red 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 184
pauciflora . Red 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 184
purpurea 1. Purple 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 180
quercifolia . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 180
solanacea . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 180
stipulacea 3. Red 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 184
triphylla 2. . Apetal 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. 182

THOMSONIA, *Wallich*. In honour of Dr. A. Thomson, author of an introduction to Botany. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. For cultivation, see *Caladium*.

guineensis . Yel. brn. 3, S. Her. P. 1½ Guinea. 182

THORA. See *Ranunculus Thora*.

THORN APPLE. See *Datura*.

THOROUGH WAX. See *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

THOUÍNIA, *Poiteau*. In honour of André Thouin, a distinguished professor of Agriculture in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris; died in 1820. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. This shrub grows well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *pinnata* . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Spain. 182

THREADS, long hairs like threads.

THRIFT. See *Statice*.

THRINAX, *Linn.* From *thrinax*, a fan; form of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This species succeeds in turfy loam, and is increased by seeds.

parviflora . Wht. grn. 5, S. Palm. 15 Jamaica. 177

THRÍNICA, *Roth*. From *thrigkos*, battlement the seed crown of the marginal florets. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting plants, succeeding in common garden soil and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hyoseris hispida*; 2, *Apargia tuberosa*, *Leontodon tuberosus*, *Thrinica pruinosa*—*hirta*, *hispida*.

maroccana 1, *tuberosa* 2.

THROAT, the orifice of a flower.

THROATWORT. See *Campánula Cervicaria*.

THROATWORT. See *Campánula Trachelium*.

THROATWORT. See *Trachelium*.

THRYÁLLIS, *Linn.* A name given by the Greeks to *Verbascum*, which is derived from *thrauo* to break; however, the present plant has nothing to do with the plant of the Greeks except in having yellow flowers. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. This plant succeeds in a mixture of loam and peat; and ripened cuttings root in sand, under a glass in heat.

brachystachys . Yel. 8, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Rio Jan. 182

THÚA, *Linn.* From *thyon*, a sacrifice; the resin of the Eastern variety is used instead of incense at sacrifices. Why it is called *Arbo Vita* is not known, unless it be on account of the supposed medicinal qualities of its berries. In the East, the cypress is called the tree of life; and its berries are considered a cure for

all diseases. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Pinnaceae*. In Britain the species of *Arbor Vitæ* can only be considered as ornamental, low shrubs or trees, well deserving of being cultivated, especially *T. pëndula*; which, on account of its very graceful, long, slender, pendulous shoots, ought to be in every collection. The American and European kinds succeed well in any soil or situation, but prefer low, sheltered, and swampy places. The more tender species, natives of China, require, when young, the protection of the greenhouse. They are all readily increased by seeds, either imported from the places of their natural growth, or gathered from the trees in this country; some of the rarer kinds, as *T. pëndula*, are propagated by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Libocèdus chilensis*; 2, *L. chilensis*; 3, *T. pyramidalis*; 4, *T. tatarica*; 5, *L. tetragona*; 6, *T. Menziesii*, *T. Craigiana*, *Libocèdus decurrens*. See *Cupressus*, *Biota*, *Cálitris*, *Frenèla*, *Libocèdus*, and *Widdringtonia*.

andina 1	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60	Chile	1849
articulata	Apetal 3, F. Ev. T. 15	Barbary	1815
australis	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 15	N. Holl.	1820
chilensis 2	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60	Chile	1849
cupressoides	Apetal 5, G. Ev. T. 10	C. G. H.	1799
filiformis	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 25	Tartary	1800
gigantea	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80	N. W. Amr.	
nepalensis	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Nepal	1824
occidentalis	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	N. Amer.	1596
variegata	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	N. Amer.	
orientalis	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	China	1752
stricta 3	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Italy	1824
tatarica 4	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 15	Tartary	1820
pëndula	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Tartary	1828
plicata	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	Nootka S.	1796
pygmæa	Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 4	Japan	
tetragona 5	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80	Patagonia	1849
Warreana	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 20	California	

THUNBERGIA, *Linn.* In honour of Charles P. Thunberg, F.R.S., a celebrated traveller and botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. A genus of extremely pretty plants when in blossom. They succeed best in a mixture of sandy loam and leaf mould, and are readily increased by cuttings or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hexacètris coccinea*, *T. pëndula*. See *Hexacètris* and *Mejènia*.

alata	Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind.	1823
alba	Whit. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4	Madagas.	
Fryeri	Or. wt. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	Hybrid.	1844
angulata	Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	Madagas.	1823
aurantiaca	Oran. 8, G. Ev. Cl. 4	C. C. G. H.	
capensis	Yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	Nepal	1824
chrysops	Bl. vio. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	Sier Leone	
coccinea 1	Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	Trinidad	1822
cordata	Whit. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind.	1820
fragrans	Whit. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 4	E. Ind.	1796
grandiflora	Blue 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6	E. Ind.	1820
Hawtayneana	Scarlet 6, S. Ev. Cl. 6	Nepal	1826
Harrisii	Bl. yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	Madras	1856
laurifolia	Blue 6, S. Ev. Cl. 3	Malacca	1856
natalensis	Bl. yel. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3	Natal	1857

THYMBA, *Linn.* *Thymbra* is the Greek name of a sweet-scented herb. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. This genus is well adapted for rock-work, or growing in pots among alpine plants. A gravelly soil suits it best, and it is readily increased by young cuttings or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. verticillata*.

cihiata	Violet 6, F. Ev. S. 1½	S. Eur.	1824
spicata 1	Pa pur. 6, F. Ev. S. 1½	Levant	1699

THYMBA. See *Satureja Thymbra*.

THYME. See *Thymus*.

THYMELEACEÆ, or **DAPHNADS**. The Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*) and Spurge laurel (*Daphne Laureola*) are two types of the habits of the order; the bark of all the species is so caustic, that, if chewed, it causes excessive pain. They all deserve cultivation.

THYMUS, *Linn.* From *thumos*, courage, strength, the smell of thyme being reviving; or from *thuo*, to perfume, being formerly used for incense in the temples. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. Well-known under shrubs or herbs, preferring an exposed situation, and a dry, light, sandy soil. They are of very easy culture, and may be increased with facility either by divisions, slips, cuttings, or by seeds sown in March or April. Some of the rarer species may be grown in pots among alpine plants, and protected in winter. The different purposes to which Thyme is applied are so well known, as not to require any notice here. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. aciculàris*, *odoratissimus*, *Zygis*; 2, *T. crèticus*, *marinòsci*, *Satureia capitata*; 3, *Thymbra ciliata*; 4, *Thymus Marschallianus*; 5, *T. exsèrens*; 6, *T. citriodòrus*; 7, *T. lanuginòsus*; 8, *T. montànus*, *nummularius*; 9, *T. colimius*. See *Acyos*, *Calamintha*, *Méntha*, *Melissa*, *Micromèria*, *Népeta*, and *Pycnanthemum*.

angustifolius 1	Pur. 8, H. Ev. Tr.	S. Eur.	1771
azoricus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Azores	1820
azùreus	Pur. 6, H. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1830
capitatus 2	Pur. 6, H. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1596
cephalotes	Pur. 7, F. Ev. S.	Portugal	1759
ciliatus 3	Violet 7, F. Ev. S.	N. Africa	1824
còrsicus	Lil. su. 7, H. Her. P.	Corsica	1831
croaticus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Hungary	1802
elongatus	Pur. 8, H. Ev. S.		1816
ericefolius	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Spain	1806
fruticulosus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Sicily	1822
glabratus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1823
hirsutus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Spain	1821
lanceolatus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	N. Africa	1823
lucidus	Pur. 6, H. Ev. S.	Europe	1816
numidicus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Barbary	1816
pannicòsus 4	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Crimea	1817
Piperella	Pur. 7, F. Ev. S.	Spain	1810
Serpyllum 5	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit, dry bks.	
albus	White 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit, gardens.	
citratus 6	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit, gardens.	
lanuginòsus 7	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Hungary	1806
montànus 8	Striped 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit, gardens.	
variegatus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Tauria	1820
vulgaris 9	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Tauria	1820
spicatus	Pr. aut. 7, F. Ev. S.	Pyren.	1832
tomentosus	White 6, H. Ev. S.	Spain	1816
tragorisanum	Pur. 6, F. Ev. S.	Candia	1610
villosus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Portugal	1759
virgatus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. S.	Italy	1824
vulgaris	Pur. 6, H. Ev. S.	S. Eur.	1548
latifolius	Pur. 6, H. Ev. S.		
variegatus	Pur. 7, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit, gardens.	

THYMUS. See *Ziziphora*.

THYMUS. See *Satureia*.

THYRSACANTHUS. From *thyrsos*, a thyrsus, and *acanthus*. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. This is a genus of fine stove plants, requiring similar treatment to that recommended for *Justicia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. Lemairianus*, *Eranthemum coccineum*, *Aphelandra longicauda*.

barlerioides	Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 2	S. Amer.	
bracteolatus	Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 2	W. Indies	1823
hilacinus	Lilac 7, S. Ev. S. 2	S. Amer.	1850

- rutilans . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 C. Amer. . 1851
strictus 1 . . . Scarlet . 2, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1840
Schomburg- } Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. .
kianus }
indicus . . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Assam . . 1857

THYRSE, a kind of dense panicle.

THYSANOCARPUS, *Hooker*. From *thysanos*, a fringe, and *karpos*, a fruit; pods fringed. *Linn*. 15, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. Weeds of easy culture in any common soil.

- citrupes . . . Blue . 6, H. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1836
elegans . . . Pink . 6, H. A. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Califor. . 1836
pulchellus . Pur. . 6, H. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Califor. . 1836

THYSANOTUS, *R. Brown*. The three inner sepals are fringed; whence the name, from *thysanotos*, fringed. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants when in flower. They succeed well in sandy loam, and are readily increased by offsets.

- elätior . . . Pur. 8, G. Tu. Per. 1 N. Hol. . . 1823
intricatus . Pur. 7, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Swan R. . . 1838
isäntherus . Pur. 8, G. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. S. W. . . 1822
juncus . . . Pur. 8, G. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. S. W. . . 1804
proliferus . Pur. 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. S. W. . . 1838
ténus . . . Lil. . 5, F. Her. P. 1 Swan R. . . 1836
tuberösus . Pur. 6, G. Tu. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Hol. . . 1825

THYSSELINUM. See *Selinum* and *Pseudanum*.

TIARÉLLA, *Linn*. From *tiara*, a Persian diadem; on account of the shape of the capsules. *Linn*. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Saxifragaceæ*. The species of *Tiarella* are well fitted for rock-work, or the front of flower borders; they are increased by division of the root. See *Astilbe*.

- colorans . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1827
cordifolia . . . White 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Amer. . 1731
Menziesii . . . White 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1812
polyphylla . . . White 4, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal . . 1820

TIARÍDIUM, *Lehmann*. From *tiara*, a Persian diadem, and *eidos*, like; form of the capsule. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. Half-hardy annuals, of common culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Heliotropium anisophyllum*; 2, *H. indicum*.

- anisophyllum . . . White 6, S. A. 1 Africa . . 1822
indicum 2 . . . Blue . 6, H. A. 1 W. Ind. . 1820
velutinum . . . Blue . 6, H. A. 1 W. Ind. . 1820

TIBOUCHINA, *De Candolle*. The native name. *Linn*. 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. For the culture of this pretty plant, see *Melastoma*.

- áspera . . . Purple . 4, S. Ev. S. 2 Guiana . 1820

TIBOURBON. See *Apeiba Tibourbon*.

TICKS. See *Faba*.

TICK SEED. See *Corispermum*.

TICÓREA, *De Candolle*. The name of *T. fétida* in Guiana. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. Pot in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand; and propagate by ripened cuttings planted in sand, and placed under a glass, in heat.

- fétida White 5, S. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Guiana . 1825
jasminiflora . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1827

TIGARÉA. See *Parshia*.

TIGER FLOWER. See *Tigridia*.

TIGLIUM. See *Cröton Tiglium*.

TIGRIDIA, *Jussieu*. From *Tigris*, a tiger, and *eidos*, like; in reference to the spotted flowers. *Linn*. 16, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Splendid bulbs when in blossom. They thrive in a rich, light soil in the open border, but must be

taken up when the flowers have withered the frost will injure them. They should be kept in a dry place, free from frost, until the spring, when they may again be planted out increased by offsets or seeds. *Synonyme*:

Hydrotënia lobata; 2, *Ferraria Tigris*; *F. pavonia*. See *Cypella*, *Beatonia*, and *H. drotënia*.

- conchiflora . . . Dk. yel. 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 18
Watkinsoni . . . Yl. crm. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid, gar
lutea 1 . . . Yel. pur. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lima . 18
pavonia 2 . . . Or. red . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 17
leona . . . Or. red . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 18
violacea . . . Purple . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 18

TILE ROOT. See *Geissorhiza*.

TILIA, *Linn*. The etymology of this word is entirely unknown; in Dutch it is called *Linden*, in Anglo-Saxon *Lind*, and in English *Lime-tree*. *Linn*. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*. Ornamental, lofty-growing trees, well suited for avenues and parks. They thrive well in any soil, and are increased by layers or seeds if by layers, the tree must be cut down close to the ground, and from its roots a great number of shoots are produced, in the following year; these will be strong enough to lay down the following autumn. Trees raised from seed are far preferable to those raised from layers. The Russian bass-mats are made from the inner bark of the lime-tree; while the wood from its being light and white, is much used by the carver, and musical instrument-maker.

Synonymes: 1, *T. argentea*; 2, *T. glabra, cano densis*; 3, *T. heterophylla*; 4, *T. laxiflora*; 5, *T. pubescens*; 6, *T. p. leptophylla*; 7, *T. intermedia*; 8, *T. platyphylla laciniata*; 9, *T. microphylla*; 10, *T. platyphylla*; 11, *T. rubra*.

- alba 1 . . . Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 35 Hungary . 176
americana 2 } Yel. gn. 6, H. De. T. 35 N. Amer. 175
hetero- }
phylla 3 } Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 35 N. Amer. 181
laxiflora 4 . . . White . 6, H. De. T. 40 N. Amer. 182
leptophylla 6 Yel. . 7, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer.
pubescens 5 Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. 172
aurea . . . Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.
europæa 7 . . . Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.
aurea . . . Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.
dasystyla . . . Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 50 Tauria
laciniata 8 . . . Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., gardens
microphylla 9 Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.
platyphyl- }
la 10 . . . Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.
rubra . . . Yel. gn. 8, H. De. T. 50 Brit., woods.

TILIACEÆ, or LINDENBLOOMS. Trees and shrubs, of which the well-known Lime-tree (*Tilia europæa*), of our parks and pleasure grounds, may be a fair sample of the former, and the *Aristotelia Macqui*, of our shrubberies of the latter; the bark of all is remarkably tough.

TILIACORA, *Colebrook*. *Tiliakora* is its name in Bengal. *Linn*. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*. This species succeeds well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Menispermum polycarpon*.

- racemosa 1 . . . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 20 E. Ind . 1820

TILLÆA, *Linn*. In honour of M. A. Tili, an Italian botanist. *Linn*. 4, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Crassulaceæ*. The seeds of these plants have

only to be sown in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. rubescens*.

aquática . . .	Pur. red.	7, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur.	1816
conata 1 . . .	Red	5, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Peru	1838
muscosa . . .	Pur.	7, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng., heaths.	
verticillaris .	White	6, H.	A. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. S. W.	1823

TILLANDSIA, *Linn.* In honour of Elias Tillands, professor of Physic at Abo. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*. These interesting plants being epiphytal, will succeed well in baskets filled with moss, cut small, and mingled with broken pots; or they may be fastened to pieces of wood, with moss round their roots, and supplied regularly with water. The larger growing species may be treated like the *Picciaria* and *Bromelia*. Increase is by suckers and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. erythraea*; 2, *Pourretia Surinamensis*. See *Billbergia*, *Caraguata*, and *Vrièsia*.

acaulis . . .	White	8, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ R. Jan.	1826
aloifolia . . .	Pink	11, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad	1824
anceps . . .	Blue	4, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1820
angustifolia .	Blue	8, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1822
Bartramia .	Blue	4, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina	1825
bracteata . .	Blue	8, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1824
bulbosa . . .	Blue	11, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad	1823
canescens . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1824
coarctata . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chile	1823
compressa . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chile	1823
éminens . . .	Scarlet	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Domin.	1845
fasciculata .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1820
flexuosa . . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1790
psillida . . .	Yel.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1815
Gardneri . .	Rose	2, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1842
gracilis . . .	Pur.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chile	1823
inanis . . .	Cr. lilac	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ B. Ayres	1850
nifida . . .	Blue	10, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica	1823
nitans . . .	Blue	8, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica	1793
obscura . . .	Pur.	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer.	1820
paniculata .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1820
picta 1 . . .	Pur.	9, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad	1845
polystachya .	Pur. bl.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer.	1825
psittacina . .	Scarlet	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rio Jan.	1826
pulchella 2 .	Cr. wt.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1860
pulchra . . .	Pink	10, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Trinidad	1823
pumila . . .	Pur.	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peru	1845
ramosa . . .	Scar. bl.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chile	1823
recurvata . .	Purple	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica	1793
recurviflora .	Cr. wt.	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Panama	1860
rigida . . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chile	1823
rosea . . .	Pink	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1826
rubida . . .	Red yl.	2, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1840
serrata . . .	Yel.	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica	1793
setacea . . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1824
stricta . . .	Blue	9, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil	1810
coccinea . . .	Pur. scr.	3, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ E. Ind.	1846
tenuifolia . .	Blue	6, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1825
usneoides . .	Pur.	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.	1823
utriculata . .	Pur. yl.	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer.	1793
vitellina . . .	Yel.	2, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Venezuela	
xiphoides . .	White	7, S. Epiphy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ B. Ayres	1810

TIMMIA, *Heidwig*. In honour of J. C. Timm, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. This plant is found in broad patches, in moist sandy plains—*megapolitana*.

TIMOTHY GRASS. See *Phileum pratense*.

TINUS. See *Viburnum Tinus*.

TIRUCALLI. See *Euphorbia Tirucalli*.

TISSUE is the elementary organization of a plant; it consists of a delicate transparent membrane formed into cells, tubes, vessels, &c.

TITHONIA, *Desfontaines*. From *Tithonus*, the favourite of Aurora; the flower is *couleur d'aurore*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This genus succeeds well in light rich soil, and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under

a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Helianthus excelsus*; 2, *Comaclinium aurantiacum*.

excelsa 1 . . .	Yel.	8, H. Her. P.	2 Mexico	1824
ovata . . .	Yel.	7, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1828
splendens . .	Yel.	7, H. Her. P.	2 Mexico	
tagetiflora .	Oran.	8, T. Ev.	S. 6 V. Cruz	1818

TITHYMALUS. See *Euphorbia*.

TITMANNIA. See *Vandellia*.

TOAD FLAX. See *Linaria*.

TOBACCO. See *Nicotiana*.

TOBIRA. See *Pittosporum Tobira*.

TOCÔCA, *Aublet*. *Tococo* is the name of *T. guianensis* in Guiana. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ*. The species of *Tocôca* are remarkable for bearing bladders on their petioles. For culture and propagation, see *Melastoma*. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. Aubletii*, *Melastoma physiphora*; 2, *M. lanata*.

guianensis 1 .	Pa. red	8, S. Ev. S.	3 Guiana	1826
lanata 2 . . .	White	8, S. Ev. S.	3 Trinidad	1817

TOCOYENA, *Aublet*. *Tocoyena* is its name in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. This species succeeds well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam; it is increased by cuttings of the young wood, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Meriania speciosa*.

longiflora 1 . .	Yel.	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	1826
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TODDÀLIA, *Jussieu*. From *Kaka-Toddali*, the name of *T. aculeata* in Malabar. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. Interesting shrubs, succeeding best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; and cuttings planted in sand will root readily, if placed under a glass, in heat. The bark of the root of *T. aculeata* is said to be employed as a cure for the remittent fevers caught in the jungles of the Indian hills. *Synonymes*: 1, *Scopolia aculeata*, *Paulhinia asiatica*; 2, *Rubertia angustifolia*.

aculeata 1 . .	White	5 S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind.	1790
angustifolia 2	White	5 S. Ev. S.	6 Maurit.	1824

TODDÀLIA. See *Vepri*.

TODDY, an intoxicating drink, made from the sap of Coconut trees.

TODEA, *Swartz*. In honour of Henry Julius Tode, of Mecklenburg, an able and experienced mycologist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Interesting ferns, growing freely in loam and peat; and increased by division or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Osmunda barbara*.

africana 1 . .	Brown	6, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1805
australis . .	Brown all.	G. Her. P.	2 N. Hol.	1831
pellucida . .	Brown	6, H. Her. P.	12 N. Zeal.	1842

TOFIELDIA, *Hudson* named this genus in compliment to his friend Mr. Tofield. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Loam and peat, or any light soil, and a moist situation, suit the species of *Tofieldia*. They are increased by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. palustris*.

alpina 1 . . .	Green	7, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ N. Eur.	
glutinosa . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1825
palustris . .	Green	7, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brit., mshes.	
pübena . . .	Grn. yel.	7, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1840
pübena . . .	White	4, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1790
stenopetala .	Green	5, H. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.	1820

TÓLPIIS, *Adanson*. Meaning not known. *Linn.*

19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of very pretty annuals, well suited for ornamenting flower borders, where the seeds may be sown in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crêpis barbata*; 2, *C. coronopifolia*.

altissima . . .	Yel. . .	. 6, H.	A. 3 Piedmont	1823
barbata 1 . . .	Yel. pur. 6, H.	A. 2 France	. 1820	
coronopifolia 2 Yel. . .	. 6, H.	A. 2 S. Eur.	. 1777	
grandiflora . . .	Yel. . .	. 6, H.	A. 2 Naples	. 1830
umbellata . . .	Yel. pur. 6, H.	A. 2 Genoa	. 1820	
virgata . . .	Yel. . .	. 6, H.	A. 2 S. Eur.	. 1800

TOMATOES. See *Solanum Lycopersicum*.

TOMENTOSE, covered with dense white down.

TOMENTUM, dense, close, white hairs, or down.

TOMEX. See *Tetranthéra*.

TOMCHÁT. See *Maránta Tomchát*.

TÓNGO, or TONQUIN BEAN. See *Dipterix*.

TONIC, bracing, corroborative.

TONQUIN BEAN. See *Dipterix odorata*.

TONSÉLLA. See *Salácia*.

TOONA. See *Cedrela Toona*.

TOOTHACHE-TREE. See *Xanthoxylum*.

TOOTHED, divided, so as to resemble teeth.

TOOTHLETTERED, furnished with little teeth.

TOOTHWORT. See *Lathræa*.

TROPICAL, local, confined to some particular place.

TÔRA. See *Cássia Tôra*.

TORCH-THISTLE. See *Cactus*.

TORDÝLIUM, Tournefort. An ancient Greek name, of unknown meaning. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Uninteresting annuals. The seeds should be sown in the open border—*lusitanicum*, *maximum*, *peregrinum*, *sifolium*, *syriacum*. See *Condylocarpus*.

TORÉNIA, Linn. In honour of Olof Toren, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered *T. asiatica*, and other plants in China. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Herpestis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. vagans*; 2, *T. diffusa*, *Gratiola ulata*.

asiatica 1 . . .	Purple . . .	. 6, S.	A. 3 E. Ind.	1845
côncolor . . .	Purple . . .	. 7, S. Her. P.	. 3 China	. 1844
cordifolia . . .	Lilac . . .	. 7, S.	A. 3 E. Ind.	1811
edentata . . .	Purple . . .	. 6, S.	A. 3 E. Ind.	1845
hirsuta 2 . . .	White . . .	. 6, S. Her. P.	. 3 E. Ind.	1823
scabra . . .	Pa. blue. 6, G. Ev. S.	. 3	Mortn. B.	1830

TORÉNIA. See *Vandellia*.

TÓRILIS, Sprengel. Not explained. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The seed of these plants may be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *Caucalis Anthriscus*; 2, *C. arvensis*, *helvética*; 3, *Scândix trichosperma*—*anthriscus* 1, *infesta* 2, *neglecta*, *nodosa*, *trichosperma* 3, *tuberculata*.

TORMENTÍLLA, Linn. From *tormentum*, pain; alluding to its supposed efficacy in tooth-ache, as well as to its being supposed to cure diseases of the bowels. *Linn.* 12, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*. British herbaceous plants, not worth growing, except in botanical gardens. The roots of *T. erecta* are so astringent as to be used in the western isles of Scotland for tanning leather; for which purpose they are superior to oak bark. The root is likewise one of the most efficacious of our indigenous aromatic astringents, and may be used with great effect in cases where medicines of this class are proper. It is usually given in decoction.

Synonymes: 1, *T. officinalis*; 2, *Potentilla humifusa*—*erecta* 1, *humifusa* 2, *réptans*. **TOROSE**, uneven, alternately elevated and depressed.

TORRÊTA, Arnott. In honour of Dr. John Torrey, author of "American Flora." *Linn.* 22, Or. 13, Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. *T. taxifolia* is usually known as the Stinking Cedar, on account of its unpleasant smell when burnt. The treatment same as *Táxus*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Táxus montana*.

Humboldtii . . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	30 Mexico	. 1848
myristica . . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	30 Californ.	1851
nucifera . . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	25 Japan	. . .
taxifolia 1 . . .	Apetal 4, H. Ev. T.	30 Florida	. 1840

TÔRTULA, Hedwig. From *torqueo*, to twist; in allusion to the singular manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Small plants, generally found in thick tufts. They are common to nearly all situations. The character from which the genus has received its designation will always faithfully indicate the species. *Synonymes*: 1, *Zigotrichia cylindrica*; 2, *T. rigida*; 3, *T. imberbis*, *unguiculata*; 4, *T. nervosa*; 5, *T. apiculata*, *aristata*, *barbata*, *humilis*, *mucronulata*—*brevirostris*, *convoluta*, *cuneifolia*, *cylindrica* 1, *enervis* 2, *fallax* 3, *f. brevicaulis*, *linoides*, *gracilis*, *viridis*, *muralis*, *m. brevipila*, *revoluta* 4, *rigida*, *rutilis*, *r. lævipila*, *stellata*, *subulata*, *s. obtusa*, *tortuosa*, *unguiculata* 5.

TÓRULA, Persoon. A diminutive of *torus*, a twisted cord; appearance of the filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Found upon dead stems of plants—*cylindrica*, *Eriophori*, *herbarum*, *monilioides*, *ovalispora*. See *Stréptium*.

TORULOSE, slightly torose.

TORUS, the same as *Thalamus*.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. See *Impatiens*.

TOURNEFORTIA, Linn. In memory of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, the distinguished author of an arrangement of plants under the title of "*Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*," and other botanical works, from 1694 to 1717; his first work "*Institutiones*," laid the foundation of the arrangement now followed, called the *Jussienan*, or *Natural System*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ehretiaceæ*. The species of *Tournefortia* are hardly worth cultivating for ornament. They are of the easiest management; and are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, those of the stove species in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Messerschmidia caracasana*; 2, *Heliotropium gnaphalodes*; 3, *Messerschmidia umbellata*, *M. velutina*; 4, *Argusia montana*, *Messerschmidia Arguzia*, *T. Arguzia*. See *Heliotropium* and *Messerschmidia*.

angustifolia . . .	Wht. grn. 8, G. Ev. S.	4 Canaries	1820
argentea . . .	White . . .	. 8, S. Ev. S.	6 E. Ind. . 1822
bicolor . . .	Green . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Jamaica . 1812
caracasana 1 White . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S.	6 Caracacs	1828
cymosa . . .	Dull wht. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 Jamaica	. 1777
fetidissima . . .	Dull wht. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 Jamaica	. 1739
fruticosa . . .	White . . .	. 6, G. Ev. S.	4 Canaries . 1800
gnaphalodes 2 . . .	White . . .	. 6, S. Ev. S.	2 W. Ind. . 1820
heliotropioides . . .	Pa. ll. . .	. 5, S. Ev. S.	2 B. Ayres . 1829

laurifolia . . .	Yel. wht.	7, S. Ev.	S. 6 S. Amer.	
maculata . . .	Yellow	6, S. Ev.	S. 3 Carthag.	1828
monspessulanum . . .	Yellow	6, H.	B. 2 S. France	1824
mutabilis . . .	Gnsh. wt.	7, G. Ev.	S. 8 Java	1820
scabra . . .	Wht. red	8, S. Ev.	S. 4 S. Domin.	1700
sibirica 4 . . .	White	8, F. Her.	P. 4 Siberia	1780
suffruticosa . . .	White	6, S.	S. 3 Jamaica	1759
umbellata 3 . . .	White	6, G. Ev.	S. 2 Mexico	1826

TOURRÉTTIA, Dombey. In honour of Marc Antoine Louis Claret de la Tourrette, a friend of Rousseau, author of some botanical works. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Bignoniaceæ*. The seed should be sown on a hotbed, early in spring, and when the young plants are sufficiently strong, they may be planted in light soil, against a wall or pillar. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dombeya lappacea*.
lappacea 1 . . . Ro. grn. 7, H. Cl. A. 6 Peru . . 1788

TOVOMITA. See *Micranthéra*.

TOWER MUSTARD. See *Tarritis*.

TOWER MUSTARD. See *Arabis Tarrita*.

TOXICODENDRON. See *Rhus Toxicodendron* and *Hyenanche globosa*.

TUZA. See *Quercus pyrenaica*.

TRACHÉLIUM, Linn. From *trachelos*, the neck; for its supposed efficacy in diseases of the *Trachea*; hence the English name of the genus, *Throatwort*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulaceæ*. This genus is very showy when in flower. It thrives best in light soil, against a south wall; and is easily increased by seeds, or by cuttings, planted under a glass, in spring.

coeruleum . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 1/2 Italy	1640
diffusum . . .	Blue	7, G. Her. P.	2 C. G. H.	1787

TRACHYMÈNE, Rudge. From *trachys*, rough, and *hymen*, a membrane; channels of the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. All the species will succeed well in a mixture of loam and sandy peat; and they may be increased by young cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass, or by seeds. *T. cœrulea* is raised from seed, sown on a gentle hotbed; and afterwards treated like other greenhouse plants. *Synonymes*: 1, *Didiscus cœruleus*.

albida . . .	Br. cream	7, G.	A. 1 1/2 N. Hol.	1838
cœrulea 1 . . .	Blue	7, G.	A. 1 1/2 N. Hol.	1827
gigantea . . .		7, S. Ev. S.	3 N. Hol.	
incisa . . .		7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 N. Hol.	1819
lanceolata . . .	White	7, G. Ev. S.	2 N. Hol.	1829
linearis . . .	Yellow	7, G. Ev. S.	1 1/2 N. Hol.	1824

TRACHYSPERMUM, Link. From *trachys*, rough, and *sperma*, a seed; in reference to the muricated fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. An uninteresting plant, of very simple culture, and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Bunium rigens*, *Conium rigens*—*rigens* 1.

TRACHYSTEMON. See *Borago*.

TRACHYTÉLIA, De Candolle. From *trachytes*, roughness; because the leaves, which have a very rough surface, are used for polishing wood, and also metal. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. This species succeeds well in a mixture of peat and loam, and ripened cuttings root freely in sand, under a glass.
actaea . . . White . . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 5 China . . 1823

TRADESCANTIA, Linn. In honour of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. *Linn.* 6, Or.

1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in any rich, light soil; and readily increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. multiflora*; 2, *Cyanotis vittata*. See *Camphelia* and *Cyanotis*.

caricifolia . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 1/2 Texas	1835
congesta . . .	Blue	8, H. Her. P.	1 1/2 N. Ame.	1826
cordifolia . . .	Blue	6, S. Ev. Cr.	1 1/2 Jamaica	1819
crassifolia . . .	Blue	8, F. Her. P.	2 Mexico	1796
crassula . . .	White	7, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Brazil	1825
discolor . . .	Blue	8, S. Her. P.	1 S. Ame.	1783
variegata . . .	Purple	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Mexico	1857
diurética . . .	Blue	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Brazil	1825
divaricata . . .	Blue	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Trinid.	1818
erecta . . .	Blue	7, H. A.	1 1/2 Mexico	1794
fuscata . . .	Blue	9, S. Her. P.	1 S. Ame.	1820
geniculata . . .	Blue	7, S. Her. P.	1 W. Ind.	1783
iridescens . . .	Purple	6, G. Her. P.	1 Mexico	1833
latifolia . . .	Blue	10, H. A.	1 1/2 Lima	1816
malabaria . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P.	1 E. Ind.	1776
Martensiana . . .	Blue	8, G. Her. P.	1 1/2	
multiflora . . .	Blue	6, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Jamaic.	1820
paniculata . . .	Blue	8, G. B.	1 E. Ind.	1816
parviflora . . .	Blue	8, S. Her. P.	1 Peru	1822
pilosa . . .	Purple	7, H. Her. P.	2 Louisiana	1832
procumbens . . .	Blue	6, S. Ev. Tr.	1 Trinid.	1824
pulchella . . .	Blue	7, G. Ev. Tr.	1 Mexico	1825
rosea . . .	Pink	6, H. Her. P.	1 Carolin.	1802
speciosa . . .	Blue	7, S. Her. P.	1 Mexico	1825
spicata . . .	Purple	7, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Mexico	
subspæra . . .	Purple	6, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1812
tuberosa . . .	Blue	7, S. Tu. P.	1 E. Ind.	1817
tumida . . .	Red	9, G. Her. P.	1 Mexico	1840
undata . . .	Blue	6, S. Her. P.	1 Trinid.	1819
velutina . . .	Violet	5, S. Her. P.	1 1/2 Guatm.	1850
virginica . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
alba . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
cœruleo-alba . . .	Blue wt.	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
pilosa . . .	White	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
plena . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
rubra . . .	Red	7, H. Her. P.	1 N. Ame.	1629
Warszewicziana . . .		Crim. pur. 7, S. Her. P.	1 Guatm.	1859
zebrina 2 . . .	Blue wt.	7, S. Her. P.	1 S. Ame.	

TRAGACANTHA. See *Astragalus Tragacantha* and *Sterculia Tragacantha*.

TRAGIA, Plumier. In honour of Jerome Bock, generally called Tragus, a German botanist. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*. Chiefly stove annuals, and uninteresting—*cannabina*, *corniculata*, *infesta*, *involuta*, *Mercurialis*, *pedunculata*, *urens*, *urticeifolia*, *volabilis*.

TRAGIUM. See *Pimpinella* and *Ledeburia*.

TRAGOPOGON, Linn. From *tragos*, a goat, and *pogon*, a beard; in allusion to the long silky beard of the seeds. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in common garden soil. *T. porrifolius* is the *Salsify* of gardens; it is sown and treated in the same manner as carrots; the flavour of the root is mild and sweetish. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. parviflorus*; 2, *T. livescens*; 3, *T. ruber*.

angustifolius . . .	Purple	7, H.	B. 1 1/2 Italy	1823
campestris . . .	Yellow	6, H.	B. 3 Podolia	1819
canus . . .	Yellow	7, H.	B. 3 Hungary	1824
crocifolius . . .	Purple	6, H.	B. 1 Italy	1739
dibius 2 . . .	Pa. yel.	5, H.	B. 3 Podolia	1818
floccosus . . .	Yellow	5, H.	B. 2 Hungary	1816
major . . .	Yellow	5, H.	B. 5 Austria	1788
mutabilis . . .	Pale	5, H.	B. 3 Siberia	1816
orientalis . . .	Yellow	6, H.	B. 2 Levant	1787
porrifolius . . .	Purple	5, H.	B. 3 Eng. mead.	
pratensis . . .	Yellow	5, H.	B. 2 Brit. past.	
pustilus . . .	Yellow	6, H.	B. 1 1/2 Iberia	1820
roseus 3 . . .	Red	5, H.	B. 1 1/2 Siberia	1826
undulatus . . .	Wht. yel.	5, H.	B. 2 Crimea	1790
villosus . . .	Pur. yel.	5, H.	B. 3 Spain	1794

TRAGOPYRUM, *Bieberstein*. From *tragos*, a goat, *pyrus*, wheat. *Linn.* 8, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. Ornamental dwarf shrubs, thriving in a mixture of peat and sandy loam; and increased by layers in spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polygonum crispulum, caucasicum*; 2, *P. frutescens*; 3, *P. polygamum, parvifolium*.
buxifolium 1. . White . 7, H. De. S. 1½ Siberia 1800
lanceolatum 2. . Pink . 7, H. De. S. 2 Siberia 1778
polygamum 3. . Pink . 7, H. De. S. 1½ Carolin. 1810

TRAGORIGANUM. See *Thymus Tragoriganum*.

TRAGUS. See *Caléndula Tragus* and *Salsola Tragus*.

TRANSVERSELY-FLEXUOSE, waved in a cross direction.

TRĀPA, *Linn.* Abridged from *calciſtrapa*, the Latin name of an instrument called *caltraps*, furnished with four spines, formerly used in war to impede the progress of cavalry; the fruit of some of the species is furnished with four spines. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. Aquatic plants, requiring a rich, loamy soil, and to be grown in a cistern, or large pot or tub of water; increased by seeds. The large seeds of *T. bispinosa* are sweet and eatable; they form an extensive article of cultivation. In Cashmere and other parts of the East, they are common food, and known under the name of *Singhara* nuts.

bicornis . . . White . 7, G. Aq. A. ½ China 1790
bispinosa . . . White . 7, S. Aq. A. ½ E. Ind. 1822
natans . . . Wt. pur. 7, H. Aq. A. ½ Europe 1781
quadrispinosa . White . 7, S. Aq. B. ½ E. Ind. 1823

Trapeziform, shaped like a trapezium.

TRAVELLER'S JOY. See *Clématitis Vitalba*.

TRAVELLER'S JOY. See *Clématitis Viorna*.

TREACLE MUSTARD. See *Clypeola*.

TREE BEARD. See *Usnea*.

TREE CELANDINE. See *Boccònia frutescens*.

TREE KALE, or **CÆSAREAN COW-CABBAGE**. See *Brássica*.

TREE MALLOW. See *Lavatera arborea*.

TREE OF SADNESS. See *Nyctánthes arbor tristis*.

TREE ONION. See *Allium proliferum*.

TREE SORREL. See *Rumex Lunaria*.

TREFOIL. See *Trifolium*.

TREÍSLIA. See *Euphòrbia*.

TREMÁNDRA. See *Tetralhæca*.

TREMANDRACEÆ, or **PORE-WORTS**, are small slender shrubs, something like heaths. They are all natives of New Holland, and are worth a place in plant collections.

TREMBLING AMERICAN-TREE. See *Pópulus tremula*.

TREMÉLIA, *Dillenius*. From *tremo*, to tremble; in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Aguricææ*. Found growing on fallen branches of trees—*albida, biparasitica, cerebrina, clavariæformis, clavata, fimbriata, foliacea, f. violacea, intrumescens, mesenterica, sarcoides*.

TRENTÉPÓHLIA, *Agardh*. In honour of M. Trentepohl, an obscure German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Bryacææ*. Found on rocks, on the sea-coast—*aurea, a. ilicicola, pulchella, p. chalybæa, purpurea*.

TRESIA. See *Euphòrbia*.

TREVIRÂNIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Lud. Christ. Treviranus, M.D., professor of botany in the university of Bonn. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneracææ*. This species is extremely handsome when in flower. It requires to be grown in a light, rich soil, and when the blossoms have withered, the plants should not have any more water till the roots begin again to vegetate; when they must be taken out of the pots and divided. After they are potted, they require moisture and heat to make them grow and flower in perfection. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cyrilla pulchella*. *T. coccinea*. See *Achimenes pulchella* 1. . Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica 1778

TREVÒA, *Hooker*. *Trevo*, the name of a Spanish botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving in sandy loam and peat; and increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass.

quinquenervia . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 4 Chile . 1827
trinervis . . . Grn. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Chile . 1828

TREWIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. J. Trew, of Nuremberg, a botanical author. *Linn.* 22, Or. 12, Nat., Or. *Euphorbiacææ*. This species succeeds well in sandy loam and peat; and is readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. macrophylla*.
nudiflora 1 . . Pink . 5, S. Ev. S. 5 E. Ind. 1796

TRIANDROUS, having three stamens.

TRIANTHEMA, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers usually disposed in threes. *Linn.* 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Portulacacææ*. Plants of little interest. Any common garden soil suits them; increase is by seeds.

decandra . . . Green . 7, S. A. 1½ E. Ind. 1824
monogyna . . . Pur. gn. 7, S. A. 1½ Jamaica 1820
pentandra . . . Green . 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 Arabia 1820
obcordata . Green . 7, S. Ev. Tr. 2 E. Ind. 1816

TRIAS, *Lindley*. From *trias*, growing in threes; the floral envelopes are so arranged. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*. Small plants, growing best when treated as the *Burlingtonice*.

oblonga . . . Grn. yel. . 4, S. Epi. ½ E. Ind. . 1837
racemosa . . . Grn. yel. . 4, S. Epi. ½ E. Ind. . 1837

TRIBRACHIA. See *Bolbophyllum*.

TRIBULUS, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *ballo*, to project; each carpel is armed with three, and sometimes four prickly points. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllacææ*. The annual species of this genus may be sown on a moderate hotbed, in spring; and the young plants, when of sufficient size, planted in a sheltered situation in the open border. *T. cistoides* succeeds best in a mixture of loam and peat, and may either be increased by cuttings or seeds.

albus . . . White . 6, S. A. ½ Guinea . 1826
cistoides . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1 S. Amer. 1752
lanuginosus . Yellow . 6, G. Tr. A. ½ E. Ind. 1822
littoralis . . . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1 N. Hol. 1821
maximus . . . Yellow . 6, S. Tr. A. 1½ Jamaica 1728
subinermis . . Yellow . 6, G. Tr. A. ½ E. Ind. 1820
terrestris . . . Yellow . 6, H. Tr. A. 2 S. Eur. 1596
trijugatus . . Yellow . 6, G. Tr. A. ½ Georgia 1819

TRICERATIA. See *Lacépèdia*.

TRÍCEROS. See *Lacépèdia*.

TRICHATA, *Link.* From *treis*, three, and *chaete*, a bristle. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Grami-*

nāceæ. A mere weed; increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Brōmus ovātus*, *Trisetum ovātum*, *Avena ovāta*—ovāta 1.

TRICHIA, *Hall*. From *thrix*, a hair; in allusion to the internal mass of elastic fibres gradually expanding after the head bursts. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Small, pin-headed plants, found upon rotten wood. *Synonyme*: 1. *Sphærocarpus fragilis*—fallax 1, nitens, ovāta, reticulāta. See *Arcyria*, and *Stemonitis*.

TRICHILIA, *Linn.* From *tricha*, ternary; the stigma is three-lobed, and the capsule three-celled and three valved. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. These trees succeed in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood, with the leaves entire, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1. *T. glābra*.

glandulosa	. Whtsh.	7, S. Ev. T. 20 N. Hol.	1821
havanensis	1 White	6, S. Ev. T. 20 Havannah	1794
hirta	. . . Grn. wt.	6, S. Ev. T. 12 Jamaica	1800
odorata	. . . Grn. wt.	6, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Ind.	1801
spondioides	. Whtsh.	6, S. Ev. T. 20 Jamaica	1800
terminalis	. White	6, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica	1825
trifoliata	. . White	6, S. Ev. T. 15 S. Amer.	1828

TRICHINIUM, *Brown*. From *trichinos*, covered with hairs, in allusion to the shaggy appearance of the flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaranthaceæ*. A singular Australian genus, remarkable for the quantity of delicate knotted hairs with which the flowers are covered.

alopecuroides	Yel. red	6, G.	A. 1 Austral.	1838
Manglietia	. . Wht. pk.	6, G.	A. 1 Austral.	1838
Stirlingii	. . Wht. pk.	6, G.	A. 1 Austral.	1838

TRICHOCENTRON, *Pöppig*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *centron*, a spur or centre; to what it refers we are not informed. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus do not appear to be difficult of culture. They will probably be found to succeed best if attached to a piece of wood, with a little moss upon their roots; and treated after the manner recommended for the *Burlingtoniæ*. *Synonyme*: 1. *Acordium fuscum*.

candidum	. Wht. yel.	5, S. Epi.	1/2	Guatemala	1840
fuscum	1 . . Grn. wt.	7, S. Epi.	1/2	Mexico	1835
iridifolium	. Yellow	. 9, S. Epi.	1/2	Demarara	1835
maculatum	. Wt. pur.	2, S. Epi.	1/2	N. Grenada	1844
Pinellii	. . Olive gn.	9, S. Epi.	1/2	Demarara	
pulchrum	. Yel. wht.	7, S. Epi.	1/2		
purpureum	. Purple	. 7, S. Epi.	1/2	Rio Jan.	
rectum	. Wt. pur.	7, S. Epi.	1/2	Guiana	1842
tenuifolium	. Brn. wt.	1, S. Epi.	1/10	Bahia	1849

TRICHOCÉPHALUS, *Brongniart*. From *thrix*, hair, and *kephale*, a head; in allusion to the hairy heads of flowers. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For culture, &c., refer to *Phytica*. *Synonymes*: 1. *Phytica ramosissima*; 2. *P. spicata*; 3. *P. stipularis*.

ramosissimus	1 White	. 6, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Helen.	1810
spicatus	2 . . White	11, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1774
stip.	3 . . White	6, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H.	1786

TRICHOCHLŌA, *Trinius*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *chloa*, grass. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A genus of curious grasses, succeeding well in common soil; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Agrōstis filiformis*, *Cinna fili-*

formis; 2. *A. tenuiflōra*, *C. tenuiflōra*; 3. *A. mexicāna*, *C. mexicāna*; 4. *A. microsperma*.

capillaris	. Apetal	. 7, H. Grass	1/2	Carolina	1818
foliosa	1 . . Apetal	. 7, H. Grass	1	N. Amer.	1819
longisteta	2 . . Apetal	. 7, H. Grass	1	N. Amer.	1820
mexicana	3 . . Apetal	. 8, F. Grass	1	Mexico	1780
microsperma	4 . . Apetal	. 7, F. Grass	1	Mexico	1820
sobolifera	. Apetal	. 7, H. Grass	1	N. Amer.	1819

TRICHOCLĀDUS, *Persoon*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *klados*, a branch; the branches are clothed with stellate hairs. *Linn.* 22, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamamelidaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Treada*.

crinitus	. . Green	. 8, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H.	1823
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TRICHODÉRMA, *Persoon*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *derma*, a skin; downy covering. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiaceæ*. Powdery masses, found upon dead branches—*viride*.

TRICHODÉSMMA, *R. Brown*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *desmos*, a bond; the anthers are bound to each other by hairs. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Boraginaceæ*. Worthless half-hardy annuals, of the easiest culture. *Synonymes*: 1. *Borago zeylanica*, *T. kotschyannum*—africanum, indicum, zeylanicum 1.

TRICHODIUM, *Schrader*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *eidos*, like; hair-like appearance of inflorescence. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. Worthless plants, readily increased by seeds in common soil—*alpinum*, *caninum*, *decumbens*, *diffusum*, *elegans*, *flavescens*, *hybridum*, *laxiflorum*, *neglectum*, *rubrum*, *rupesire*, *setaceum*.

TRICHOGLŌTTIS, *Lindl.* From *thrix*, hair, and *glotta*, a tongue. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A small epiphyte, not possessing much beauty, and requiring similar treatment to *Maxillaria*.

pallens	. . . Yel. grn.	8, S. Epi.	1/2	Manilla	1849
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TRICHŌGYNE, *De Candolle*. From *thrix*, hair, and *gyne*, a style; styles covered with hairs. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Sow the seeds in any common garden soil.

cauliflōra	. . White	. 6, H.	A. 1 1/2	Egypt
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TRICHOLĒNA, *Schrader*. From *thrix*, a hair, and *chlaina*, a cassock. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A pretty grass, succeeding in loam and peat; and increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1. *Saccharum Teneriffæ*, *Panicum Teneriffæ*.

micrantha	1 . . Apetal	. 6, F. Grass	1	Teneriffe	1825
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TRICHŌMANES, *Linn.* From *thrix*, a hair, and *manos*, soft; the shining stems appear like fine hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. A genus of elegant ferns. A mixture of loam and peat suits them best; and they are increased by division or seeds. *Synonyme*: 1. *Hymenophyllum alatum*. See *Davallia*.

Achillesefolium	1 . . Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1/2	I. of Luzon
aculeatum	. Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1/2	I. of Luzon
alatum	. Brn. yel.	6, S. Her. P.	1/2	W. Ind.
angustatum	. Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1/2	I. of Luzon
brevisetum	1 . . Brn.	. 5, H. Her. P.	1/2	Britain, rocks
crispum	. Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1/2	W. Ind.
curvatum	. Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P.	1/2	I. of Luzon
dissertum	. Brn. yel.	4, S. Her. P.	1/2	I. of Luzon
floribundum	. Brn. yel.	5, S. Her. P.	1/2	W. Ind.

fusco-glauc- escens.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
gemmatum.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Malacca.
humile.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
javanicum.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Java.
mesifolium.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
membran- aceum.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind. 1820
obscurum.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
parvulum.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
quercifolium.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica. 1844
radicans.	Brn. yel. 4, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Ind.
deum.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. of Luzon
spicatum.	Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica. 1844

TRICHOMANES. See *Asplenium Trichomanes* and *Jungnermannia Trichomanes*.

TRICHONEMA, Ker. From *thrix*, a hair, and *nema*, a filament; the filaments are hairy. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceae*. A genus of very pretty bulbs when in flower. They should be planted out, in a pit or frame, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ixia caelestina*; 2, *T. cruciatum*; 3, *Ixia purpurascens*; 4, *I. quadrangula*; 5, *I. ramiflora*; 6, *Anthericum plumosum*. See *Spatalanthus*.

Bulbocodium	Red.	. 3, H. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. 1739
caulescens.	Yellow.	. 6, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1810
chloroleucum	Grn. wt.	. 6, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1825
caelestinum	Blue.	. 3, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Carolina 1818
Coltinae.	Blue.	. 3, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy. 1825
cruciatum.	Rose.	. 5, F. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1758
edule.	Pa. bl.	. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Socotra. 1836
filifolium.	Yellow.	. 5, H. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1822
gracile.	Wt. grn.	. 6, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Chile. 1828
longifolium	2 Rose.	. 5, F. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1758
Pylum.	Yel. wht.	. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Havan.
puticum.	Red.	. 8, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1808
purpurascens	3	Purple. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Italy. 1825
quadrangu- lum 4		. 6, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1825
ramiflorum	5 Purple	. 5, H. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Naples. 1830
rectivum.	Red.	. 6, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1812
roseum.	Pink.	. 7, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1818
speciosum.	Red.	. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1808
stellatum	6 White.	. 4, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Chile. 1829
subpalustre.	Lil. wht.	. 5, G. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ionian I. 1840
tortuosum.	Yellow.	. 5, F. Bl. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1822

TRICHOPETALUM, Lindley. From *thrix*, a hair, and *petalon*, a petal; the inner series of the perianth is fringed. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceae*. This curious genus succeeds best if planted out in a pit, or frame effectively drained, with a southern aspect, and from which the frost is entirely excluded; it will also succeed in pots, well drained, in a light, rich soil; increased by divisions. *Synonyme*: 1, *Anthericum plumosum*.

gracile.	Grnsh.	. 7, F. Her. P. 2 Chile. 1828
stellatum	1 White.	. 4, F. Her. P. 1 Chile. 1829

TRICHOPHORUM, Richard. From *thrix*, a hair, and *phoreo*, to bear; the inflorescence resembles a bunch of hair. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cyperaceae*. The species are found in peat bogs. Their seeds are covered with a silky down, of which cloth, paper, and wicks of candles have been made; and with which pillows and cushions are sometimes stuffed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Eriophorum montevidense*.

alpinum.	Apetal.	. 7, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ Scotl., bogs.
cypernum.	Apetal.	. 7, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer. 1802

Lockhartii, montevidense 1.

TRICHOPHYLLUM. See *Bahia* and *Eriophyllum*.

TRICHOPHYLLA, Lindley. From *thrix*, a hair, and *phylon*, a cap; in allusion to the anther being concealed below a cap surmounted by three tufts of hair. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is a beautiful and very curious genus. It appears to succeed best when treated as the *Mazillaria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. marginata*.

albida.	Wht. yel.	. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caraccas. 1851
coccinea	1 Carm. yl.	. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Amer. 1845
Galleottiana	Yellow.	. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1850
pallida.	White.	. 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Guatemala. 1844
suavis.	Wt. red.	. 6, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. 1850
tortilis.	Wt. red.	. 1, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico. 1835

TRICHORHIZA. See *Sarcanthus* and *Vanda*.

TRICHOSACHME, Zucc. From *thrix*, hair, and *achme*, a point. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. The culture of this genus is the same as other Stove-climbers, and increase is by cuttings.

lanata.	Purple.	. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 8 S. Amer. 1850
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TRICHOSANTHES, Linn. From *thrix*, a hair, and *anthos*, a flower; the corollas are ciliated. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceae*. The seeds of the *Snake-Gourd* should be sown on a hotbed in spring, and afterwards treated like cucumbers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Cucumis anguineus*. See *Cerasolanthus* and *Melothria*.

anguina	1 White	. 5, F. Tr. A. 4 China. 1735
columbrina.	White	. 8, S. Ev. Cl. 4 P. Cabello. 1844
palmata.	White	. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 4 E. Indies. 1825

cordata, cucumerina, lobata.

TRICHOSMA, Lindley. From *thrix*, hair, and *kosmos*, ornament. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. A very pretty epiphyte, which thrives if fixed upon a block of wood or fern roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Calogyne coronaria*.

suavis	1	Wht. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 E. Indies. 1840
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TRICHOSPERMUM. See *Eschymanthus*.

TRICHOSPORUM. See *Eschymanthus*.

TRICHOSTEMA, Linn. From *thrix*, a hair, and *stema*, a stamen; in allusion to the slender, hair-like stamens. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. The seeds of *Trichostema* should be sown in the open border. See *Isanthus*.

dichotomum	Blue	. 6, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1759
lineare.	Blue	. 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. 1759

TRICHOSTOMUM, Hedwig. From *thrix*, a hair, and *stoma*, the mouth; the divisions of the mouth of the theca are very fine. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceae*. Dark green tufts, found on mountains. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dicranum aciculare*; 2, *T. ericoides*; 3, *D. ellipticum*; 4, *D. patens, obtusum*; 5, *D. polyphyl- lum, cirrhatum*—*aciculare* 1, canescens 2, ellipticum 3, fasciculare, heterostichum, lanuginosum, microcarpon, patens 4, polyphyl- lum 5. See *Dicranum* and *Didymodon*.

TRICHOTHECIUM, Link. From *thrix*, a hair, and *theca*, a seed-case; the thecae are intermixed with a mass of hair-like filaments. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Mucoraceae*. Found upon decayed wood—*heterosporum, roseum*.

TRICHOTOMOUS, divided into threes.

TRICOCCLUS, a fruit of three one-seeded cells, as that of *Euphorbia*.

TRICORYNE, *R. Brown*. From *treis*, three, and *koryne*, a club; in allusion to the form of the capsules. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species of this genus thrive well in a light rich soil; and are readily increased by division; *T. simplex* is raised from seeds.

elätiör . . . White 6, G. Her. P. 14 N. Holl. 1824
scäbra . . . White 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1826
simplex . . . White 7, G. B. 1 N. Holl. 1823

TRICRATUS. See *Abronia*.

TRICUSPIDATE, having three points.

TRICUSPIS, *Beauvois*. From *treis*, three, and *cuspis*, a point; in allusion to the structure of the flowers. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. According to Pursh, this is a very valuable grass for mountain meadows. In Pennsylvania it produces two excellent crops every year, and lasts many years without manure, even upon indifferent soils; increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Poa cærulescens*. quinquëfida 1. Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 N. Amer. 1820

TRIDACTYLITES. See *Saxifraga*.

TRIDAX, *Linn.* From *tridaknos*, thrice-bitten: the rays of the flower are divided into three. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A hardy annual, of no interest. *Synonyme*: 1, *Balbisia elongata*—procumbens 1.

TRIDENS, *Roemer*. From *tridens*, a trident. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Synonymes*: *Triddia culprea*, *Poa quinquëfida*—quinquëfida.

TRIDENTATE, having three teeth.

TRIDÉNTEA, *Haworth*. From *tridens*, a trident; the segments of the outer corona are tridentate. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Nearly allied to the genus *Stapelia*; which see, for culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Stapelia gemmiflora*; 2, *S. hircosa*; 3, *S. rugosa*; 4, *S. vetula*.

depressa . . . Brn. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.
gemmiflora 1 Dk. pur. 10, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1795
juvénula . . . Dk. brn. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.
paniculata . Gr. br. pr. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1805
moschata 2 . Brn. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.
rugosa 3 . . . Pur. grn. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.
Simsii 4 . . . Dk. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1800
stygia . . . Dk. pur. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1810
vetula . . . Dk. pur. 8, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1793

TRIENTALIS, *Linn.* From *triens*, one-third; probably in allusion to the humble growth of the species. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Primulaceæ*. Interesting little plants, thriving in a light rich soil; and readily increased by division or seeds.

americana . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1816
europæa . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., woods.

TRIFARIOUS, arranged in three rows.

TRIFID, divided into three.

TRIFOLIOLATE, having three leaflets.

TRIFOLIUM, *Linn.* From *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf; all the species of the genus have trifoliate leaves. The French call it *trèfle*, and the English *trefoil*, or clover. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The white, red, and yellow clover are among the most valuable herbage plants adopted in European agriculture. *Lucern* has been recommended as superior to clover, and *saintfoin* and various other

leguminous plants have been highly extolled; yet the red clover for mowing, and the white for pasturage, far excel all other plants in these respects. All the species thrive in common garden soil, and many of them, being very showy, are well suited for ornamenting the flower-borders. The perennial kinds are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root in spring, or by seeds. The seeds of the annual and biennial kinds only require sowing in the open border. Those species marked frame and greenhouse, require protection only in winter. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. Cupdini*; 2, *T. gracile*; 3, *T. hispidum*; 4, *T. pictum*; 5, *T. Molinieri*; 6, *T. cœnicum*; 7, *T. cœnicum*; 8, *T. obscurum*; 9, *T. aristatum*; 10, *Lupinaster pentaphyllum*; 11, *T. albens*; 12, *T. irregulare*; 13, *Lupinaster macrocephalum*; 14, *T. strictum*; 15, *T. campestre*; 16, *Lupinaster oblongifolium*; 17, *T. squarrosum*; 18, *T. pratense flavicans*; 19, *T. recurvum*. See *Melilotus*, *Pocockia*, *Stylosanthes*, and *Trigonella*.

agrarium . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Europe . 1815
alatum 1 . . . Flesh 6, H. Her. Tr. 1 S. Eur. . 1820
albidum . . . Crea. 7, H. A. 1 1796
alexandrinum Pa. y. l. 6, H. A. 1 Egypt . 1798
alpêtre . . . Dk. pr. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1789
alpinum . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1775
angulatum . Red . 7, H. A. 1 Hungary 1803
angustifolium Pa. 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1640
anomalum . . . White 7, H. De. Tr. 1
armeniacum . Red . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Armenia 1830
armenium . . . Cream 8, H. Her. P. 1 Armenia 1820
arvense . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Arabia
badium . . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. 1 Pyrenees
Bocconi . . . Pa. pur. 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1820
bracteatum . Purple 6, H. B. 1 Morocco 1804
cœrulescens . Br. red 7, H. A. 1 Siberia . 1827
caespitosum . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerl. 1815
canescens . . . Cream 5, H. Her. P. 1 Cappado. 1803
cœrnum . . . Pa. pur. 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1820
Cherleri . . . White 5, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1750
cinctum . . . Pa. yel. 6, H. A. 1 1820
clandestinum . . . 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1826
clypeatum . . . Pa. red 7, H. A. 1 Levant . 1711
comosum . . . White 6, H. Her. P. 1 America 1798
congestum . . . Wt. red 6, H. Tr. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1820
cœnicum . . . Cream 7, H. A. 1 1816
constantino- } Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Turkey 1820
politianum }
Cussonii . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Sicily . 1826
decipiens . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 1820
diffusum . . . Purple 7, H. Tr. A. 1 Hungary 1801
divaricatum . Wt. red 6, H. A. 3 S. Eur. . 1816
echinatum . . . White 6, H. A. 1 Caucasus 1821
elegans . . . Pa. red 7, H. Her. P. 1 Europe . 1823
erinaceum . . . Pa. red 6, H. A. 1 Iberia . 1818
eximium . . . Purple 6, H. De. Tr. 1 Dahuria 1820
albidum . . . White 6, H. De. Tr. 1 Altai . .
expansum . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 1820
fucatum . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Californ. 1824
gemellum . . . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Spain . 1818
globosum . . . Purple 7, H. A. 1 Levant . 1718
Gussœni . . . Whitish 7, H. A. 1 1835
hirtum 3 . . . Purple 7, H. A. 1 Barbary 1817
pictum 4 . . . Purple 7, H. A. 1 1800
hybridum . . . Purple 7, H. De. Tr. 1 Europe . 1777
incarnatum . . . Flesh 7, H. A. 1 Italy . 1596
Molinieri 5 . . . Wt. red 7, H. A. 1 S. Eur. . 1820
intermedium . White 6, H. A. 1 Italy . 1820
involutum . . . Pa. pur. 6, H. A. 1 Mexico . 1802
Kitabelia- }
num 6 . . . Pa. pur. 7, H. A. 1 Hungary 1818
Lagascanum 7 Pa. yel. 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1818
Lagopus . . . Red . 7, H. A. 1 Spain . 1827
lappaceum . . . Pa. red 7, H. A. 1 Montpel. 1787
lasioccephalum Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1823
latinum . . . Wt. red 6, H. Her. P. 1 Italy

leucanthum 8.	White 6, H.	A.	3	Tauria	1820
ligusticum 9.	Wt. red 6, H.	A.	3	Spain	1816
Lupinaster 10.	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	14	3	Siberia	1741
albiflorum 11.	White 7, H. Her. P.	14	3	Siberia	1818
malacanthum	Purple 7, H.	A.	1		1824
maritimum 12.	Pa. pur. 6, H.	A.	3	Brit., marshes	
medium	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	2	Eng.	meads,	
megaccephalum 13.	Yel. wt. 6, H. Her. P.	1	Missouri		
Michelinum.	Wt. grn. 7, H.	A.	3	Italy	1815
micranthum	Yellow 6, H.	A.	3	Cyrene	1816
microphyllum	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	3	Scandin.	1819	
montanum	White 7, H.	A.	1	Europe	1786
noricum	Cream 7, H. Her. P.	1	Carinthia	1821	
obscurum	Pa. red 6, H.	A.	3	Italy	1824
ochroleucum	Sulph. 5, H. Her. P.	1	Eng., pastures		
olypsicum	Cream 6, H. Her. P.	1	S. Eur.	1817	
phascens	Pa. yel. 7, H. De. Tr.	3	Carinthia	1804	
pallidum	White 6, H.	A.	1	Hungary	1803
pannonicum	Wt. yel. 6, H. Her. P.	1	Hungary	1752	
parisifense	Yellow 6, H.	A.	3	France	
parviflorum 14.	White 6, H.	A.	3	Hungary	1820
pennsylvanicum	Red 7, H. Her. P.	3	N. Amer.	1811	
phleoides	Wt. pur. 5, H.	A.	3	Spain	1818
physodes	Redsh. 6, H. De. Tr.	3	Hungary	1805	
pratense	Purple 7, H. Her. P.	2	Brit., pastures		
procumbens 15.	Yellow 6, H. Tr.	A.	2	Brit., pastures	
purpurascens 16.	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	1	Siberia	1816	
purpureum	Purple 6, H.	A.	1	France	1816
reflexum	Purple 7, H.	A.	1	Virginia	1794
repens	White 7, H. De. Tr.	3	Brit., meads.		
pentaphyllum	White 6, H. De. Tr.	3	Brit., meads.		
ribens	Dk. red 6, H. Her. P.	14	S. Eur.	1633	
rustre	White 6, H. Her. P.	1	Naples	1820	
saxatile	Pa. wht. 6, H.	B.	3	Switzerl.	1816
scabrum	White 5, H. Tr.	A.	3	Brit., fields.	
Sebastianum	Pa. yel. 7, H.	A.	3	Italy	1800
spadiceum	Yellow 7, H. Her. P.	3	Europe	1778	
speciosum	Yellow 6, H.	A.	1	Candia	1752
sphaerocephalon	White 6, H.	A.	3	N. Africa	1820
squarrosum	Pa. pur. 7, H.	A.	3	Spain	1640
flavicans 17.	Pa. yel. 7, H.	A.	3	Pisania	1817
stellatum	Pa. rose 7, H. Tr.	A.	3	Eng., comms.	
strictum	White 7, H.	A.	1	S. Eur.	1895
suaveolens	Purph. 7, H.	A.	3	Italy	1820
subterraneum	White 7, H.	A.	3	Eng., heaths.	
supinum	Pa. pur. 6, H.	A.	3	S. Eur.	1816
sylvaticum	Purple 6, H.	A.	1	France	
tenuiflorum	Pa. red 7, H.	A.	3	Italy	1823
tenuifolium	6, H.	A.	1	Italy	1826
tomentosum	Purple 6, H.	A.	3	S. Eur.	1640
trichoccephalum	Cream 6, H. Her. P.	1	Caucasus	1827	
uniflorum	Blue 6, H. De. Tr.	3	Italy	1800	
Sternbergianum	White 6, H. De. Tr.	1	S. Eur.	1822	
vaginatum 18.	Pa. yel. 6, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1819	
vesiculosum 19.	Red 6, H.	A.	2	Hungary	1805
Wormskiöldii	Purple 8, H.	A.	1		1830
arvense, a. gracile 2.	cyathifolium, filiforme, imbricatum, fragiferum, glomeratum, pictum, resupinatum, spumidum, striatum, suffocatum, tridentatum.				

TRIGLOCHIN, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *gloch*, a point; in allusion to the three angles of the capsule. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Juncaginaceae*. These plants are found in marshy situations. *T. bulbosum* is increased by offsets, all the other species by division.

Barbellieri . Green 7, H. Her. P. 1 Italy . 1820
bulbosum . Purp. 10, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1806
decipiens . Green 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. 1820
elatum . Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Ame. 1818
maritimum . Green 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., marshes.
palustre . Green 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., marshes.
Dicksöni . Green 7, H. Her. P. 14 Eng., marshes.

TRIGONAL, having three angles.

TRIGONELLA, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and

gonu, an angle; the vexillum of the flower is flat, while the wings spread and give it a triangular appearance. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Rabaceae*. These plants are not very ornamental. They all succeed best in a light sandy soil; the perennial kinds are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds; while the annual kinds only require sowing in the open border in spring. The seeds of *T. Féniumgræcum* are used in fomentations, for softening, maturing, and dispersing tumours. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melilotus procumbens*; 2, *M. cæruleus*; 3, *Trigonella flexuosa*; 4, *Trifolium ornithopodioides*; 5, *Trigonella media*; 6, *M. hamosa, uncinata*. See *Lotus*.

ægypthaca	Yel. 7, H. Tr.	A.	1	Egypt	1818
Besseriana 1	Blue 7, H.	A.	1	Podolia	1810
cærulea 2	Blue 7, H.	A.	14	Switzerl.	1562
corniculata	Yel. 6, H.	A.	3	S. Eur.	1597
esculenta	Yel. 7, S.	A.	14	E. Indies	1815
Fischeriana 3	Yel. 7, H.	A.	3	Tiflis	1818
Féniumgræcum	White 7, H.	A.	2	Montpel.	1597
hybrida	Yel. 7, H. De. Tr.	1	France	1806	
littoralis	Yel. 7, H.	A.	1	Sicily	1816
monspeliaca	Yel. 6, H. Tr.	A.	1	Montpel.	1710
ornithopodioides 4	Red 6, H. Tr.	A.	3	Britain, heaths.	
ornithorynchus	Yel. 7, H.	A.	3	Russia	1818
platycarpus	Yel. 7, H.	A.	1	Siberia	1741
pinnatifida 5	Yel. 7, H. Tr.	A.	3	Spain	1801
polycerata	Yel. 8, H.	A.	1	S. Europe	1759
prostrata	White 7, H. Tr.	A.	1	S. France	1818
ruthénica	Yel. 6, H. De. Tr.	14	Siberia	1759	
uticata 6	Yel. 7, H.	A.	1	Tauria	1798

calliceras, cancellata, flexuosa, gladiata, hamosa, spinosa, striata, tenuis.

TRIGONIA, *Aublet*. From *treis*, three, and *gonu*, an angle, the fruit is three-angled, three-valved, and three-celled. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Celastraceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Trèvia*.

lævis . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Guiana . 1828
mollis . . . Yelsh. wt. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1823
villosa . . . Yel. red 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Cayenne . 1820

TRIGONIDIUM, *Lindley*. From *trigona*, a triangle, and *eidos*, like; in allusion to the triangular form of several parts of the plant. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. This is rather an interesting genus of easily cultivated, though slow growing plants. They require to be grown in good fibrous peat, raised a little above the pot, which must be thoroughly drained.

acuminatum . Straw col. 6, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1834
acutum . . . Yel. brn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1834
Egertonianum . Pa. brn. 6, S. Epi. 14 Demerara 1834
obtusum . . . Orange 6, S. Epi. 1 Demerara 1834
ringens . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1839
tenuis . . . Brn. pur. 5, S. Epi. 3 Demerara 1836

TRIGUERA. Cavanilles named this genus after D. Trigueros, a Spanish botanist who first discovered the plant. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Malvaceae*. For culture and propagation, see *Verbascum*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Verbascum Osbeckia*, *ambrosiaca* 1 . Pursh. vio. 7, H. A. 2 Spain 1762

TRIGYNOUS, having three styles.

TRILLIUM, *Linn.* From *trilix*, triple; the calyx has three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves.

Linn. 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Curious little tuberous-rooted plants, succeeding best in a bed of peat soil, and rather slowly increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. The roots of all the species are violently emetic, and their mawkish, rather nauseous berries, are at least suspicious. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. rhomboideum*; 2, *T. pendulum*; 3, *T. pictum*; 4, *T. erythrocarpum*; 5, *T. erectum* var.; 6, *T. pusillum*.

Catesbæi	. Red	. 5, H. Tu. P.	1	Carolina	. 1820
cérnium	. White	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1758
discolor	. Green	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Georgia	. 1831
erectum 1	. Brown	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1759
album	. White	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1700
viridiflorum 2	Pa. gr. 4, H. Tu. P. 1 Canada . 1805				
erythrocarpum 3	Red wt. 5, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1811				
grandiflorum 4	White 7, H. Tu. P. 1 N. Amer. . 1799				
nervosum	. Red	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Georgia	. 1820
obovatum	. Red	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Canada	. 1810
ovatum	. Papur.	5, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1812
pendulum 5	. White	5, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1805
petiolatum	. Brown	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1811
pumilum 6	. Red	5, H. Tu. P.	1	Carolina	. 1812
sessile	. Brown	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1759
stylösium	. Red	4, H. Tu. P.	1	Carolina	. 1823
undulatum	. Red	4, H. Tu. P.	1	N. Amer.	. 1818

TRILLIACEÆ, or PARIDS. A small group nearly related to *Sarsaparillæ*; they are all natives of temperate climates. The *Paris quadrifolia*, of our woods, gives their general character.

TRILOCULAR, having three cells.

TRIMEZIA, *Hubert*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. For culture, &c., see *Iris*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Iris martinicensis*.

meridensis 1 . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Merida. 1848

TRÍNIA, *Hoffmann*. In honour of Dr. Trinius, a famous Russian botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Worthless hardy biennials. *Synonymes*: 1, *Pimpinella dioica*; 2, *P. dichotoma*, *ramosissima*, *glauca*; 3, *T. Henningii*—*Hoffmanni* 1, *Kitaibeli* 2, *vulgaris* 3.

TRIDIA, *R. Brown*. From *treis*, three, and *odous*, teeth; the palea. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A perennial hardy grass, increased by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Poa decumbens*—*decumbens* 1.

TRIDNUM. See *Hibiscus Tridnum*.

TRIPTERIS, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing; the carpels are each furnished with three wings. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Malpighiaceæ*. A genus of very elegant twiners, extremely difficult to bring into flower in this country. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Tetrapteris*.

jamaicensis. Yellow 5, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Jamaica . 1822

sericea . Yellow 5, S. Ev. Tw. 8 S. Amer. . 1823

lucida . Pink . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 8 Cuba . 1822

TRIÓSTEUM, *Linn.* From *treis*, three, and *osteon*, a bone, in allusion to the three hard seeds. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. The species thrive well in a light rich soil; and are increased by cuttings, or by parting at the roots. *T. perfoliatum* is a mild cathartic.

Its dried and roasted berries have been used as coffee.

angustifolium Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Virginia 1699

perfoliatum . Dk. red 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1730

TRIPE ROCK. See *Gyróphora*.

TRIPETALOUS, having three petals.

TRIPHASIA, *Loureiro*. From *triphasios*, triple; the calyx is three-toothed, and there are three petals. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Aurantiaceæ*. This plant succeeds well in turfy loam and peat; but it must be carefully watered during winter. Cuttings, ripened at the base, will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. aurantiola*; 2, *Limnoria trifoliata*.

trifoliata 1 . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2 China . 1798

TRIPHORA. See *Pogonia*.

TRIPHYSARIA, *Fischer*. From *tris*, three, and *physa*, a bladder; three segments of the lower lip of corolla saccate. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. A hardy annual, growing in any common light soil, and propagated by seeds.

versicolor . Wht, red 6, H. A. 2 California 1837

TRIPINNARIA. See *Tanacetum*.

TRIPINNATE, thrice pinnate.

TRIPLARIS, *Linn.* From *triplex*, triple; the parts of fructification are disposed in threes. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Polygonaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Tréviá*.

americana . Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. T. 50 S. Amer. . 1824

TRIPLE-NERVED, throwing out three side nerves a little above the base.

TRIPOLIUM. See *Aster*.

TRIPSACUM, *Linn.* From *tribo*, to thresh; in allusion to the purpose to which its grain may be applied. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. These plants grow in any rich mould, and are increased by division. They are forage grasses of the West Indies—*dactyloides*, *monostachyon*. See *Anthephora*.

TRIPTERIS. See *Caléndula*.

TRIPTILION, *Ruiz* and *Pavon*. From *treis*, three, and *ptilon*, a feather; on account of the three divisions of the pappus. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A genus of very pretty annuals. The seeds must be raised on a hot-bed in spring, and planted out in the open border about the end of May. *Synonyme*: 1, *Naussauvia spinosa*.

cordifolium . White 7, H. A. 1 Chile . 1824

sphaosum 1 . Blue . 7, H. A. 1 Chile . 1827

TRIQUETROUS, having three sides or angles.

TRISECTED, cut into three parts.

TRISETERUM, *Persoon*. From *treis*, three, and *seta*, a bristle, on account of the three awns of the flower. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. According to the Woburn experiments, *T. pubescens* is well suited for a permanent pasture on light rich soils; it is hardy, early, and more productive than many other kinds in similar soils. *Synonymes*: 1, *Avena planiculmis*, *alpina*; 2, *A. flavescens*; 3, *A. pubescens*; 4, *A. striata*—*airoides*, *Alopecurus*, *alpêtre*, *alpinum* 1, *argenteum*, *brevifolium*, *carpatium*, *condensatum*, *distichophyllum*,

flavescens 2, Læfingianum, micranthum, neglectum, parviflorum, pennsylvanicum, pilosum, pubescens 3, rigidum, striatum 4, tenue. See *Trichæta*.

TRISTANIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of M. Tristan, a French botanist. *Linn.* 18, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Myrtaceæ*. Very pretty shrubs, thriving well in loam, peat, and sand, and increased readily by half-ripened cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. albens*; 2, *T. laurina*.

albicans 1 . White 6, G. Ev. T. 70 N. Holl. . 1818
arborescens . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 15 N. Holl. . 1820
conferta . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1805
depressa . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1820
macrophylla 2 White 6, G. Ev. T. 60 Moreton B. 1800
myrtifolia . White 6, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Holl. . 1818
nerifolia . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 10 N. S. W. . 1804
persicifolia . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Holl. . 1824

TRISTEGIS, *Nees*. From *treis*, three, and *steges*, a covering; in reference to the three glumes or valves of the calyx. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. Growing in common soil, and increased by seeds.

glutinosa . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eur. . 1822

TRITELIA, *Lindley*. From *treis*, three, and *telites*, complete; in allusion to the perfect ternary arrangement of its parts. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. Very handsome plants, of easy culture in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and readily increased by offsets from the roots; or by seeds.

aurea . . . Yellow 4, F. Bl. P. 1 Monte Vid. . 1838
grandiflora . White 7, F. Bl. P. 2 N. Amer. . 1826
laxa . . . Dk. bl. 7, F. Bl. P. 1 California . 1832
uniflora . . . Blue . 7, F. Bl. P. 1 B. Ayres . 1836

TRITICUM, *Linn.* From *tritum*, rubbed; in allusion to its being originally rubbed down to make it eatable. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminææ*. This is undoubtedly the most important genus of the order *Graminææ*, as it includes the wheats, the properties of which are too well known to require any detailed notice in this work. *Synonymes*: 1, *Secale crêticum*; 2, *T. villosum*; 3, *T. Zea*; 4, *Secale villosum*. See *Agropyrum*, *Brachypodium*, *Scleroclada*, and *Secale*.

æstivum . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Baschkiros . . 1820
atratum . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Austria . . 1820
Bauhini . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1821
Cevallios . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1821
Cienfuegos . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1821
cochleare . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1820
compactum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Austria . . 1819
compositum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Egypt . . 1799
dicoccum . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1821
album . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1821
ritum . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1821
durum 2 . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 S. Europe . 1820
fastidiosum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1820
Gartnerianum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1824
hordeiforme . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Austria . . 1819
hybernium . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1820
Linnæanum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1820
monococcum . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1824
platystachium . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 Spain . . 1821
polonicum . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 . . 1821
sibiricum . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Siberia . . 1800
sicculum . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Sicily . . 1826
Spelta 3 . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1826
triccoccum . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1826

turgidum . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 . . 1790
venulosum . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 Egypt . . 1790
villosum 4 . . . Apetal 6, H. Grass. 3 S. Europe . 1790
campêstre, *crêticum* 1, *hispanicum*, *squarrosulum*.

TRITOMA, *Ker*. From *treis*, three, and *temno*, to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliææ*. Handsome flowering plants, succeeding in a light rich soil, and readily increased by suckers from the root. The species often flower very late in autumn, and even through very mild winters; but they ought to have the protection of a frame.

Burchellii . . . Yel. red 6, H. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1816
mædia . . . Orange 4, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1789
pumila . . . Orange 9, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1774
Uværia . . . Orange 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. 1707
grandiflora . . . Or. red 8, F. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H.

TRITONIA, *Ker*. From *triton*, a weathercock; in allusion to the variable direction of the stamens in the various species. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridææ*. Very handsome plants when in flower. They require the same treatment as the genus *Ixia* and other smaller genera.

anigozanthaeflora } Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1825
aurea . . . Orange 8, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Caffraria . 1847
capensis . . . White 9, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1811
concolor . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1811
crocata . . . Orange 6, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1768
crispa . . . Flesh 4, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1787
deista . . . Fulvid 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1774
fenestrata . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1801
flava . . . Yellow 2, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1780
fucata . . . Red yl. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1813
lineata . . . Varieg. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1774
longiflora . . . White 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774
miniata . . . Fulvid 8, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1795
odorata . . . Yellow 6, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1829
pallida . . . White 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1806
pectinata . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
refracta . . . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1815
rochensis . . . Yellow 8, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1811
rosea . . . Pink . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1793
securigera . . . Brown 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1774
squalida . . . Rufous 5, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1774
striata . . . Blue . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825
tenuiflora . . . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1811
viridis . . . Green 7, G. Bl. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. G. H. . 1783
xanthospila . . . Red yl. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

TRITURATED, reduced to powder by pounding.

TRIUMFETTA, *Linn.* In honour of John Triumfetti, an Italian botanist and author. *Linn.* 11, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tiliææ*. Uninteresting plants, chiefly under-shrubs, growing in common garden soil; cuttings and seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. macrophylla*—*althæoides* 1, *angulata*, *aurea*, *glandulosa*, *grandiflora*, *havanensis*, *heterophylla*, *Lappula*, *micropetala*, *oblongata*, *pilosa*, *rhomboidea*, *rotundifolia*, *semitrilloba*, *suborbiculata*, *trichoclada*, *trilocularis*.

TRIURIDACEÆ, or **TAILWORTS**. These are small perennial herbs, growing only a few inches high; they are found in the damp, shady woods of Brazil.

TRIXAGO. See *Bartsia*.

TRIXIS, *P. Browne*. From *trixos*, triple; on account of its triangular capsule, with three cells. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asterææ*. Interesting plants, of common culture. *Syno-*

nymes: 1, *Perdicium brasiliense*; 2, *Leuceria senecioides*.

auriculata 1. White 8, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . . 1827
senecioides 2 White 8, H. A. 1½ Chile . . 1821

TRIZÉUXIS, *Lindley*. From *treis*, three, and *zeuxis*, a union; in allusion to the cohesion of the three sepals. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. A small plant, of no beauty. It succeeds best if fastened to a piece of wood.

falcata . . Green . 3, S. Epi. . ½ W. Indies . 1820

TROCHÉTIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of M. Dutrochet, the celebrated French physiologist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Byttneriaceæ*. A most noble stove plant, producing snow-white blossoms, with a yellow blotch at the base of each petal. They are nearly three inches in diameter. Cuttings will root in sand under a hand-glass.

grandiflora . Wht.yel. 12, S. Ev. S. 10 Mauritius 1842

TROCHISCÁNTHEs, *Koch*. From *trochiskos*, a small wheel, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A hardy herbaceous plant, of no beauty. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ligusticum nodiflorum*—nodiflora.

TROCHLEATE, twisted like a pulley.

TROCHOCÁRPA, *R. Brown*. From *trochos*, a wheel, and *karpós*, fruit; the cells of the fruit diverge from a common centre, like the spokes of a wheel. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Epaeridaceæ*. An extremely handsome tree. For culture and propagation, see *Epácris*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Styphelia cornifolia*.

laurina 1 . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. T. 25 N. Holl. 1829

TROLLIUS, *Linn.* From *trol*, or *trolin*, an old German word, signifying something round; in allusion to the shape of the flower; whence, also, the English name Globe-flower. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. Pretty border plants, thriving best in a light moist soil, and increasing by division or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. laccus*; 2, *T. ranunculinus*.

acaulis . . Yellow 7, H. Her. P. ½ Cashmere 1841

altatus . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. ½ Altaia . . 1836

americanus 1 Yellow 5, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer. 1805

asiaticus . . Drk.or. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1759

interme- } Orange 5, H. Her. P. 1

dus . . } Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1

hybridus } Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Caucasus. 1817

caucasicus } Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit., shady pl.

europæus } Whitish, H. Her. P. 1 Britain . . 1800

albus . . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 Austria . 1800

humbilis . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1827

Ledebourii . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 2 Europe . 1827

napellifolius . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1800

pátulus 2 . Orange 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1838

Riedelianus . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1838

TROMÔTRICHE, *Haworth*. From *tromos*, fear, and *thrix*, a hair; in reference to the cilia of the corolla being tremulous. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Stapelia*.

Synonymes: 1, *Stapelia fuscata*; 2, *S. obliqua*;

3, *S. revoluta*.

fuscata 1 . . Brn. pur. . 7, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1814

glauca . . Red pur. . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1799

mutabilis . Grn. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823

obliqua 2 . . Dull yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1805

pruinosa . . Drk. brn. . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ C. G. H. 1795

revoluta 3 . Purple . . 7, S. Ev. S. ½ C. G. H. 1790

variabilis . . Yel. red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1823

TROMSDÖRFFIA. See *Liebigia*.

TRÓNGUM. See *Solanum Tróngum*.

TROPÆOLÁCEÆ, INDIAN CRESSSES, or **NASTURTIIUMS**. These are so well-known inhabitants of our gardens and greenhouses, that any description here would be unnecessary.

TROPÆOLUM, *Linn.* From *tropaion*, a trophy; the leaves resemble a buckler, and the flowers an empty helmet. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Tropæolaceæ*. All the species are very showy when in flower, and are therefore desirable acquisitions to every collection. The greenhouse and frame species thrive in any light rich soil; and are readily increased by cuttings in the same kind of soil, under a glass. The annual species should be sown in the open ground in spring. The tuberous-rooted kinds succeed well in the open air, in a sheltered situation, during summer; in winter they may be taken up and kept in sand until spring, when they may be again planted out into the open ground. The seeds of *T. majus* are pickled, and used as capers, to which they are preferred by some. The roots of *T. tuberosum* are eaten in Peru. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. polyphyllum*; 2, *T. edule*; 3, *T. peregrinum*. See *Chymocarpus*.

aduncum 1 . Yellow . 8, G. Ev. Cl. 3 N.Gre. 1810

azurum . . Blue . 10, G. Her. Tw. 2 Chili. 1842

Benthāmii . Yellow . 6, F. Tu. P. 2 Bolivia 1851

brachyceras . Yellow . 6, F. Tu. Tw. 10 Chile. 1830

crenatifolium . Yellow . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Peru. 1844

Dickeriānum . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 2 Vnzul. 1849

digitatum . Scarlet . 7, H. A. 3 Vnzul. 1850

edule . . . Or. grn. 3, F. Tw. 1 Chili. 1841

Gávinii . . Orange . 5, S. Ev. Tw. 2

Hayneānum . Orange . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 3 Peru .

hybridum . Orange . 7, G. Ev. Tw. 4 Peru .

Jarrátili . . Ser. yel. 6, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Sntgo. 1836

Lobbiānum . Orange . 11, G. Her. P. 1 Colomb. 1843

mājus . . . Or. yel. 7, H. Tw. A. 5 Peru . 1686

atrosan- } Dk. red. 8, H. Tw. A. 4 Peru .

gnœum } flore-pleno . Or. yel. 8, G. Ev. Tw. 3 Peru . 1686

minus . . Or. yel. 8, H. Tr. A. 1 Peru . 1596

flore-pleno . Or. yel. 7, G. Ev. Tr. 1 Peru . 1596

Mortizānum . Yel. red . 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Cmma. 1839

pendulum . Yellow . 6, H. A. 3 C.Ame 1851

pentaphyl- } Or. yel. 8, F. Ev. Tw. 4 M.Vdo. 1824

lum . . } pinnaum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. Tw. 4 Peru .

pinnaum . Yellow . 6, G. Ev. Tw. 4 Peru .

Polyphyl- } Or. yel. 6, G. Ev. Tw. 4 Chile. 1827

lum 2 . . } punctatum . Red . 7, H. Her. P.

punctatum . Red . 7, H. Her. P.

Smithii 3 . . Orange . 6, H. A. 3 Peru . 1775

speciosum . Scarlet . 6, F. Her. Tw. 5 S.Ame. 1846

tricolorum . Or. pur. 7, F. Ev. Tw. 5 Vlpra. 1828

tuberosum . Yel. red 9, F. Tu. P. 3 Peru . 1836

umbellatum . Or. red . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1846

Wagneri- } Violet . 7, G. Her. Tw. 4 Vnzul. 1850

anum . . }

GARDEN VARIETIES.—There are a great many new and very handsome varieties now cultivated in our collections: for their names and characters, refer to the nurserymen's catalogues.

TRÔPHIS, *Linn.* From *trophe*, fodder; the leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle when grass is scarce. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. These plants grow freely in loam and peat; cuttings.

americana . Green . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 W. Indies . 1789

aspera . . Green . 4, S. Ev. T. 30 E. Indies . 1802

spinosa . . Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Indies . 1826

TROPHY-CRESS. See *Tropæolum*.

TROS. See *Narcissus*.

TROXIMON, *Don*. From *troximon*, eatable. *Linn*. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Any common soil suits these plants, and they are readily increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. marginatum*. See *Krigia*.

cuspidatum 1 Yellow. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Louisiana 1824
glabrum . . Yellow. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Missouri. 1811

TRUE DODDER. See *Cuscuta Epithymum*.

TRUE PARSLEY. See *Aptum Petroselinum*.

TRUE SERVICE. See *Pyrus Sorbus*.

TRUFFLE. See *Tuber*.

TRUMPET-FLOWER. See *Bignonia*.

TRUMPET-WOOD. See *Cecropia*.

TRUNCATUS, blunt, as if cut off.

TRYMÄLIUM, *Fenzl*. Not explained. *Linn*. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. This species is well deserving a place in every collection of greenhouse plants, on account of its snow-white flowers; which, being produced in numerous loose, drooping panicles, render it a very beautiful object when in blossom; its flowers are also deliciously fragrant. The wood is said to be soft and pithy, and the plant apt to die off in winter, if overpotted, and not kept in a warm and light situation: in other respects, it may be treated as the greenhouse species of *Ceanothus*.

odoratissimum. White. 2, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1837

TRYMÄNIUM. See *Odontoglossum*.

TUBE-FLOWER. See *Olerodendron Siphonanthus*.

TUBE OF CALYX, the tube formed by the cohesion of the sepals.

TUBE OF STAMENS, the tube formed by the cohesion of the filaments in *monadelphous* flowers.

TÜBER, *Michaux*. An ancient Roman name for a fungus. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. *T. cibarium* is the famous truffle, so celebrated in the annals of cookery. It grows under ground, and is found in light dry soils, in some of the southern counties; but it is much more common in Italy, Germany, and the south of France, whence immense quantities are imported. Dogs are taught to find this fungus by the smell, and to scratch it up out of the earth. An instance is recorded of a man having possessed this power. It is reported to have a stimulating aphrodisiacal quality, which perhaps renders it more popular than its flavour, which is trifling—*albidum*, *cibarium*. See *Scleroderma*.

TUBERCULÄRIA, *Tode*. From *tuberculum*, a pimple; warted appearance of the plants. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Botrytaceæ*. Found upon dead branches. *Synonyme*: 1, *Clavaria coccinea*—*albida*, *confluens*, *discoidea*, *granulata*, *nigricans*, *vulgaris* 1.

TUBERCULATUS, covered with knots or tubercles.

TUBEROSE. See *Polyanthus tuberosa*.

TUBEROUS, bearing fleshy, solid, roundish, or longish root-like underground stems, as the potato.

TULBÄGHIA, *Linn*. In honour of Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope.

Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Interesting plants when in flower. They succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are increased by offsets or seeds.

affinis . . . Brown . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1820
alliacea . . . Brown . . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1774
cepea . . . Brown . . 4, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1795
Ludwigiana. Green . . 10, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1838
violacea . . . Purple . . 3, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1838

TULIP. See *Tulipa*.

TULIPA, *Tournefort*. Said to be from *Thoulyban*, its Persian name. *Linn*. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. A genus of very celebrated and much-prized florist's flowers. They succeed well in rich loam and sand, and are increased by offsets; new varieties are obtained from seed. The choicer kinds require to be taken up and dried after they have ceased flowering, and planted again in the autumn. They should be slightly protected in very rainy or frosty weather, or they are very liable to rot. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. acuminata*. See *Melanthium*.

altaica . . . Yellow . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Altai .
Biebersteini . . . Yel. pur. . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Siberia. 1820
biflora . . . Yellow . . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Russia. 1806
Bonarotiana. Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1827
Celsiana . . . Yellow . . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Levant.
Clusiana . . . Wht. pur. 7, H. Bl. P. 1 Sicily. 1636
cornuta 1. Striped . 6, H. Bl. P. 1 Levant. 1816
Gesneriana. Striped . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Levant. 1577
laciniata. Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Levant. 1603
lutea . . . Yellow . . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Levant. 1603
plena . . . Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Levant. 1603
versicolor. Varieg. . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Levant. 1603
hiemalis . . . Red . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia. 1843
humbilis . . . Purple . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 M. Elbrz. 1843
malcolens. Red yel. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1827
variegata. Varieg. . 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1827
media . . . Scar. wht. 5, H. Bl. P. 1 Persia. 1826
montana. Scarlet . 7, H. Bl. P. 1 Persia. 1826
oculus-solis. Red blue. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1816
persica . . . Scar. blk. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Persia. 1826
patens . . . Wht. grey 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Siberia. 1826
præcox . . . Scarlet . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Italy . 1825
pubescens. Red . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 . 1824
repens . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia. 1819
saxatilis . . . Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Crete . 1827
scabriscapa. Red yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Italy . 1837
stellata . . . White . 4, H. Bl. P. 2 Cumana 1827
stragulata . . 4, H. Bl. P. 1½
suaveolens. Red yel. 4, H. Bl. P. 1 S. Edr. 1603
sylvestris. Yellow . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Eng., cha.lds.
tricolor . . . Scarlet . 4, H. Bl. P. 1 Russia. 1817
túrcaica . . . Striped . 4, H. Bl. P. 1½ Levant.

TULIP-TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

TULOSTOMA, *Persoon*. From *tulos*, a wart, and *stoma*, the mouth; in allusion to the nature of the orifice by which the seeds are dispersed. *Linn*. 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycoperdaceæ*. Found upon the mossy tops of walls in winter and spring—*brumale*.

TUMID, swelling.

TÜNA. See *Opuntia Tuna*.

TUNIC, a coat, or seed cover.

TUNICA, *Koch*. From *tunica*, a coat. *Linn*. 10, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. For cultivation of this pretty genus, see *Dianthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gypsophila dianthoides*; 2, *Saponaria illyrica*; *Gypsophila illyrica*; 3, *Gypsophila stricta*.

dianthoides 1 Red . . 7, H. Her. P. Candia. 1838
illyrica 2 . . Red . . 7, H. Her. P. Sicily. 1838
pachynota . White . 7, H. Her. P. Natolia. 1838

saxifraga. . Red . . 7, H. Her. P.
stricta 3 . . Pink . . 7, H. B. Altai . 1834

TUPA, *D. Don*. *Tupa* is the name of *T. Feuilletii* in Chile. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lobeliaceae*. These plants are well worth a place in every collection, on account of the beauty and singularity of their flowers. For culture and propagation, see *Lobelia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lobelia arguta*; 2, *L. tupa*; 3, *L. polyphylla*; 4, *L. purpurea*; 5, *L. gigantea*, *L. salicifolia*. *Siphocampylus canus*.

arguta 1 . . Yellow 9, F. Her. P. 2 Chile . . 1824
blanda . . Pink . . 9, F. Her. P. 3 Chile . .
crassicaulis 6 Or. red 8, E. Her. P. 3 Brazil . . 1849
Feuillei 2 . . Scarlet 9, F. Her. P. 6 Chile . . 1824
polyphylla 3. Purple 8, F. Her. P. 4 Valparaiso 1832
purpurea 4 . . Purple 8, F. Her. P. 1 Valparaiso 1825
salicifolia 5 . . Red . . 10, F. Her. P. 6 Valparaiso 1794

TUPELO. See *Nyssa*.

TUPISTRA, *Ker*. A diminutive of *typis*, a mallet; in allusion to the peculiar form of the flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Acoraceae*. These plants succeed well in sandy loam and peat, and are readily increased by dividing the root. *Synonyme*: 1, *Rohdea japonica*.

japonica 1 . . Apetal. 2, H. Her. P. 2 Japan . . 1783
nitans Livid . . 3, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies. 1822
squallida Livid . . 3, S. Her. P. 2 Amboyna 1820

TURBETH. See *Ipomoea Turpethum*.

TURBINATE, having the figure of a top.

TURGENTIA, *Hoffman*. From *turgeo*, to swell: the fruit. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceae*. An uninteresting plant; seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Caucalis latifolia*—*latifolia* 1.

TURGID, swollen, puffed.

TURGOSIA. See *Crassula*.

TURKEY-BERRY-TREE. See *Cordia alliodora*.

TURKEY-BLOSSOM. See *Tribulus terrestris*.

TURMERIC. See *Curcuma*.

TURNERA. *Linnaeus* dedicated this genus to the memory of William Turner, prebendary of York, canon of Windsor, &c., author of a "New Herbal," 1551, fol., he died in 1568. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Turneraceae*. A genus of very elegant plants when in flower. They thrive in any rich soil, and are all readily increased by seeds, the shrubby kinds may also be increased by cuttings. *Synonymes*: 1, *Piriqueta racemosa*; 2, *T. elegans*.

brasilensis . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Brazil . . 1810
cistoides Yellow 7, S. A. ¼ America. 1774
cuneiformis . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. S. 1 S. Amer. . 1821
guianensis . . Yellow 6, S. A. 1½ Guiana . . 1823
hirta Yellow 6, S. A. 1 Brazil . . 1818
Pumila Yellow 7, S. A. ½ Jamaica. 1796
racemosa 1 . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Siberia . . 1789
ruepstris Yellow 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Guiana . 1824
trionidora 2 . . Pa. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . . 1812
ulmifolia Yellow 7, S. B. 3 Jamaica. 1733
angustifolia Pa. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica. 1733

TURNERACEAE, or **TURNERADS**, are a small group of tropical shrubs and herbaceous plants, principally bearing yellow flowers, and deserving cultivation.

TURNIPS. See *Brassica Napus*.

TURNSOLE. See *Heliotropium*.

TURPENTINE-SHRUB. See *Silphium terebinthaceum*.

TURPENTINE-TREE. See *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

TURPINIA, *Ventenat*. In honour of M. Turpin,

a distinguished French botanical artist and naturalist. *Linn.* 23, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Staphyleaceae*. Trees of little beauty. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Staphylea occidentalis*; 2, *Dalrymplea pomifera*.

occidentalis 1 White . . 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Jamaica 1824
pomifera 2 . . Yelsh. wht. 5, S. Ev. T. 25 Sylhet . 1820

TURREA, *Linn.* In honour of George Turra, once professor of botany at Padua, and author of several botanical works; died in 1607. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Meliaceae*. These plants succeed well in loam, peat, and sand, and are easily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *T. quercifolia*.

lobata 1 . . White . . 7, S. Ev. S. 20 S. Leone . 1843
heterophylla White . . 5, S. Ev. S. 20 S. Leone . 1843
pinnata Pink . . 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Sylhet . . 1828
rigida Yellow. 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius. 1816
virens White . . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Indies. 1820

TURRITA. See *Arabis Turrata*.

TURRITIS, *Dillenius*. From *turris*, a tower; the foliage is so disposed on the stems as to give them a pyramidal form; and for the same reason the plants are called *Tower-mustard*. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceae*. Hardy annuals, not worth growing—*glabra*, *g. ramosa*, *Grahami*, *mollis*, *patula*, *salsuginosa*, *stricta*. See *Arabis* and *Leptocarpea*.

TUSSILAGO, *Tournefort*. From *tussis*, a cough; for curing which the flowers have been employed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceae*. Some of the species are very pretty. They succeed well in common soil, and are readily increased by division. *T. Farfara* is a demulcent bitter, and has been used to soothe irritations in the air passages; hence its reputation as a pectoral medicine. *Synonymes*: 1, *bohémica*; 2, *paradoxa*; 3, *lobata*; 4, *tonnentosa*. See *Chaptalia*, *Leria*, and *Pedicularium*.

alba White . . 3, H. Her. P. 1 Europe. 1683
alpina Li. pur. . 4, H. Her. P. ½ Austria. 1710
discolor Li. pur. . 4, H. Her. P. ½ Austria. 1693
Farfara Yellow . . 3, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., wet pl.
foliis variegatis . . Yellow . . 3, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., gardens
fragrans White . . 2, H. Her. P. ½ Italy . . 1806
frigida Pale . . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Lapland. 1710
lavigata 1 . . Yellow . . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Bohemia 1816
nivea 2 White . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Switzerland. 1713
palmata 3 White . . 4, H. Her. P. ½ Labrador 1778
purpurea Purple . . 7, F. Her. P. ½ C. G. H. 1824
sagittata White . . 4, H. Her. P. ½ N. Amer.
spuria 4 White . . 4, H. Her. P. 1 Germany 1790

Petasites, *P. hibernica*, *sylvestris*.

TUSsock-GRASS. See *Dactylis cæspitosa*.

TUTSAN. See *Androsæmum*.

TWAYBLADE. See *Listera*.

TWEEDIA, *Hooker*. In compliment to Mr. James Tweedie, an intelligent and indefatigable collector of plants in Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, S. Brazil, &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*. These very interesting plants succeed well in sandy loam, with a little peat mixed; and they may be readily increased by cuttings or seeds. They will prove to be nearly, if not quite hardy. See *Oxyptalum*.

caerulea . . Blue 7, H. De. Tw. 6 B. Ayres . . 1836
versicolor . . Blue 7, H. De. Tw. 6 Tucuman . . 1836

TYDÆA. See *Gésnera*.

TYLÓPHORA, *R. Brown*. From *tylos*, a swelling, and *phoreo*, to bear; alluding to the ventricose pollen masses. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Hoya*.

barbata . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 N. S. W. 1822
exilis . . . Pa. pur. . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Sylhet . 1823
grandiflora . Purple . 7, S. Ev. Tw. 10 N. S. W. 1822

TYMPANANTHE. See *Dictyanthus*.

TYMPANIS, *Tode*. From *tympalum*, a drum; the resemblance of the young velum. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellaceæ*. Found upon dead alder branches—*álnea*, *conspersa*, *fraxini*.

TYNDARIDEA, *Bory*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Conservaceæ*. An aquatic cryptogamic plant of botanical interest only—*animala*.

TYPHA, *Linn*. From *typhos*, a marsh; habitat of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Typhaceæ*. The pollen of *Typha* is inflammable like that of *Lycopodium*, and is used as a substitute for it.

angustifolia . Brown . 6, H. Grass 4 Brit., ditches.
denata . . . Brown . 7, H. Grass 1½ Egypt . 1825
latifolia . . . Brown . 7, H. Grass 6 Brit., ditches.
minima . . . Brown . 7, H. Grass 1½ Switzerl. 1822
minor . . . Brown . 7, H. Grass 2 Eng., marshes

TYPHACEÆ, or BULL-RUSHES, herbaceous plants growing in ponds and ditches. The order consists but of two genera; species of both are common in Britain, and in most of the cooler parts of the world.

TYPHALEA. See *Pavonia Typhalea*.

TYPHONIUM. See *Arum*.

TYPHULA, *Fries*. A diminutive of *Typha*, to which the heads bear a miniature resemblance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Agaricaceæ*. Found on rotten wood and dead leaves—*erythropus*, *filiformis*, *gracilis*, *Phacorrhiza*, *tenuis*.

TYRIMNUS. See *Carduus*.

TYTŌNIA, *G. Don*. In honour of Arthur Tyton, F.L.S, by whom many of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens were preserved, but particularly those which were formerly cultivated by Miller, and which are now only to be found in his collection. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Balsaminaceæ*. A beautiful aquatic plant, worthy of a place in every collection. It must be grown in large pots of water, in a rich loamy soil, and placed in a hot part of the stove. The seeds require to be sown in spring. *Synonyme* : 1, *Impatiens nātans*.

nātans 1 . Various . 8, S. Aq. A. 2 E. Indies . 1810

U.

UGENA. See *Lygodium*.

UGNI. See *Eugenia Ugni*.

ULEX, *Linn*. Said to be taken from the Celtic *ale*, a point; in allusion to the prickly branches. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The double variety of *U. Europæa* is a very elegant plant, and is increased by young cuttings, under a hand-glass; the other kinds are increased by seeds. *Synonyme* : 1, *U. hibernica*. See *Stauracanthus*.

europæa . . . Yellow . 6, H. Ev. S. 5 Brit., heaths.
flore-pleno . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. 5 Brit., gards.
nana . . . Yellow . 8, H. Ev. S. 2 Brit., heaths.
provincialis . Yellow . 7, H. Ev. S. 4 S. Eur. . 1823
stricta 1 . . . Yellow . 10, H. Ev. S. 6 Ireland.

ULLA, *Persoon*. In honour of Antonio Ulloa, a Spanish naturalist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. This species succeeds well in decayed wood, or vegetable mould, and is increased by cuttings. *Synonyme* : 1, *Juanullda parastica*.

parastica 1 . Scar. or. . 6, Parasite 2 Peru . 1824

ULLUCO. See *Ullucus*.

ULLUCUS, *Lozano*. From *ulluco*, its Peruvian name. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Basellaceæ*. The species is a native of Peru, and the roots, being tuberous, are eaten by the natives. When the potatoes in this country were attacked with disease in 1846, this plant was introduced to supply the place of the potato; but as it did not suit our palates, its culture for food was abandoned. Any common light soil will suit it, and increase is by tubers. *Synonymes* : 1, *Melldoa tuberosa*, *M. peruviana*, *Basella tuberosa*.

tuberosa 1 . . Whitish . 6, F. Tu. P. 1 Peru . 1846

ULMARIA. See *Spiræa Ulmaria*.

ULMUS, *Linn*. Supposed to be from the Saxon word *elm*, or *ulm*, a name which is applied, with very slight alterations, to the trees of this genus in all the dialects of the Celtic tongue. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Ulmaceæ*. Fine forest trees, succeeding best when grown on strong lands. They are increased by layers, from stools, or by grafting on the *U. montana*. *Synonymes* : 1, *U. chinensis*; 2, *U. stricta*; 3, *U. humilis*, *microphylla*, *parvifolia*, *pumila*; 4, *U. planifolia*; 5, *U. sarmiensis*; 6, *U. viscosa*; 7, *U. ciliata*; 8, *U. pendula*; 9, *U. americana*, *montana vegeta*; 10, *U. scabra*; 11, *U. crispa*. See *Plánera*.

alata . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1820
alba . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 Hungary . 1824
americana . Brown 4, H. De. T. 35 N. Amer. .
alba . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. .
fol. varie- } Brown 4, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. .
gatis
incisa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. .
pendula . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 N. Amer. . 1820
rubra . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1824
campestris . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
acutifolia . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
alba . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
betulefolia . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
chinensis 1 Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 China . .
conceva- } Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, fields.
folia
cornubi- } Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
ensis 2
cucullata . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40
fol. aureis . Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, gards.
fol. varie- } Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, gards.
gatis
latifolia . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
nana . . . Brown 4, H. De. S. 2 Britain, gards.
parvifolia 3 Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Siberia . . 1822
planifolia 4 Brown 4, H. De. T. 25

campestris:

- sarniënsis 5 Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, gards.
 stricta . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
 tortuosa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 75 Britain, gards.
 viminialis . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 Britain, gards.
 virens . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
 viscosa 6 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, fields.
 vulgaris . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 75 Britain, fields.
 carpiniifolia . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, fields.
 effusa 7 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, hedges.
 fruticososa . . . Brown 4, H. De. S. 10 Europe . .
 fulva 8 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 N. Amer. .
 glabra . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, hedges.
 glandulosa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, woods.
 latifolia . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 50 Britain, woods.
 major . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, woods.
 microphylla . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, woods.
 pœndula . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 20 Britain, gards.
 ramulosa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 Floetbeck . .
 variegata . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 20 Britain, gards.
 vegeta 9 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, fields.
 vulgaris . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, fields.
 integrifolia . . . Brown 4, S. Ev. T. 35 E. Indies . 1822
 major . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, hedges.
 montana 10 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, hedges.
 australis . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Australia .
 ceyvenënsis . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, gard.
 crispa 11 . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 25 N. Amer. . 1826
 fistigata . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Exeter . .
 major . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, fields.
 minor . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 20 Britain, fields.
 nigra . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Ireland, woods.
 pœndula . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 Britain, gards.
 rugosa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 40 Britain, fields.
 vulgaris . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 30 Britain, fields.
 suberosa . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, hedges.
 alba . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, gards.
 angustifolia . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Hertford, woods.
 erecta . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Britain, gards.
 fol. varie- } Brown 4, H. De. T. 60 Britain, gards.
 gatis . }
 latifolia . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Hertford, woods.
 vulgaris . . . Brown 4, H. De. T. 80 Holland .

ULMACEÆ, or ELMWORTS, are well-known trees and shrubs, many form valuable timber. The common elm tree may be taken as an example of the order.

ULOSPÉRUM. See *Krûbera*.

ULVA, *Linn.* From the Celtic *ul*, water; place of growth. *Linn.* 24, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Confer-vacæ*. Found in the ocean, on marine rocks, and in ditches. The green laver which, stewed with lemon-juice, is so much esteemed in England, is the *U. Lactuca*—bulbosa, crispa, furfuracea, Lactuca, latissima.

ULVACEÆ. See *Confer-vacæ*.

UMBEL, a particular arrangement of the flowers in certain plants, of which the carrot is a familiar example; the peduncles or pedicels spring from a common centre, and rise till they form a flat tuft. The difference between an *umbel* and a *corymb* is, that whilst in the latter the flowers form a flat head, they do not, as in the former, spring from a common centre.

UMBELLATE, having the flowers arranged in round flat heads, with the peduncles originating from a common centre.

UMBELLIFERÆ. See *Apiacæ*.

UMBELLULATE, disposed in small umbels.

UMBILICATE, hollowed like the navel.

UMBILICUS, the cord which attaches the seed to the placenta.

UMBILICUS, *De Candolle*. From *umbilicus*, the navel; the concave leaves of some species. *Linn.* 10, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Crassulacæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well on rock-work

or on old walls; they also grow freely in pots, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by offsets or seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cotyledon lutea*; 2, *C. Lievenii*; 3, *C. Umbilicus*; 4, *C. serrata*; 5, *C. spinosa*, *Sedum spinosum*, *Sempervivum cuspidatum*.

- erectus 1. . . Yellow 8, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ England, walls.
 horizontalis . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicily . . 1823
 Lievenii 2 . . . Red . 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Caucasus . 1836
 pendulinus 8 . . . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Britain, walls.
 serratus . . . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1732
 spinosus 5 . . . White . 6, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Siberia . 1790

UMBONATE, having a rounded protuberant centre, like an ancient shield.

UMBRELLA-TREE. See *Hibiscus guineënsis*.

UMBRELLA-WORT. See *Oxybaphus*.

UNARMED, destitute of prickles or spines.

UNCARIA, *Schreber*. From *uncus*, a hook; the old petioles are converted into hooked spines. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonacæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Nauclea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Nauclea Gâmbir*.

- Gâmbir 1 . . . Pa. red 5, S. Ev. CL 10 E. Indies 1825
 sessilifurctus Pa. red 5, S. Ev. CL 10 E. Indies 1829

UNCINATE, hooked.

UNCINIA, *Persoon*. From *oginkos*, a hook; alluding to the awn. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Cyperacæ*. Plants resembling sedge; increased by division. *Synonyme*: 1, *Carex uncinata*—jamaicënsis 1, phleoides.

UNCTUOUS, fat, oily.

UNDER-GNAW. See *Hypœchnus*.

UNDER-GROUND NUT. See *Arachis hypogæa*.

UNDER-GROUND ONION. See *Allium Cœpa, terrestris*.

UNDULATED, waved, rising and falling.

UNDYING FLOWERS. See *Amaranthus* and *Celosiæ*.

UNEDO. See *Arbutus Unedo*.

UNEQUAL, applied to petals and sepals, indicates that they or their sides are of unequal size and shape.

UNGNADIA, *Endl.* Named after David ab Ungnad, the Austrian minister in Turkey. *Linn.* 7, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hippocastanacæ*. The species is a fine hardy tree, nearly allied to *Æsculus*, and growing in any light soil. It may be increased by cuttings, and grafting on Horsechestnut stocks.

- speciosa . . . Rose 6, H. De. T. 25 Texas . . 1850

UNGUICULATE, furnished with an unguis, or claw.

UNGUIS, the taper base of anything.

UNILABATE, having only one lip.

UNILOCULAR, having one cell.

UNIOLA, *Michaux.* From *unus*, one alone; united glumes. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminacæ*. Hardy perennial species, succeeding in common soil; seeds. They are found chiefly upon the sea-coast; hence the name, *Seaside oat*—*distichophylla, latifolia, paniculata, spicata*.

UNISEXUAL, of one sex.

UNONA, *Linn.* From *uno*, to unite; stamens united with germen. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonacæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding in light turfy loam, and propagated by cut-

tings of the ripened wood, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The dry fruit of *U. aromática* is very pungent. From *U. Narum*, a sweet-smelling, greenish oil is procured by distilling the roots, and is used medicinally as a stimulant. *Synonyme*: 1, *Uvária lúcidu*.

acuminata	. Brown	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1820
aromática	. Brown	5, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1820
esculenta	. Brown	5, S. Ev. Cl.	12 Madras	. 1818
fasciculata	. Brown	6, S. Ev. T.	6 E. India	. 1823
fuscata	. Brown	6, S. Ev. S.	6 Guiana	. 1820
longiflora	. Brown	6, S. Ev. T.	10 E. India	. 1823
longifolia	. Brown	6, S. Ev. S.	4 Bengal	. 1820
Narum	. Brown	6, S. Ev. Cl.	8 Malabar	. 1820
nitidissima	1. Blue	5, S. Ev. T.	15 N. Caled.	. 1825
odorata	. Brown	6, S. Ev. S.	6 E. India	. 1804

UPAS RADJA. See *Strgchnos*.

UPAS TREE. See *Anturis*.

URANIA, *Schreber*. From *ouranos*, sublime; stateliness of the tree. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Musaceæ*. A splendid plant, well worthy of a place in every collection. It requires a mixture of turfy loam and a little peat, in a moist heat, and a good supply of water to make it grow luxuriantly. Newly imported seeds vegetate freely. *Synonyme*: 1, *Ravenata madagascariensis*. See *Phenakospermum*. species 1 . . Red . . 5, S. Her. P. 20 Madagas.

URARIA, *Desvaux*. From *oura*, a tail; the bracts. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. These plants succeed well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by young cuttings in sand, under a glass, in heat; but they are raised with more facility by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hedysarum alopecuroides*; 2, *H. crinitum*; 3, *H. lagoccephalum*; 4, *H. lagopodioides*; 5, *H. arborescens*; 6, *H. pictum*.

alopecuroides 1 . .	White	. 7, S. Her. P.	2 E. Ind.	. 1823
comba 2 . .	Purple	. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 E. Ind.	. 1818
crinita 2 . .	Pink	. 7, S. Ev. S.	8 E. Ind.	. 1818
bambosa 3 . .	White	. 6, S. Her. P.	3 E. Ind.	. 1827
lagoccephala 3	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P.	1½ Brazil	. 1824
lagopodioides 4 . .	Purple	. 7, G. Ev. S.	1½ China	. 1790
Lagopus 5 . .	Purple	. 6, G. Ev. S.	5 Nepal	. 1824
picta 6 . .	Purple	. 7, S. Ev. S.	3 Guinea	. 1788

URCEOLAR, of, or belonging to, or having an *urceolus*.

URCEOLARIA, *Acharius*. From *urceolus*, a little pitcher; alluding to the form of the shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Graphidaceæ*. Found on stones and bricks. *U. cinerea* and *U. scruposa* are used in dyeing—*Acharis*, *A. cryptaspis*, *calceolaria*, *c. Hoffmanni*, *cinerea*, *Gagii*, *globosa*, *rufescens*, *scruposa*.

URCEOLATE, pitcher-shaped.

URCEOLINA, *Reichenbach*. From *urceolus*, a small cup or pitcher; in allusion to the membranous cup. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A curious little plant, said to thrive best in a strong rich loam, and may be increased by offsets. It must not be watered in winter.

péndula . .	. Yel. grn.	. 6, G. Bl. P.	½ Peru	. .
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URCEOLUS, the filaments joined into a pitcher-shaped body constitute the urceolus of the stamens, or the name may be applied to any part of a similar form.

URÈDO, *Persoon*. From *uro*, to scorch; applied to those plants called mildew or blight. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. The species of this obscure genus are found on the leaves of different plants. *Synonyme*: 1, *Acidium Cædri*—æcidiiiformis, *Alchemilla*, *anthyllidis*, *appendiculosa*, *Armérie*, *Betæ*, *bifrons*, *Campanula*, *candida*, *Caryophyllacearum*, *Cerastii*, *Cichoracearum*, *confluens*, *crustacea*, *effusa*, *Epilobii*, *Equiseti*, *Fabæ*, *farinosa*, *Ficariæ*, *Geranii*, *gyrosa*, *Helioscopiæ*, *Heraclei*, *Hypericorum*, *intrusa*, *Iridis*, *Labiatarum*, *linearis*, *Lini*, *oblongata*, *olivacea*, *ovata*, *parallèla*, *Petasites*, *Polygonorum*, *Populina*, *Potentillæ*, *Poterii*, *Primulæ*, *pustulata*, *Pyrulæ*, *Quercus*, *Rhinanthearum*, *Rosæ*, *Ruborum*, *Rumicium*, *Salicis*, *Saxifragarum*, *Scillarum*, *Senecionis*, *Sonchi*, *suaveolens* 1, *Tussilaginis*, *Umbellatarum*, *utriculosum*, *Vacciniorum*, *Vincæ*, *vitellinæ*.

URENA, *Linn.* From *uren*, its name in Malabar.

Linn. 16, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Malvaceæ*. Uninteresting stove under-shrubs and annuals, growing in peat and loam; cuttings and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *U. lobata*; 2, *U. americana*—heterophylla, lobata, multifida, muricata, repanda, reticulata, scabriuscula 1, Siebéri, sinuata, speciosa, subtriloba, Swartzii 2, tricuspis. See *Pavonia*.

URGINEA. See *Scilla*.

URINARIA. See *Phyllanthus Urinaria*.

UROPELATON, *Ker*. From *oura*, a tail, and *petalon*, a petal; the divisions of the flower are lengthened out. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould; they are increased by offsets or seeds. They should not be watered in winter. *Synonyme*: 1, *Scilla serotina*.

crispum . .	. Green	. 7, G. Bl. P.	½ C. G. H.	. 1816
fulvum 1 . .	. Grn. red	. 7, F. Bl. P.	½ Mogadore	. 1808
glabrum . .	. Green	. 7, G. Bl. P.	½ C. G. H.	. 1816
longifolium . .	. Fur. blue	. 8, G. Bl. P.	½ Mozamb.	. 1825
serotinum . .	. Grn. red	. 7, F. Bl. P.	½ Spain	. 1629
viride . .	. Green	. 8, F. Bl. P.	½ C. G. H.	. 1774

UROSPERMUM. See *Arnopogon*.

UROSPERMUM, *De Candolle*. From *oura*, a tail, and *sperma*, a seed. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Of easy culture in common soil.

capense . .	. Yel. 6, G.	B. 1 C. G. H.	. 1824
Dalechampii . .	. Yel. 6, H. Her. P.	1½ S. Eur.	. 1739
picroides . .	. Yel. 7, H.	A. 1 S. Eur.	. 1683

URSINA. See *Sphenogyne*.

URTICA, *Linn.* From *uro*, to burn; in reference to the stinging properties of most of the species. *Linn.* 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Urticaceæ*. Plants of little beauty, and of the easiest culture. They all succeed in any common garden soil; and are increased by cuttings, divisions, and seeds. The effects of the venomous sting of the common Nettle are well known, but are, however, not to be compared with those of some of the Indian species, grown in the gardens of this country; yet all the known species are far surpassed for virulence by one, which in Timor is called *daum setan*, or devil's leaf, the effects of which are said by the natives in

many cases to cause death. See *Bæhmèria* and *Conocéphalus*.

cannabina	. Apetal.	8, H. Her. P.	3	Siberia 1749
divaricata	. Yel.	10, H. Her. P.	2	Canada 1816
férax	. Green.	8, G. Ev. T.	15	N. Zeal. 1823
gigas	. Green.	7, G. Ev. T.	15	N. Hol. 1823
heterophylla	. Green.	7, S. Ev. S.	2	E. Ind. 1819
microphylla	. Green.	8, S. Her. P.	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. Ind. 1793
moroides	. Green.	8, G. Ev. T.	12	N. Hol. 1823
photeino- phylla	} Green.	7, G. Ev. T.	15	Mrt. B. 1830
scripta				

æstuans, *angustifolia*, *arboræscens*, *ardens*, *baccifera*, *baleàrica*, *canadensis*, *capitellata*, *caracasana*, *caravellana*, *chamaedryoides*, *ciliata*, *convèxa*, *crassifolia*, *depressa*, *diffusa*, *dioica*, *diversifolia*, *Dodartii*, *elongata*, *gracilis*, *grandifolia*, *horrída*, *involucrâta*, *macrostachya*, *membranacea*, *nivea*, *nudicaulis*, *nummularifolia*, *Parietaria*, *pentandra*, *pilulifera*, *puchella*, *pumila*, *reticulata*, *rufa*, *rugosa*, *scabrèlla*, *urens*.

URTICACEÆ, or NETTLE-WORTS. An order of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Nettles are well known as possessing excessive causticity in their juice; the stinging species of this country are, however, not to be compared with some of the East Indian species, as *U. crenulata*, *stimulans*, and *urentissima* (or devil's-leaf, as it is called), when the pain occasioned is so acute and violent as to produce the most dangerous effects.

URUCURANA. See *Bixa Urucurana*.

URVILLEA, *Kunth*. In honour of Captain Dumont D'Urville, of the French navy, who was sent out to ascertain the fate of La Peyrouse; an acute botanist. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Sapindaceæ*. Plants of little beauty. They may be grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and moderate-sized cuttings will root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat.

ferruginea	. . . White	. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	20	Brazil 1823
ulmacea	. . . White	. 6, S. Ev. Cl.	20	S. Ame. 1824

USNEA, *Dillenius*. From *ackneh*, a name applied to lichens in general by the Arabian physicians. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Par-*

melicæ. Found in winter, on old trees—*barbata*, *articulata*, *florida*, *plicata*, *hirta*.

USTILAGO, *Link*. From *ustus*, scorched; appearance. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinæcæ*. Found upon grasses, &c.—*antherarum*, *caries*, *flosculosa*, *segetum*, *Urceolarum*.

USTULATE, blackened.

ÛTAN. See *Corypha Ûtan*.

UTERUS, the womb.

UTRICLE, a little bladder.

UTRICULAR, composed of little bladders.

UTRICULARIA, *Linn*. From *utriculus*, a little bladder; applied to the small inflated appendages of the roots. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lentibulariæcæ*. Elegant little plants, found in ponds and rivulets.

intermedia	. . . Yel.	5, H. Aq. P.	½	Brit., pools.
minor	. . . Yel.	7, H. Aq. P.	½	Brit., pools.
vulgaris	. . . Yel.	6, H. Aq. P.	½	Brit., pools.

ÛVA-CRISPA. See *Ribes Ûva-crispa*.

ÛVÀRIA, *Linn*. From *uva*, a cluster of grapes; resemblance in the fruit. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonæcæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, in sand, under a glass, in heat.

fasciculata	. Brown	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6	E. Ind. 1823
Gærtneri	. Brown	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6	E. Ind. 1820
lutea	. . . Gnsb. yl.	5, S. Ev. S.	6	E. Ind. 1822
longiflora	. Purple	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6	E. Ind. 1833
lucida	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Ev. S.	6	Africa 1825
tomentosa	. Brown	. 6, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. 1822
velutina	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. 1823
villosa	. . . Brown	. 5, S. Ev. S.	4	E. Ind. 1831
zeylanica	. Scarlet	. 5, S. Ev. Tw.	20	Ceylon 1794

ÛVA-ÛRSI. See *Arctostaphylos Ûva-Ûrsi*.

ÛVULÀRIA, *Linn*. The plants were formerly used in diseases of the *uvula*. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliæcæ*. A light sandy soil suits these plants best, and they are readily increased by division at the root. See *Disporum*.

flava	. . . Yel.	. 5, H. Her. P.	½	N. Amer. 1810
grandiflora	. Purple	. 5, H. Her. P.	1	N. Amer. 1802
lanceolata	. Yel.	. 7, H. Her. P.	½	N. Amer. 1710
perfoliata	. Pa. yel.	. 5, H. Her. P.	½	N. Amer. 1710
puberula	. . . Yel.	. 5, H. Her. P.	½	N. Amer. 1824
sessilifolia	. Lgt. yel.	. 6, H. Her. P.	½	N. Amer. 1790

V.

VACCÀRIA. See *Saponària*.

VACCINIUM, *Linn*. An ancient Latin name, whether of a berry or a flower is not satisfactorily known. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vacciniæcæ*. All the species of this genus are well worth cultivating, some of them for the sake of their fruit, some for curiosity, and others for ornament. The different kinds of *Whortleberry* and *Bilberry* succeed best in peat soil, or very sandy loam. Some of them grow best in moist situations, and others in dry. Those requiring the heat of the stove must receive the same treatment as the generality of stove plants; and are readily increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat; they may, also, like the hardy species, be raised from root-suckers, creeping roots, trailing root-

ing stems, or from seeds treated as follows:—In autumn, as soon as the seeds are ripe, they should be sown in shallow pans, filled with very sandy peat soil, and covered slightly over; when about an inch high, they must be pricked out thinly into other pans, filled with the same kind of soil. After being well rooted in these pans, they must be planted out in spring in proper places, taking care to keep a ball of earth about the roots. If finally planted out in autumn, the worms are apt to throw them out of the ground during winter. *Synonyms*: 1, *V. myrtilloides*; 2, *V. diffusum*; 3, *V. brachycærum*; 4, *V. album*, *amœnum*, *disomorphum*; 5, *V. virgatum angustifolium*; 6, *V. fuscatum*, *formosum*; 7, *V. virgatum*; 8, *V. hirtellum*, *frondosum*; 9, *V. glaucum*; 10,

V. venustum; 11, *V. maderense*; 12, *V. tenellum*; 13, *V. parviflorum*; 14, *V. album*, *elevatum*; 15, *V. prunifolium*. See *Oxyccoccus* and *Gaylussacia*.

<i>albiflorum</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1833
<i>angustifolium</i> 1	Pa. yel.	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1776
<i>arborescens</i> 2	Wt. red	6, H. De. T.	20	N. Ame.	1765
<i>buxifolium</i> 3	White	5, H. Ev. S.	1	N. Ame.	
<i>caespitosum</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	4	Huds. B.	1823
<i>canadense</i>	Wt. red	5, H. De. S.	2	Canada	1825
<i>caracasianum</i>	White	7, S. Ev. S.	4	Caracca.	1825
<i>corymbosum</i> 4	White	5, H. De. S.	4	N. Ame.	1765
<i>angustifolium</i> 5	White	6, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1767
<i>fuscatum</i> 6	Wt. pk.	6, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1770
<i>virgatum</i> 7	Wt. red	4, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1787
<i>crassifolium</i>	White	6, H. De. S.	2	Carolina	1787
<i>dumosum</i> 8	White	5, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1774
<i>humile</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1774
<i>elongatum</i>	White	7, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1812
<i>erythrinum</i>	Scarlet	11, S. Ev. S.	3	India	1851
<i>frondosum</i> 9	Wt. grn.	5, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1761
<i>venustum</i> 10	Pink	6, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1770
<i>galzans</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1806
<i>glabrum</i>	Pink	7, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1812
<i>grandiflorum</i>	White	7, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1812
<i>halleriifolium</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame.	
<i>humifusum</i>	White	5, H. Ev. Tr.	2	N. Ame.	1827
<i>Imrayi</i>	Green	5, S. Ev. S.	2	S. Dmin.	1860
<i>ligustrum</i>	Purple	5, H. De. S.	4	N. Ame.	
<i>meridionale</i>	Red wt.	4, S. Ev. S.	2	Jmaica.	1778
<i>minutiflorum</i>	White	4, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1812
<i>micranthum</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1822
<i>Myrsinites</i>	Purple	5, H. De. S.	1½	Carolina	
<i>lanceolatum</i>	Purple	5, H. De. S.	1½	Florida	
<i>obtusum</i>	Purple	5, H. De. S.	1½	Carolina	
<i>myrtifolium</i>	White	6, F. Ev. Tr.	1	Carolina	1812
<i>myrtillodes</i>	Pink	6, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame.	1776
<i>Myrtillus</i>	Pink	5, H. De. S.	1½	Brit., heaths	
<i>baccis albis</i>	Green	5, H. De. S.	1½	Brit., heaths	
<i>nitidum</i>	Pink	5, H. De. S.	1½	Carolina	1794
<i>decumbens</i>	Pink	5, H. De. Tr.	1½	Carolina	1794
<i>ovatum</i> 15	Pink	5, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame.	1826
<i>padifolium</i> 11	Pa. grn.	7, H. De. S.	6	Madeira	1777
<i>palidum</i>	White	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1774
<i>pennsylvanicum</i> 12	Wt. bh.	6, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1772
<i>prunifolium</i>	Wt. pk.	5, H. De. S.	1½	N. Ame.	
<i>resinosum</i>	Pur. gn.	5, H. De. S.	3	N. Ame.	1782
<i>lutescens</i> 13	Rdsh. yl.	6, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1804
<i>rubescens</i>	Yel. gn.	5, H. De. S.	2	N. Ame.	1773
<i>Rollissoni</i>	Scarlet	5, S. Ev. S.	2	Java	1850
<i>rugosum</i>	Red	5, H. Ev. S.	1½	Khoseca hills	
<i>salicinum</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S.	2	N. Ame.	
<i>salignum</i>	White	5, H. Ev. S.	2	N. Ame.	
<i>stamineum</i> 14	White	5, H. De. S.	4	N. Ame.	1772
<i>album</i>	White	4, H. De. S.	3	Mexico	
<i>uliginosum</i>	Flesh	4, H. De. S.	1½	Brit., bogs.	
<i>Vitis Idæa</i>	Pink	5, H. De. S.	3	Brit., heaths	
<i>major</i>	Pink	4, H. Ev. S.	3	N. Ame.	
<i>maxima</i>	Pink	4, H. Ev. S.	3	N. Ame.	

VACCINIACEÆ, or CRANBERRIES. A small order of shrubs and trees; some producing very handsome flowers, and others bearing fruit. They are all deserving of cultivation.

VAILLANTIA, De Candolle. In honour of Sebastian Vaillant, an eminent French botanist and author in the early part of the last century. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Stellatæ*, or *Galiaceæ*. Plants of little interest, growing in common soil, on rock-work, old walls, or in any dry situation; division and seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Galium articulatum*; 2, *G. cruciata*; 3, *G. Bauhimi*; 4, *G. pedemontium*; 5, *V. glabra*, *Galium verum*. See *Galium*.
chersonensis Yellow 6, H. De. Tr. 1½ China 1817
cruciata 2 Yellow 5, H. De. Tr. 1½ Brit., hedges

humifusa Yellow 6, H. De. Tr. ½ A. Minor 1816
pedemontana 4 Grn. yel 7, H. A. ½ Hungry. 1799
verna 5 Yellow 5, H. De. Tr. 1 Switzerl. 1819
articulata 1, *filiformis*, *glabra* 3, *hispida*, *mu-ralis*.

VALERIANDI. See *Samolus Valerandi*.

VALERIAN GREEK. See *Polemonium*.

VALERIAN. See *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA, Necker. Said by some to be named after Valerius, who first used it in medicine; others assert that it is derived from *valere*, to be in health, on account of the medicinal qualities of *V. officinalis*. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. Most of the species are very ornamental in flower-borders. The perfectly hardy kinds succeed well in common garden soil; those from warmer climates should be grown in pots in a mixture of loam, sand, and peat, and placed in a frame or greenhouse in winter. They are all readily increased by division at the root. The root of *V. officinalis* is eminently anti-spasmodic. It is very frequently prescribed with success in hysterical cases. In habitual costiveness it is an excellent medicine. The unpleasant flavour of *Valerian* is best counteracted by a small addition of mace. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. heterophylla*; 2, *V. Cardamines*. See *Patrinia*.

<i>alliariefolia</i>	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1½	Caucs.	1826
<i>asarifolia</i>	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1	Crete	1824
<i>capensis</i>	Red	6, G. Her. P.	½	C. G. H.	1816
<i>celtica</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Switzerl.	1748
<i>dioica</i>	Flesh	6, H. Her. P.	1	Brit., mrsns.	
<i>elongata</i>	Yellow	6, H. Her. P.	½	Austria	1812
<i>globularia-folia</i> 1	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrnes.	
<i>intermedia</i>	White	6, H. Her. P.	1	Pyrnes.	1818
<i>Mikania</i>	White	6, G. Ev. S.	1	Guatm.	1847
<i>montana</i>	Lgt. red	7, H. Her. P.	½	Switzerl.	1748
<i>napus</i>	White	6, S. Her. P.	2	Mexico	1839
<i>officinalis</i>	Flesh	6, H. Her. P.	3	Brit., mrsns.	
<i>Phb</i>	White	8, H. Her. P.	2	Germy.	1597
<i>pyrenaica</i>	Pink	8, H. Her. P.	3	Scot., mtns.	
<i>Salicina</i>	Red	6, H. Her. P.	1	France	1824
<i>sambucifolia</i>	White	7, H. Her. P.	3	Germy.	1819
<i>saxatilis</i>	White	7, H. Her. P.	½	Austria	1773
<i>sisymbri-folia</i> 2	Red	6, H. B.	1	S. Eur.	1824
<i>supina</i>	Wht. red	7, H. Her. P.	1½	Switzer.	1822
<i>tripetris</i>	White	5, H. Her. P.	1	Switzer.	1752
<i>tuberosa</i>	Lgt. red	6, H. Her. P.	1½	S. Eur.	1629

VALERIANACEÆ, or VALERIAN-WORTS. These are annual or perennial herbs, principally natives of temperate climates. The roots of *Valerian* are well known in medicine, and the Spikenard of the ancients (*Nardostachys Jata-mansi*) is much esteemed in India both for its fragrance and for its medical properties.

VALERIANELLA, Moench. From a diminutive of *Valeriana*, which see. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Valerianaceæ*. The species only require to be sown in early spring, in the open border. They answer well for a spring salad, and are generally known by the name of *Lamb's-lettuce*. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. dasycarpa*, *dentata*; 2, *V. tridentata*.

<i>campanulata</i>	Pink	7, H. A.	½	S. Eur.
<i>echinata</i>	Pink	7, H. A.	½	S. Eur.
<i>olitioria</i>	Blue	4, H. A.	½	Brit., co. fie.

angulosa, *auricula*, *brachystephana*, *carinata*, *chenopodiifolia*, *coronata*, *cymbocarpa*, *discoidea*,

eriocarpa, exscarpa, gibbosa, gracilis, mixta, Morisnii 1, *muricata, oxyrhyncha, plagio-stephana, platyloba, pumila* 2, *radiata, rotata, sclerocarpa, Szovitsiana, uncinata, vesicaria*.

VALLARIS, *Brown*. From *vallo*, to inclose; used for fences in Java. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This species grows well in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymy*: 1, *Pergularia glabra*.
pergularia 1 . White . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 E. Ind. 1818

VALLÉSIA, *Ruiz and Pavon*. In honour of F. Vallesio, physician to Philip II. of Spain. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Vallaris*.
cymbifolia . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Spain . 1821
dichotoma . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Peru . 1822

VALLEY OF DEATH TREE. See *Antiaris toxicaria*.

VALLISNERIA, *Micheli*. In honour of Antonio Vallisneri, an Italian botanist. *Linn.* 22, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydrocharidaceæ*. This aquatic plant requires to be grown in a large pot or tub of water, in the conservatory or greenhouse; it should be planted deeply in the water, since it grows at the bottom of ditches in its native country.
spiralis . . Brown . 7, G. Aq. P. floa. S. Eur. 1818

VALLISNERIACEÆ. See *Hydrocharidaceæ*.

VALLÖTA, *Herbert*. In honour of Pierre Vallot, a French botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Amaryllis*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Amaryllis purpurea*.
purpurea 1 . Scarlet 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774
major . . Scarlet 5, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. . 1774
minor . . Scarlet 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1774

VALORADIA, *Hochst*. Origin of name unknown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Plumbaginaceæ*. The only species introduced is suitable for bedding out in the flower-garden in summer, requiring only the most common treatment, and easily increased by division of the roots. *Synonymy*: 1, *Plumbago Larpentæ*, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*.
plumbaginoides 1. Blue 6, F. Her. P. ½ China . 1845

VALVÆFORM, shaped as a valve.
VALVATE, opening like a valve.
VALVES, the divisions of the capsule.
VALVULAR, consisting of valves.
VALVULAR-DISSEPIMENTS, partitions in the centre of the valves.

VÁNDA, *R. Brown*. *Vanda* is the Sanscrit name of the original species of this genus. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. The species of this genus, as well as those elegant and interesting plants referred to it for culture, &c., are all well deserving of the cultivator's best care and attention. The beauty of their deliciously-fragrant flowers is quite sufficient to recommend them to all lovers of orchidaceous plants, besides their being in general such admirably free flowerers. Some of the species of *Saccolabium* and *Sarcanthus* produce from thirty to one hundred spikes of flowers each; indeed, we know from the best authority, that

there are single plants of *Saccolabium guttatum*, growing upon trees in the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, which produce every year from fifty to one hundred spikes of flowers. In their native districts, all, or the greater part of the plants referred to this genus, grow upon trees in dense forests, and consequently derive their chief support from the atmosphere; therefore their cultivation in this country is rendered very simple and easy, as the greater part of them require nothing more than a piece of wood to attach themselves to, or an ornamental wire basket filled with moss and broken pots, and suspended from the pillars or roof of the house. There are, however, exceptions to this rule; as, for instance, some of the stronger and more robust-growing kinds, such as *Vanda Roxburghii* and *V. multiflora*, which should be grown in wide shallow pots, carefully filled with cut *sphagnum* moss, and potsherds broken small. We would recommend oak branches for those intended to be grown upon wood. They all require a good strong moist heat, and a plentiful supply of water during the growing season, which ought to commence about the beginning or middle of June, and continue to the end of September, from which time they should be kept cool and dry until the beginning of March, when they should be placed in a strong dry heat to induce them to flower. They will, if thus treated, flower most abundantly; whereas, if kept in a continued moist atmosphere, they will do nothing but grow from year to year, and of course never produce flowers, because they are not allowed a proper season to elaborate and perfect their flower-buds, neither have they a proper season for the development of those buds. Propagation is effected by carefully detaching the lateral shoots after they have grown to the length of about six inches, and fastening them to another block of wood in a similar manner to the old ones; but great caution is necessary to preserve them from excision by moisture till they have recovered from the effects of being severed from the parent plant, and commenced growing. *Synonymy*: 1, *V. lissochiloides*, *Piëldia lissochiloides*; 2, *V. Roxburghii unicolor*, *Angræcum farrum*, *Epidendrum farrum*, *Cymbidium farrum*; 3, *Cymbidium tessellatum*; 4, *Trichoriza teretifolia*; 5, *V. suavisolens*; 6, *Saccolabium giganteum*; 7, *Epidendrum spatulatum*, *Limodorum spatulatum*, *Ærides maculatum*; 8, *Saccolabium papillosum*, *Thalia maravara*, *Cymbidium præmorsum*, *Ærides præmorsum*, *E. undulatum*. See *Sarcanthus* and *Ærides*.

Batemanni 1	Cr. vel. 6, S. Epi. 2	Moluccas . . .	1845
cerulea . .	Blue . 6, S. Epi. 2	Silhet . . .	1849
Catheartia .	S. Epi.		
cæncolor 6	Yel. br. S. Epi.	China . . .	1850
congesta 8	Brn. yl. 5, S. Epi. 1	Ceylon . . .	1809
eristata . .	Gr. pur. 4, S. Epi. 1	Nepal . . .	1818
cruenta . .	Red . 8, S. Epi. 1½	China . . .	1819
densiflora .	S. Epi.	E. Indies . .	
furva 2 . .	Br. wt 12, S. Epi. 4	China . . .	1844
fuscoviolens	Brown 4, S. Epi. 1	Java . . .	1843
gigantea . .	Yel. br. 4, S. Epi. 1½	Moulmein .	1858
Griffithii .	Yl. br. li. S. Epi.	Bootan . . .	

hélvola . . .	Red pr. 4, S. Epi. 1	Java . . .	1850
Hindsii . . .	S. Epi. 1	N. Guinea . . .	
Hookeriana . . .	S. Epi. 1		
insignis . . .	Lil. brn. 4, S. Epi. 2	Java . . .	1846
lamellata . . .	Pa. yel. 3, S. Epi. 1½	Manilla . . .	1837
limellata . . .	Brn. lil. 4, S. Epi. 1	Java . . .	1850
longifolia . . .	Yellow 4, S. Epi. 1½	India . . .	1848
Lowei . . .	Yl. brn. 2, S. Epi. 1	Borneo . . .	1846
multiflora . . .	Yellow 6, S. Epi. 2	China . . .	1800
parviflora . . .	Yellow 5, S. Epi. 1	Bombay . . .	1814
pedunculatis . . .	Gr. pur. 3, S. Epi. 2	Ceylon . . .	1850
Roxburghii . . .	W. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1½	China . . .	1810
tessellata 3 . . .	W. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1½	China . . .	1816
unicolor . . .	Ch. brn. 7, S. Epi. 1		
spathulata 7 . . .	S. Epi. 1	Mysore . . .	
suavis . . .	W. pur. 4, S. Epi. 1½	Java . . .	1847
teres . . .	Red yl. 3, S. Epi. 2	Silhet . . .	1828
trichoriza 4 . . .	Pur. gr. 7, S. Epi. 3	E. Indies . . .	1822
tricolor 5 . . .	Yl. ros. 4, S. Epi. 1	Java . . .	1846
violacea . . .	W. viol. 5, S. Epi. 1	Manilla . . .	1839

VANDÉLLIA, *Linn.* In honour of Dominico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. These plants require the same treatment as other tender annuals. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hornemannia ovata*, *Tithamnia ovata*; 2, *H. viscosa*, *T. viscosa*; 3, *Torènia diffusa*.

crustacea 1 . . .	Blue . . . 6, S. . .	A. 1 India . . .	1816
diffusa . . .	White 7, S. . .	A. 1 Santa Cruz . . .	1824
hirsuta 2 . . .	Blue . . . 6, H. . .	A. 1 India . . .	1823
Roxburghii 3 . . .	Purple 7, S. . .	A. 3 Coromandel . . .	1818

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND BEECH. See *Fagus Cunninghamii*.

VANGUERIA, *Commelin.* Altered from *Voa-vanguer*, the name of *V. edulis* in Madagascar. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. These plants succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and they are readily increased by cuttings, in the same kind of soil, under a glass, in heat. The fruit of *V. edulis*, as the name implies, is succulent and eatable.

edulis . . .	Green 6, S. Ev. S. 12	India . . .	1809
spinosa . . .	Green 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Madagascar . . .	1816
velutina . . .	Lt. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Madagascar . . .	1829

VANILLA, *Plumier.* An alteration of *Vaynilla*, which is a diminutive of *Vaina*, a Spanish word signifying a sheath; in reference to the cylindrical pod being like the sheath of a knife. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. These plants thrive best in a mixture of moss and turfy peat, in a moist warm atmosphere. They should have the rough bark of a piece of wood, or a wall for their long roots, which issue from every joint, to cling to; and they are readily increased by cuttings. The fruit is one of the most delightful aromatics known, and is extensively used in the manufacture of liqueurs, chocolate, and various articles of confectionary, and also for perfuming snuffs.

aromatica . . .	White . . . 7, S. Epi. 20	S. Eur. . .	1739
bicolor . . .	Dull rd. 5, S. Epi. 10	Guiana . . .	
Palmarum . . .	7, S. Epi. 10	Surinam . . .	1839
planifolia . . .	White . . . 6, S. Epi. 20	W. Indies . . .	1800

VARICOSE, swollen here and there.

VARIOLARIA, *Perseon.* From *variola*, small pox; the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of that disease. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliaceæ*. Crustaceous plants, found on rocks, walls, and the bark of trees—*amara*, *a. discoides*, *chlorothecia*, *cinerea*, *communis*, *c. aspergilla*, *constellata*, *dealbata*, *globulifera*, *griseo-virens*, *lanceola*, *l. arenaria*, mul-

tipuncta, *m. laevigata*, *polythecia*, *terricola*, *torta*, *velata*.

VARRONIA. See *Cordia*.

VASCÖA, *De Candolle.* In honour of Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Showy plants when in blossom. They grow well in a mixture of loam and peat; and young cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rafnia amplexicaulis*, *Crotalaria amplexicaulis*; 2, *Borbônia perfoliata*, *C. amplexicaulis*.

amplexicaulis 1 . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. . .	1816
perfoliata 2 . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 4	C. G. H. . .	1812

VASCULAR, composed of tubes or vessels.

VAUANTHES. See *Grammanthes*.

VAUCHERIA, *De Candolle.* In honour of the Rev. M. Vaucher, of Geneva, a botanical author. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Found in ditches, &c.—*dichotoma*, *d. submarina*, *Diluvnii*, *geminata*, *multicapsularis*, *racemosa*, *radicata*, *terrestris*.

VAULTED, formed like a vault.

VEGETABLE IVORY. See *Phylélephas*.

VEGETABLE MARROW. See *Cucurbita*.

VEINLESS, without veins.

VEITCHIA, *Herbert.* See *Barbacenia*.

VELÉZIA, *Linn.* In honour of C. Velez, a physician and botanist at Madrid. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. The seeds may be sown in any light soil.

rigida . . .	Wh. pur. 7, H. . .	A. 4 Spain . . .	1688
quadridentata . . .	Red . . . 7, F. Her. P. 4	Levant . . .	1826

VÉLLA, *De Candolle.* From *velar*, the Celtic name of the Cress. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicaceæ*. This shrub is commonly grown as a greenhouse plant, but it is sufficiently hardy to endure the winter when planted in a dry, warm, south border; it is increased by young cuttings, in sand, under a glass. See *Boleum*, *Carrichlera*, and *Euchlidium*.

Pseudo-cytisus . . .	Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3	Spain . . .	1759
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VELLEJA, *Smith.* In honour of Major Velley, a gentleman who paid much attention to marine Algae. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Goodeoidaceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding best in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by division, or by seeds, which are sometimes produced in this country. The plants must be sparingly watered in winter.

lanceolata . . .	Yel. 4, G. Her. P. 1	Swan R. . .	1841
lyrata . . .	Yel. 4, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1819
paradoxa . . .	Yel. 7, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1824
spatulata . . .	Yel. 4, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Holl. . .	1825

VELLOZIA. Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants are like perennial lilies, having trunks several feet in height, and covered with the dead remains of leaves, like those of *Yucca* and *Dracæna*, to which genera refer for cultivation.

lanceolata . . .	Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 2	Swan River . . .	1841
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VELONIA. See *Quercus Egilops*.

VELTHEMIA, *Gleditsch.* In honour of F. A. Veltheim, a German botanist. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species of *Veltheimia* thrive best in a light loamy soil; and are

readily increased by offsets from the bulbs; the leaves pulled off close to the bulb, and planted in pots of soil, will produce bulbs at their base.

glabrescens	Flesh	3, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H.	1781
rubescens	} Rd. pr.	7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H.	1834
purpurea			
intermedia	Flesh	4, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H.	1800
viridifolia	Flesh	3, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H.	1768

VELVETY, covered with down resembling velvet.

VENTIDIUM, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown.

Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. For the cultivation of the species, see *Arctotis*. *Synonymy*: *Arctotis angustifolius*.

angustifolium	Purple	6, G. Her. P. 14 C. G. H.	1759
discolor	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H.	1816
perfoliatum	Yellow	5, G. Ev. S. 14 C. G. H.	1816
plantaginæum	Yel. pr.	6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H.	1768
Schraderi	Purple	6, G. A. 1 C. G. H.	1832

VENTENATIA. See *Stylidium*.

VENTILAGO, *De Candolle*. From *ventilo*, to be exposed to the wind, and *ago*, to drive away; in allusion to the fruit being winged, and scattered by the wind. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. For culture, see *Berchemia*.

maderaspatana. Green 6, S. Ev. Cl. 8 E. Ind. 1822

VENTRICOSE, inflated.

VENUS'S COMB. See *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

VENUS'S FLYTRAP. See *Dionæa muscipula*.

VENUS'S HAIR. See *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS. See *Specularia perfoliata*.

VENUS'S NAVELWORT. See *Omphalodes*.

VÉRIS, *Commelin*. From *veres*, a briar or bramble. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Toddalia*.

Synonymy: 1, *Toddalia paniculata*.

lanceolata. White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius. 1824

obovata. White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius. 1824

VERATRA. See *Veratrum*.

VERATRUM, *Linn.* From *vere*, truly, and *ater*, black; in allusion to the colour of the root.

Linn. 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. A genus of elegant plants when in flower. They thrive best in a rich soil, and are increased by division or seeds. The dangerous medicinal properties of the root of *Veratrum* are owing to a peculiar alkaline principle, called *Veratrin*, which acts with singular energy on the membrane of the nose, exciting violent sneezings, though taken in very minute quantity. When taken internally in very small doses, it produces excessive irritation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines, and a few grains are found fatal to the lower animals.

V. viride is an acrid, emetic, and powerful stimulant, followed by sedative effects. See *Chamaecristum*, *Leimanthium*, and *Stenanthium*.

album	White	7, H. Her. P. 4 Europe	1548
angustifolium	Green	6, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer.	1823
Lobelianum	White	6, H. Her. P. 4 S. Eur.	1818
nigrum	Dk. pur.	6, H. Her. P. 3 Siberia	1596
parviflorum	Green	6, H. Her. P. 2 Carolina	1809
viride	Green	7, H. Her. P. 4 N. Amer.	1742

VERBASCUM, *Linn.* Said to be from *barbasicum*, bearded; in allusion to the bearded filaments.

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species of *Verbascum* are strong, robust

growing plants, producing an abundance of showy, yellow flowers, and on that account they are well adapted for planting at the back of flower borders, or in shrubberies. They grow freely in any soil, and are readily increased by seeds; some of the perennial kinds by divisions of the root. *Synonymy*: 1, *V. ferrugineum*. See *Ramondia*.

Allopecurum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3 France	1820
angustifolium	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Naples	1824
auriculatum	Yel.	6, H. B. 3 Levant	1826
australe	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 S. Europe	1815
austriacum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 4 Austria	1818
ethiopicum	Yel.	5, F. Her. P. 2 Mt. Sinai	1825
bannaticum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Hungary	1820
Bastardii	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 France	1824
betonicaefolium	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Armenia	1825
bipinnatifidum	Yel.	6, H. B. 2 Tauria	1813
Blattaria	Pink	7, H. B. 4 Brit. grass pa.	
blattarioides	Yel.	7, H. B. 5 France	1805
Boerhaavii	Yel.	7, H. A. 2 S. Europe	1781
candidissimum	Pa. yl.	5, H. B. 3 Naples	1823
ceratophyllum	Yel.	6, H. B. 4 Levant	1829
Chalcidii	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 France	1821
chrysirium	Yel.	6, F. Her. P. 3 Palestine	1827
collinum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Germany	1820
compactum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Tauria	1820
condensatum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Austria	1820
crassifolium	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Portugal	1818
cyprium	Brwn.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Caucasus	1798
cuspidatum	Yel.	5, H. B. 3 Vienna	1817
fasciculatum	Yel.	5, F. Her. P. 3 Mt. Sinai	1826
ferrugineum	Brwn.	7, H. B. 3 S. Europe	1683
floccosum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Hungary	1805
formosum	Yel.	7, H. B. 2 Russia	1818
glabrum	Yel.	7, H. B. 2 Europe	1805
gnaphalodes	Yel.	7, H. B. 2 Caucasus	1825
gossypinum	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 Caucasus	1820
grandiflorum	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 Europe	1820
hamorrhoidale	W. pr.	7, G. B. 2 Madeira	1777
hybridum	Yel.	6, H. B. 3 Hybrid	1814
hyoseridifolium	Yel.	6, F. Her. P. 3 Levant	1820
indicum	Yel.	7, H. B. 2 Nepal	
lanatum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 3 Italy	1825
leptostachyum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 S. France	1825
longifolium	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Naples	1824
Lychitis	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Britain, way sl.	
lyratum	Yel.	6, H. B. 4 Spain	1819
macranthum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Portugal	1820
majale	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Montpel.	1817
monspessulanum	Yel.	6, H. B. 3 S. France	1824
montanum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 France	1819
mucronatum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Greece	1814
memorosum	Yel.	6, H. B. 4 Austria	1820
nigrum	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Eng., cha. rocks.	
niveum	Yel.	5, H. B. 3 Naples	1823
orientale	Yel.	7, H. Her. P. 2 Caucasus	1821
ovalifolium	Orgn.	7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus	1804
ovatum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Spain	1824
phlomidolæ	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 S. Europe	1759
phoeniceum	Purp.	7, H. Her. P. 3 S. Europe	1796
pinnatifidum	Yel.	7, G. B. 1 Archipel.	1783
placitum	Yel.	7, F. Her. P. 3 Greece	1816
pulverulentum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 England, fields.	
pumiceum	Brwn.	7, H. Her. P. 4 S. Europe	1820
pyramidalum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Caucasus	1804
ramigrum	Yel.	7, H. B. 5 S. Europe	1824
ramosissimum	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 France	1822
repandum	Yel.	7, H. B. 3 Europe	1813
rotundifolium	Yel.	7, H. B. 4 Italy	1823
rubiginosum	Yl. rd.	7, H. B. 3 Hungary	1817
sinuatum	Yel.	7, H. B. 2 S. Europe	1870
speciosum	Yel.	7, H. B. 6 Austria	1818

specifabile	. Yl. pr.	7, H.	B. 2 Tauria	. 1820
spinosum	. Purp.	7, F.	S. 1 Crote	. 1824
Stevonii	. Yel.	7, H.	B. 5 Siboria	. 1821
tadricum	. Yl. pr.	8, H.	B. 3 Tauria	. 1839
thapsiforme	. Gr. yl.	7, H.	B. 2 Europe	. 1817
thapsoides	. Yel.	7, H.	Her. P. 3 Portugal	. 1819
Thapsus	. Yel.	7, H.	B. 4 Britain, road si.	
elongatum	. Yel.	7, H.	B. 3 Europe	. 1813
triste 1	. Yl. rd.	7, H.	Her. B. 2 S. Europe	. 1788
undulatum	. Yel.	7, H.	Her. B. 3 S. Europe	. 1819
urticefolium	. Yl. rd.	6, H.	B. 3 Europe	. 1827
versiflorum	. Purp.	7, H.	B. 3 Bohemia	. 1823
virgatum	. Yel.	8, H.	B. 5 Britain, grass pa.	

VERBENA, *Linn.* Said to be from its Celtic name, *Ferfaen*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceae*. This is a genus of extremely beautiful and ornamental plants when in flower, either when grown in pots in the greenhouse, or when planted out in the flower-garden; and they will all succeed well in the open ground during the summer months. The flowers of *V. teucrioides* have a delightful jasmine-like odour. They all succeed well in a light loamy soil, with careful drainage when kept in pots. The herbaceous perennial kinds increase rapidly by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass; the greenhouse kinds in a little heat. The annuals and biennials should be raised on a gentle hotbed. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. Melindres*; 2, *V. Drummondii*; 3, *V. erinoides*. See *Aloysia*, *Priva*, and *Zapana*.

alata		Rosy	. 8, F. Her. P. 4	M. Vid.	1828
amena		Pksh. pr.	7, G. Her. P. 1	Mexico	
Araniana		Purple	. 8, G. Her. P. 1½		1836
Aubletia		Purple	. 8, F.	B. 1 N. Ame.	1774
Drummondii		Lilac	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	N. Texas	
barbata		Pink	. 8, F. Her. P. 1	Mexico	1826
bracteosa		Pink	. 7, H.	B. 1 Mexico	1820
canescens		Blue	. 7, H.	A. ½ Mexico	1824
chamaedrifolia 1		Scarlet	. 8, F. Her. P. 3	B. Ays.	1827
diffusa		Blue	. 7, F. Her. P. 3	N. Ame.	1818
elaeagns		Blue	. 7, H.	B. ½ Mexico	1826
glauclulosa		Pale	. 7, G. Her. P. 1		1892
lispida		Purple	. 7, H.	A. 1 Peru	1816
incisa		Red	. 8, G. Her. P. 2	Panama	1836
internodia		Purple	. 7, F. Her. P. 1	Hybrid	1828
Lamberti		Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	S. Ame.	
rosea 2		Pink	. 7, H. Her. P. 1	Carolin.	
lasioctachys		Purple	. 7, H.	B. 2 Calif.	1826
littoralis		Cinereous	. 6, H.	A. ½ S. Ame.	1832
multifida 3		Blue	. 7, H.	A. ½ Peru	1818
alba		White	. 5, F. Her. P. 4	Chile	1839
Sabini		Purplish	. 7, G. Her. P. 4	Chile	1834
officinalis-vonosa		Bluish	. 8, H. Her. P. 1	Oxford	1837
pinatifida		Purple	. 7, H.	B. 3 N. Ame.	1810
polystachya		Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Mexico	1820
pulchella		Purple	. 7, F.	B. 1 B. Ays.	1827
corolla-albida		Whitish	. 7, G. Her. P. 1		1834
ridicans		Lilac	. 7, G. Her. P. 1	Chile	1832
rupestris		Violet	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	B. Ays.	1833
scabra		Red	. 7, H. Her. P. 3	Mexico	1825
sororia		Purple	. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Nepal	1824
sulphurea		Sulphur	. 7, G. Her. P. 2	Chile	1832
teucrioides		Purplish	. 7, G. Her. P. 2	M. Vid.	1837
trifida		Purple	. 8, H.	A. 1 Mexico	1818
Tweediana		Scarlet	. 8, F. Her. P. 1½	Brazil	1834
venosa		Rosy	. 7, F. Her. P. 2	B. Ays.	1830
veronicifolia		Blue	. 7, H.	A. ½ Mexico	1825

angustifolia, *bonariensis*, *caroliniana*, *hastata*, *officinalis*, *paniculata*, *prostrata*, *spuria*, *stricta*, *supina*, *urticefolia*.

VERBENACEÆ, or **VERBENAS**. Timber trees, shrubs, and beautiful flowering herbs, constitute this order. As an example of the first, the teak-wood (*Tectona grandis*); of the shrubby kinds, *Clerodendron*, *Casselia*, and *Lantana*,

are examples; and the various kinds of *Verbena* may be cited for the other kind.

VERBESINA, *Linn.* A name of the same meaning as *Verbena*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. These plants succeed well in any light rich soil, and are increased by division of the root, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gallinsøga discolor*; 2, *Siegesbeckia laciniata*; 3, *S. occidentalis*. See *Actinomeris*, *Chrysanthellum*, and *Synedrella*.

alata		Oran.	8, G. Her. P. 2 S.	Amer.	1699
atriplicifolia 1		Yel.	. 7, G. Ev.	S. 3	1823
Boswallia		Yel.	. 7, G.	A. 2 E. Ind.	1818
helianthoides		Yel.	. 8, H. Her. P. 3	N. Amer.	1827
laciniata 2		Yel.	. 8, G. Her. P. 2	Carolina	1821
pinnatifolia		Yel.	. 8, G. Her. P. 3	Mexico	1826
salicifolia		Yel.	. 7, G. Her. P. 2	Mexico	1825
Virginica		Whit.	. 8, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1812

calendulacea, *dichotoma*, *fruticosa*, *gigantea*, *sativa*, *serrata*, *Siegesbeckia* 3.

VEREA. See *Kalanchoë*.

VERMICULAR, having the appearance of a worm.

VERMICULARIA, *Tode*. From *vermiculus*, a little worm; the arrangement of the seeds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Uredinaceæ*. Found upon dead ivy leaves—*trichella*.

VERMIFUGE, that which expels worms.

VERNACULAR, native.

VERNAL, spring.

VERONIA, *Schreber*. In honour of William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America. *Linn.* 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. The stove and greenhouse species thrive well in a light rich soil, and are readily increased by seeds and young cuttings. The hardy herbaceous kinds are fine stately plants, well adapted for the back of flower borders, and are increased by division. *Synonymes*: 1, *Conyza anthelmintica*.

acutifolia		Pa. pr.	12, G. Ev.	S. 4 S. Amer.	
altissima		Pur.	10, H. Her. P. 10	Ohio	. 1820
angustifolia		Pur.	10, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1817
arborescens		Pur.	11, S. Ev.	S. 6 Jamaica	1733
anthelmintica 1		Lilac	9, S.	B. 1 E. Indies	1770
aspera		White	6, S. Ev.	S. 1 E. Indies	1823
axilliflora		Lilac	9, S. Ev.	S. 1½ Bahia	
centrifolia		Pur.	9, S. Ev.	S. 1½ Brazil	1826
cinerea		Pur.	7, S.	A. 1 E. Indies	
flexuosa		Pur.	9, S. Her. P. 1½	Brazil	1823
fruticosa		Pur.	10, S. Ev.	S. 4 W. Indies	1818
glauca		Pur.	7, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1710
linearis		Pur.	10, S.	A. 1 S. Amer.	1825
noveboracensis		Pur.	8, H. Her. P. 5	N. Amer.	1710
odoratissima		Pur.	10, S. Ev.	S. 4 Caraccas	1817
oligophylla		Pur.	9, H. Her. P. 2	N. Amer.	1710
pandurata		Pur.	10, H. Her. P. 4		1825
pratensis		Pur.	10, H. Her. P. 5	N. Amer.	1732
scaberrima		Pur.	10, H. Her. P. 4	N. Amer.	1824
sericea		Pa. pr.	12, S. Her. P. 4	Brazil	1823
serratuloides		Pur.	9, H. Her. P. 1½	Mexico	1824
teres		Pur.	7, H. Her. P. 2	Nepaul	1821

VERÓNICA, *Linn.* The derivation of the word is not known. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The hardy herbaceous species of this extensive genus are admirably adapted for ornamenting the flower-borders, on account of their pleasing habit and beautiful flowers. They are all of the easiest culture, and are readily increased by division at the root. The greenhouse shrubby kinds are readily increased by cuttings. The annual species are hardly

worth cultivating, except in botanical collections; the seeds of them merely require to be sown in the open ground. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. polymorpha*; 2, *V. lamifolia*; 3, *V. pálchra*; 4, *V. incarnáta*; 5, *V. gentianoides*; 6, *V. Barrelieri*; 7, *V. angustifolia*; 8, *V. acuta*, *ambigua*, *rigens*; 9, *V. gróssa*; 10, *V. fulcáta*; 11, *V. corymbósa*; 12, *V. hírsuta*; 13, *V. amethístina*; 14, *V. Hósti*; 15, *V. pilocárpa*; 16, *V. circæoides*; 17, *V. salicifolia*; 18, *V. elliptica*. See *Leptándra*.

abrotanifolia	Blue	.8, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	.1830
acinifolia	.Lgt. bl. 5. H. A. 3	S. Eur.	.1788	
acutiflora	.Red .5, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	France	.1821	
Allibui	.Blue .5, H. Ev. Cr. 3	S. Eur.	.1740	
alpina	.Blue .5, H. De. T. 4	Europe	.	
heterophylla	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 3	Europe	.	
integerrima	Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 3	Silesia	.1814	
obtusifolia	Blue .7, H. De. T. 4	Scotland, hills.	.	
phimila	Blue .8, H. De. T. 4	Piedmont	.1819	
rotundifolia	Blue .5, H. De. T. 4	Europe	.1816	
amœna	.Red .5, H. A. 3	Iberia	.1824	
Anagallis	Blue .7, H. Aq. P. 2	Britain, marsh.	.	
anagalloides	Blue .6, H. Her. A. 1	Calabria	.1836	
Andersoni	Blue .7, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2	Hybrid	.	
aphylla	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	.1775	
arguta	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	.1812	
australis	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	S. Eur.	.1812	
australea 1	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	.1748	
azurea	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	.	.1821	
Beccabunga	Blue .5, H. Aq. P. 2	Britain, ditch.	.	
bellidioides	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	Switzerl.	.1775	
bioba	Blue .6, H. A. 3	Iberia	.1819	
brachyphylla	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1822	
brevifolia	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1822	
Buxbaumii	White .6, H. A. 3	S. Eur.	.1800	
callistachya	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	Podolia	.1829	
caroliniana	Blue .6, H. Aq. P. 1	Carolina	.1821	
caucasicæ	.Pa. red 6, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	.1816	
lufifolia	.Pa. red 6, H. Her. P. 3	Caucasus	.1820	
ceratocar-pa 17.	.Blue .3, H. A. 1	Caucasus	.1825	
Chaixi	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	.1825	
Chamædrys	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	Britain, mead.	.	
lamifolia 2	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1825	
variegata	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	Gardens	.	
Clisii	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary	.1822	
complicata	Blue .9, H. Her. P. 2	Europe	.1812	
confusa	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	.	.1819	
crassifolia	.Violet .5, H. Her. P. 2	Europe	.1822	
crenulata	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	S. Eur.	.1814	
crética	Blue .5, F. Her. P. 3	Crete	.1819	
crinita	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	.1822	
crispa	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	.	.	
cymbalaria	White .4, H. Tr. A. 2	S. Eur.	.1821	
decussata 18.	Blue .7, F. Ev. S. 1	Falkl. Is.	.1776	
dentata	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	.1818	
depurperata	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary	.1823	
dianthifolia, 3	Blue .5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	.1821	
diosmeifolia	.Lilac .7, H. Her. P. 1	V. D. L.	.1836	
distans	Blue .4, G. Her. P. 6	S. Eur.	.1808	
clitior	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 3	S. France	.1822	
eleans 4	.Pink .5, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia	.1816	
exaltata	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 4	Levant	.1780	
filiformis	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	Hungary	.1805	
foliosa	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 3	Scotland, hills.	.	
fruticulosa	.Flesh .7, H. Ev. S. 1	.	.	
gentianifolia 5	.Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	Levant	.1748	
gentianoides	.Violet 6, G. Her. P. 2	Levant	.1748	
glabra	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	.1804	
alba	.White .8, H. Her. P. 3	.	.	
gracilis	Blue .5, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	.1820	
grandis	.White .8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Siberia	.1826	
hybrida, 6	Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	England, hills.	.	
incana	Blue .5, G. Her. P. 2	Russia	.1759	
incisa	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	.1739	
incisa	Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	.1748	
Jacquini	.Lgt. bl. 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Holl.	.1802	
labiata	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	.1780	
laciniata	Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	Austria	.1748	
latifolia	.Wt. bl. 5, H. Her. P. 1	.	.	

leucantha	.White .7, H. Her. P. 2	Siberia	.1817	
linariifolia 7	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Siberia	.1822	
Lindleyana	.Blue .6, G. Her. P. 2	.	.	
longibracteata	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1817	
latifolia	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1818	
longiflora	.Lilac .6, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1824	
longifolia	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 2	S. Eur.	.1731	
abbreviata, 8	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	.	.1823	
alba	.White .8, H. Her. P. 3	.	.	
incarnata	.Flesh .8, H. Her. P. 3	.	.	
latifolia 9	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	Crimea	.1821	
maritima	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 2	Sweden	.1570	
variegata	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	Gardens	.	
maxima	.Blue .5, H. A. 1	Caucasus	.1824	
modica	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 3	Germany	.1804	
melancolica	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1820	
melissifolia	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1826	
monthefolia	Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	Austria	.1823	
Michauxii	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1834	
micrantha	.White .5, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Portugal	.1819	
microphylla	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	Hungary	.1822	
montana	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 3	Britain, hills.	.	
Mulleriana	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	Syria	.1825	
multifida	.Lgt. bl. 6, H. De. Tr. 4	Siberia	.1748	
neglecta	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Siberia	.1797	
nitens	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	.1817	
falcata 10	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1820	
nitida	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	Europe	.1817	
nivea	.White .9, G. Ev. S. 1	V. D. L.	.1842	
nummularia	.Blue .6, H. De. Tr. 4	Pyrenees	.1820	
officinalis	.Blue .6, H. Ev. Cr. 1 1/2	Britain, wastes	.	
orchidea	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	Europe	.1819	
orientalis	.Blue .7, H. De. Tr. 4	Levant	.1748	
pallida	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Tauria	.1821	
paniculata	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Russia	.1797	
parmlaria	.Red .7, H. Aq. P. 1	Austria	.1824	
parviflora	.Blue .5, G. Ev. S. 1	N. Zeal.	.1822	
pectinata	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Italy	.1819	
peduncularis	.Blue .3, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	.1826	
peregrina	.Blue .7, H. A. 3	N. Eur.	.1680	
perfoliata	.Blue .8, G. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	.1815	
persicifolia	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 2	.	.1823	
petraea	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Caucasus	.1821	
pilosa	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2	Bohemia	.1819	
pinnata	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia	.1776	
pinnatifida	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	.	.1817	
plebeia	.Blue .6, G. Her. P. 2	N. Holl.	.1840	
placata	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 2	Bohemia	.1817	
polita	.Blue .6, H. A. 2	Brit. rubbish	.	
polystachya 11.	.Blue .7, H. Her. P. 2	.	.1817	
Ponce	.Blue .9, H. Her. P. 1	Pyrenees	.1822	
præata	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 4	.	.1817	
præcox	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	S. Eur.	.1775	
prostrata	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 1	Germany	.1774	
satureiofolia	.Blue .7, H. De. Tr. 1	S. Eur.	.	
pulchella	.White .7, H. A. 3	.	.1819	
repens	.White .9, H. Ev. Cr. 2	Europe	.1829	
rigens	.Blue .7, H. A. 2	.	.1823	
ruthénica	.Blue .4, H. Her. P. 2	Russia	.1821	
saxatilis	.Blue .6, H. De. Tr. 4	Scotland, hills.	.	
Schmidtii	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	Bohemia	.1820	
scutellata	.Flesh .5, H. Aq. P. 2	Britain, marsh.	.	
serpyllifolia	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 4	Britain, fields.	.	
humifusa	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 4	Europe	.	
neglecta	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 4	Europe	.	
nummularia	.Blue .6, H. De. Tr. 4	Europe	.	
tenetaria	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 4	Europe	.	
tenella	.Blue .5, H. De. Tr. 4	Europe	.	
setigera 12	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	Scotland, fields	.	
spicosa	.Blue .5, F. Ev. S. 1 1/2	V. D. L.	.1835	
spicata	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	England, hills.	.	
spuria 13	.Lgt. bl. 8, H. Her. P. 3	Siberia	.1731	
Stephaniana	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 1	Persia	.1821	
stolonifera	.Blue .6, H. De. Cr. 3	.	.	
taurica	.Blue .6, H. De. Tr. 4	Siberia	.1820	
tenella	.Blue .5, H. Her. P. 3	France	.1820	
tenuifolia	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	Pyrenees	.1821	
Tetorium	.Lgt. bl. 7, H. Her. P. 2	Germany	.1596	
Ticinensis 14	.Blue .8, H. Her. P. 1	Ticin	.1819	
Tournefortii	.Blue .5, H. Ev. Cr. 1	France	.1824	
trichocarpa 15.	.Blue .6, H. Her. P. 3	Levant	.1820	

- urticæ-
folia 16 . } Pink . 6, H. Her. P. 1/2 Austria . 1776
villosa . } Blue . 8, H. Her. P. 1/4 S. Eur. . 1824
Wormskiböldii Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1/4 Greenland 1819
- agrestis*, *a. opæca*, *a. versicolor*, *arvensis*, *digitata*, *hederæfolia*, *pærsica*, *triphyllos*, *vérna*.
- VÉRPA**, *Swartz*. An old Roman name, synonymous with *Phallus*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellæceæ*. Found upon the ground—*cónica*, *digitalis*.
- VERRUCARIA**, *Persoon*. From *verruca*, a wart; on account of the verrucose nature of the shields. *Linn.* 24, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Parmeliæceæ*. Found upon rocks, and the bark of trees—*analepta*, *alphænes*, *biformis*, *ceuthocarpa*, *circumscripta*, *concinna*, *conferta*, *dermatodes*, *Dufourii*, *epidermidis*, *epigæa*, *epipolea*, *erysiboda*, *fissa*, *gemmata*, *gemmafera*, *Harrimanni*, *Hookeri*, *immersa*, *irrigua*, *levata*, *leuccephala*, *l. amphibola*, *lithina*, *livens*, *maivra*, *mollis*, *murâlis*, *nireo-âtra*, *olivacea*, *periphærica*, *plûmbæa*, *polystica*, *punctiformis*, *rhyponia*, *rubiginosa*, *rûdis*, *Schraderi*, *stigmattella*, *striatula*, *s. acrotella*, *submersa*, *trachona*, *umbrosa*.
- VERSALIA**. See *Abelia*.
- VERSATILE**, swinging lightly on a stalk, so as to be continually changing direction.
- VERTEX**, the uttermost point.
- VERTICAL**, perpendicular.
- VERTICILLATE**, disposed in a whorl.
- VERTICORDIA**, *De Candolle*. Meaning unknown. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Chamelauciæceæ*. Small heath-like shrubs, bearing corymbs of pink flowers. These belong to the curious race of fringe myrtles, and were first raised in the nursery of Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter. For cultivation, &c. refer to *Myrtus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Chamelaucium Brôwnii*; 2, *C. plumosum*; 3, *Chrysorrhoe nitens*.
- acerôsa* . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1842
Brôwnii, 1 . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. 1826
densiflora . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1860
Fountainesii, 2 . White . 4, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. 1826
heliântha . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Swan R. 1839
insignis . Pink . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1839
nitens, 3 . Yellow 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia 1860
pennifera . Lilac . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Swan R. 1841
- VERTILINEAR**, having straight lines.
- VERVAIN**. See *Verbena*.
- VESICARIA**, *Lamarck*. From *vesica*, a bladder, or blister; in allusion to the inflated pods. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæceæ*. These plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock-work. They are of the easiest culture and propagation. *Synonymes*: 1, *Algssum arcticum*; 2, *A. créticum*; 3, *A. vesicaria*; 4, *A. Utricularia*.
- arctica*, 1 . Yellow 8, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. 1828
arenôsa, 2 . Yellow 8, H. Ev. S. 1 N. Amer. 1826
crética, 3 . Yellow 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Crete . 1739
gracilis . Yellow 6, H. A. 1 Texas . 1834
grandiflora . Yellow 7, H. A. 1 Texas . 1835
Ludoviciana . Yellow 6, H. Her. P. 1 Louisiana 1825
reticulata, 4 . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 1 S. Eur. 1700
sinuata . Lt. yel. 5, H. B. 1 Spain . 1596
utriculata, 5 . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 1 Levant . 1730
- VESICLES**, hollow excrescences, like bladders.
- VÊSTIA**, *Willdenow*. In honour of Dr. Vest, of Klagenfurth. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or.
- Solanæceæ*. An interesting shrub. For culture and propagation, see *Céstrum*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Cantua ligustrifolia*.
- lycioides*, 1 . Yellow 6, G. De. S. 3 Chile . 1815
- VETCH**. See *Vicia*.
- VETCH**. See *Astragalus Cicer*.
- VETCHLING**. See *Lathyrus Aphaca*.
- VEXILLUM**, standard, the upper petal of a pea flower.
- VIBÛRGIA**, *Ortega*. In honour of Eric Viborg, a Danish botanist. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabacææ*. Pretty plants. For culture, &c., see *Loddigesia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Crotalaria floribunda*, *obcordata*.
- obcordata*, 1 . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1810
sericea . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. 1810
- VIBRISSEA**, *Fries*. From *vibro*, to vibrate. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellæceæ*. This species is found on the branches and trunks of trees lying in water—*truncorum*.
- VIBURNUM**, *Linn.* Said to be from *vicio*, to tie; because of the pliability of some of the branches. *Linn.* 5, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliæceæ*. The species of *Viburnum* are all very elegant, rather early-flowering shrubs. The hardy kinds are well fitted for planting in ornamental shrubberies. They are increased by layers, or by cuttings, planted under a glass, in a shady situation. The fruit becomes eatable after fermentation, and is made into a sort of cake by the North American Indians. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. squamatum*; 2, *V. Opulus roseum*; 3, *V. lucidum*; 4, *V. strictum virgatum*; 5, *V. strictum*.
- acerifolium* . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1796
cassinoides . White . 6, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. 1761
cotinifolium . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 Him. Mts. 1830
dahûricum . Ysh. wht. 6, H. De. S. 2 Daburia . 1785
dentatum . White . 6, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. 1763
dilatatum . White . 4, H. De. S. 4 China . 1846
edible . White . 5, H. De. S. 10 N. Amer. 1812
Lantana . White . 5, H. De. S. 5 Britain, hedg.
foliis variegatis . White . 5, H. De. S. 5 Britain, gard.
grandifolium . White . 6, H. De. S. 5 Britain, gard.
laevigatum . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 8 N. Amer. 1724
lantanoïdes . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 N. Amer.
Lentago . White . 7, H. De. S. 8 Spain . 1761
macrocephalum . White . 6, H. De. S. 20 China . 1844
maculata . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 6 Brazil . 1822
môlle . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 N. Amer. 1812
monogynum . White . 5, F. Ev. S. 3 Java .
nitidum . White . 6, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1758
nûdum . Pa. yel. 6, H. De. S. 8 N. Amer. 1752
squamatum 1 . White . 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1822
obovatum . White . 4, H. De. S. 2 N. Amer. 1812
punicifolium . White . 5, H. De. S. 12 N. Amer. 1812
odoratissimum . White . 5, F. De. S. 8 China . 1818
Opulus . White . 7, H. De. S. 10 Britain, wds.
fol. variegatis . White . 6, H. De. S. 10 Britain, gard.
nânum . White . 6, H. De. S. 6 Britain, gard.
roseum . Rose . 6, H. De. S. 12 Britain, gard.
stérile 2 . White . 7, H. De. S. 10 Britain, gard.
orientale . White . 5, H. De. S. 10 Caucasus 1827
Oxysecoos . White . 6, H. De. S. 12 N. Amer.
subintegrofolium . White . 7, H. De. S. 12 Columbia
plicatum . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 China . 1846
prunifolium . White . 5, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. 1731

pubescens	. White	. 6, H. De. S.	4 N. Amer.	1736
pyrifolium	. White	. 6, H. De. S.	0 N. Amer.	1812
rugosum	. White	. 5, F. Ev. S.	4 Canaries	1796
suspensum	. Grn. wht.	. 5, F. Ev. S.	4	
tinoides	. White	. 5, S. Ev. S.	4 S. Amer.	1820
tinus	. White	. 7, H. Ev. S.	5 S. Eur.	1596
hirtum 3	. White	. 7, H. Ev. S.	5 S. Eur.	
lucidum	. White	. 8, H. Ev. S.	5 Algiers	
variegatum	. White	. 8, H. Ev. S.	4	
strictum 5	. White	. 8, H. Ev. S.	4 S. Eur.	
variegatum	. White	. 8, H. Ev. S.	4 S. Eur.	
virgatum 4	. White	. 8, H. Ev. S.	4 Italy	
tomentosum	. White	. 6, G. Ev. S.	6 Japan	
villosum	. White	. 6, F. Ev. S.	5 Jamaica	1824

VICIA, Tournefort. From *vincio*, to bind together; because the species have tendrils by which they bind other plants. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Some of the species of this genus are well worth cultivating in the flower border for the beauty of their flowers. They are of the easiest culture in any common garden soil. The perennial kinds may be readily increased by dividing the root or by seeds. The seeds of the annual kinds only require to be sown in the open border in spring. *V. sativa* and its varieties are extensively cultivated, and well known by the common name of vetch, or tares; they are used as food for all kinds of cattle, and are allowed to be more nutritive and profitable than hay or any other herbage. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. lukanensis*; 2, *V. sordida*; 3, *Lathyrus Bithynicus*; 4, *V. monantha*; 5, *V. Cracca*; 6, *V. parviflora*; 7, *Ervum soloniense*; 8, *V. alba*; 9, *V. atropurpurea*; 10, *V. tenuifolia*; 11, *V. laxiflora*, *Ervum tenuissimum*. See *Ervum, Fabæ, and Lathyrus*.

abbreviata	. Pa. blue	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 2	Caucas.	1818
altissima	. Pa. blue	. 8, H. De.	Cl. 3	Barbry.	1820
americana	. White	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 3	N. Ame.	1800
amena	. Purple	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 2	Siberia	1818
amphicarpos	. Purple	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 1	France	1815
angustifolia 1	. Red	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Brit. fields.	
argentea	. Pink	. 6, H. Her. P.	1	Pyren.	1827
atropurpurea	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 3	Algiers	1815
bastica	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Europe	1820
benghalensis	. Dk. pur.	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 3	E. Ind.	1792
bicolor	. Pur. wht.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2		1820
Biebersteinii 2	. Yellow	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1	Podolia	1820
biennis	. Purple	. 8, H. Cl.	B. 2	Siberia	1753
biflora	. Blue	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Algiers	1801
Bithynica 3	. Pur. vio.	. 7, H. Her. P.	2	Brit. banks.	
calcarata 4	. Red blue	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Barbry.	1790
canescens	. Blue	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1	Libanus	1800
capensis	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P.	1	C. G. H.	1802
caroliniana 5	. White	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 2	Carolin.	1820
castubica	. Lt. blue	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Germ.	1711
consentina	. Blue	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Italy	1818
cordata	. Purple	. 5, H.	A. 2	Germ.	1816
Cracca	. Violet	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	Brit., hedges.	
floribus-albis	. White	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	Brit., gardens.	
floribus-rubris	. Red	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	Brit., gardens.	
dentata	. Violaceus	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 4	Siberia	1819
disperma 6	. White	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	S. Fran.	1820
dubia	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2		1820
dumetorum	. Purple	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 3	France	1752
Gerardi	. Violet	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	S. Eur.	1810
glabra	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Switz.	1819
globosa	. Blue	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 1½		1804
gracilis 11	. Purple	. 6, H.	A. 2	Eng., fields.	
grandiflora	. Yellow	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1	S. Eur.	1818
hirsuta	. Yellow	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Siberia	1818
hirta	. Pa. cream	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Europe	1816
hybrida	. Yellow	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Eng., fields.	
incisa	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Caucas.	1820

intermedia	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Europe	1813
laevigata	. Pa. yel.	. 5, H. De.	Cl. 1	Eng. sea sh.	
lathyroides 7	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Brit. banks.	
leucosperma	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Europe	1810
longifolia	. Cream	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Syria	1818
lutea	. Yellow	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Brit. sea sh.	
megalo-sperma	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Tauria	1798
Michauxii	. White	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½		1803
monadelphæ	. Purple	. 7, H.	B. 3	N. Ame.	1820
multicaulis	. Purple	. 7, H. Her. P.	2	Russia	1832
Musquinæ	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Europe	1818
narbonensis	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	France	1596
Nissoliâna 9	. Dk. pur.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 3	Levant	1773
ochroleuca	. Pa. yel.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Italy	1835
onobrychioides	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	P. 2	S. Eur.	1759
pannonica	. White	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Hngry.	1638
pellucida	. Purple	. 7, G. De.	Cl. 1	C. G. H.	1773
peregrina	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	S. Eur.	1779
perennis	. Purple	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 3	S. Eur.	
pilosa	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Tauria	1818
pimpinelloides	. Purple	. 7, H.	A. 3	Rome	1832
pisiformis	. Cream	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Austria	1739
platycarpa	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Germ.	1723
polyphylla	. Pa. pur.	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 2	Algiers	1816
polysperma	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Naples	1833
Pseudo-cracca 10	. Yellow	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	S. Eur.	1820
punctata	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1	Switz.	1819
pyrenaica	. Purple	. 5, H. Her. P.	1	Pyren.	1818
sativa	. Purple	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 3	Brit., fields.	
memoralis	. Purple	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 3	Brit., fields.	
segetalis	. Violet	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 3	Brit., fields.	
sepium	. Violet	. 5, H. Cl.	A. 3	Brit., fields.	
serotifolia	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Hngry.	1723
sordida	. Yellow	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 1	Hngry.	1802
strata	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Tauria	1823
sylvatica	. Whf. blue	. 7, H. De.	Cl. 5	Brit., woods	
syriaca	. Violet	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Syria	1816
tenuifolia	. Violet	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 1½	Germ.	1799
Thoufnii	. Purple	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 2	Europe	1800
tricolor	. Pur. yel.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Italy	1818
triflora	. Purple	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 2	Italy	1820
truncatula	. Pa. yel.	. 7, H. Cl.	A. 1½	Caucas.	1818
variegata	. Pa. pur.	. 6, H. De.	Cl. 2	Caucas.	1816
villosa	. Dk. pur.	. 6, H. Cl.	A. 3	Germ.	1815

VICIA. See *Franciaëria*.

VICTORIA, Lindley. Named in honour of her Majesty Queen Victoria. *Linn.* 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Nymphaeaceæ*. *V. regina*, a magnificent stove aquatic, is now in several collections in this country; its large spreading leaves and immense flowers will cover a great surface; in other respects it may be treated exactly in the same manner as the stove species of *Nymphaea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *V. regina*, *V. cruziana*, *Nymphaea Victoria*, *Eurjale amazônica*; 2, *N. gigantea*. See *Nymphaea*.

Fitzroyana 2 Blue . . . 5, S. Her. Ag. fl. Austral. 1850
regia 1 . . . Rose wht. 4, S. Her. Ag. fl. Guiana. 1838

VICTORIALIS. See *Allium Victorialis*.

VIEUSSEUXIA, Laroche. In honour of M. Vieusseux, a physician of Geneva. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Ornamental plants when in flower, and requiring precisely the same treatment as the genus *Homeria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Moraea tricuspidis lutea*; 2, *Iris pavonia*; 3, *M. lutea*; 4, *M. pavonia*; 5, *M. tenuis*; 6, *Iris tricuspidis*, *M. tricuspidis*, *Ferraria tricuspidis*; 7, *M. tripetalæ*, *I. tripetalæ*; 8, *M. unguiculata*; 9, *Iris villosa*, *M. villosa*. See *Iris*.

Bellendii 1	. Yellow	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1803
fugax	. Purple	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1825
glaucoëpis 2	. Red brn.	. 6, F. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1776
lutea 3	. Crimson	. 6, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1817
pavonia 4	. Red blue	. 5, G. Bl. P.	1 C. G. H.	1790

spiralis . . .	White	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1824
ténus 5 . . .	Purple	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1807
tricusps 6 . .	Green	. 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1776
tripetaloides 7	Violet	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1802
unguicularis 8	Varieg.	. 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1812
villosa 9 . . .	Purple	. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H.	1789

VIGNA, Savi. In memory of Dominic Vigni, a commentator on Theophrastus. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. The seeds of the species may be sown in a warm sheltered situation in the open ground. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dolichos luteolus*.

glabra 1 . . .	Yellow	. 7, H. Tr. A. 3 N. Amer.	1685
villosa . . .	Yellow	. 7, H. Cl. A. 3 Chile.	1826

VIGUIERA, Kunth. In honour of L. G. A. Viguier, a botanist of Montpellier. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and increased by cuttings in sand, under a glass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Heliánthus dentatus*.

dentata 1 . . .	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Mexico.	1826
helianthoides .	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Cuba	1826
prostrata . . .	Yellow	. 7, H. Her. P. 3 N. Ame.	1800

VILLÆRSIA, Ventenat. Named in honour of D. Villars, a famous French botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. A genus of very elegant plants when in blossom. The stove and greenhouse aquatic species should be grown in tubs or cisterns of water. The hardy kinds succeed well in a pond. The marshy kinds, as *V. geminata*, require to be grown in pots, in a mixture of peat and sand, and the pots to be placed in water. They are all readily increased by divisions, or by seed. *Synonymes*: 1, *Menyanthes indica*; 2, *V. cordata*; 3, *M. nymphaeoides*.

chilensis . . .	Yellow	. 6, F. Aq. P. 1 Chile	1832
geminata . . .	Yellow	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	1828
indica 1 . . .	White	. 7, S. Aq. P. 1 C. G. H.	1702
lacunosa 2 . . .	White	. 6, G. Aq. P. 1 N. Eng.	1812
nymphaeoides 3	Yellow	. 6, H. Aq. P. 1 N. Ame.	1812
ovata . . .	Orange	. 6, G. Aq. P. 1 N. Eng.	1786
parmassifolia .	Yellow	. 8, G. Aq. P. 1 N. S. W.	1825
reniformis . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Aq. P. 1 N. Holl.	1820
sarmentosa . .	Yellow	. 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	1806
Simsii . . .	Yellow	. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Nepal.	1792

VILLÆ, long, close, rather soft hairs.

VILLOUS, covered with soft, close, long, loose hairs.

VILMORFINA, De Candolle. In compliment to M. Vilmorin, a famous French cultivator, and Member of the Agricultural Society of Paris. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Clitorea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Clitorea multiflora*.

multiflora 1 . .	Purple	. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind.	1826
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VIMINARIA, Smith. From *vimen*, a twig; the appearance of the species is that of a bundle of twigs, being destitute of leaves. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Jacksönia*.

denudata . . .	Yellow	. 8, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl.	1780
lateriflora . .	Yellow	. 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl.	1824

VINCULA, Linn. Probably from *vinculum*, a band; in allusion to the suitability of the shoots for making bands. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. These plants are well adapted for covering naked ground in shaded situa-

tions. Any common soil suits them, and they are readily increased by separating the rooted trailing shoots. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. media flore pleno*; 2, *V. media*. See *Catharanthus*.

herbacea . . .	Pur. bl.	. 6, H. Ev. Tr. 2 Hungary.	1816
major . . .	Pur. bl.	. 8, H. Ev. Tr. 2 England, rocks.	
flore pleno 1	Blue	. 8, H. Ev. Tr. 2 Gardens.	
intermedia 2 .	Blue	. 8, H. Ev. Tr. 2 Gardens.	
variegata . . .	Blue	. 7, H. Ev. Tr. 2 England, gard.	
minor . . .	Blue	. 8, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Britain, rocks.	
flore albo . . .	White	. 7, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Gardens.	
flore pleno . .	Violet	. 5, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Gardens.	
flore puniceo .	Red	. H. Ev. Tr. 1 Gardens.	
fol. argenteis .	Violet	. 7, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Gardens.	
fol. aureis . .	Violet	. 5, H. Ev. Tr. 1 Gardens.	

VINCETOXICUM. See *Cynanchum*.

VINE. See *Vitis*.

VINE BOWER. See *Clematis viticella*.

VINE LEEK. See *Allium ampeloprasum*.

VIOLA, Linn. Latin name of the flowers. *Linn.*

5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Violaceæ*. All the species of this genus deserve to be cultivated, either for the beauty or the scent of their flowers. The hardy perennial kinds are well fitted for ornamenting the front of flower-borders or rock-work, but the smaller species succeed best when grown in pots, in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. The species, natives of America, thrive best in vegetable mould or peat, and are readily increased by parting the roots, or by seeds. The greenhouse and stove species should be grown in a mixture of loam and peat; the herbaceous kinds of them are increased by seed, or dividing the roots, and the shrubby kinds by cuttings, which root readily when planted under a glass. The annual species may be sown in the open borders or on rock-work. The Neapolitan violet, *V. odorata pallido-plena*, may be made to flower throughout the winter and early spring, by placing it in a stove or warm pit. *V. canina* is said to be a famous agent in removing cutaneous diseases. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. sororia*; 2, *V. Pallasi*, *chrysantha*; 3, *V. Allioni*; 4, *V. lanceolata*; 5, *V. Patrini*, *nepalensis*, *primulefolia*; 6, *V. multifida*; 7, *V. dentata*; 8, *V. sibirica*; 9, *V. odorata*; 10, *V. stagnina*; 11, *V. Hornemanniana*; 12, *V. primulefolia*; 13, *V. prunellefolia*; 14, *V. digitata*; 15, *V. ranunculifolia*; 16, *V. ericetorum*; 17, *V. lanceifolia*; 18, *V. litoralis*; 19, *V. Broussonetiana*; 20, *V. saxatilis*; 21, *V. arvensis*; 22, *V. Kitaibeliana*; 23, *V. calcarata*; 24, *V. maculata*, *pyrolæfolia*.

affinis, 1 . . .	Blue	. 4, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1802
allegbanensis	Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1824
alpina . . .	Purple	. 6, H. Ev. Cr. 1 Austria	1823
altaica, 2 . . .	Dk. pur.	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	1808
purpurea . . .	Purple	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia	1810
ambigua . . .	Bluish	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary	1823
amœna . . .	Purple	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Scot. mount	
arborescens .	Pa. bl.	. 5, G. Ev. S. 1 Spain	1779
arenaria, 3 . .	Blue	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 France	1823
asarifolia . .	Blue	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1820
áspera . . .	Pa. yel.	. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Nepal	1824
attenuata, 4 .	White	. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.	1759
bannatica . .	Yl. pur.	. 8, H. A. 4 Germany	1810
betonicifolia	Blue	. 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl.	1820
bicolor . . .	White	. 5, H. A. 4 N. Amer.	1818
biflora . . .	Yellow	. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Alp. Eur.	1752

blánda . . .	White . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1802
caespitosa, 5	Violet . 3, F. Her. P.	Nepal . . 1825
calcarata . .	Lgt. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. . 1752
campestris .	Purple . 4, H. Her. P.	Tauria . . 1824
canadensis .	White . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1783
discolor . .	Bl. wht. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1783
canina . . .	Blue . 5, H. De. Tr.	Britain, banks.
alba	White . 5, H. De. Cr.	Gardens .
rubra . . .	Red . 5, H. De. Cr.	Gardens .
cenisia . . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	Mt. Cenis 1759
clandestina .	Brown . 4, H. Her. P.	Pennsylv. 1800
collina . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Poland . . 1822
cornuta . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees. 1776
cucullata . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1762
dactyloides .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Siberia . . 1820
debilis . . .	Pa. bl. 4, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1820
declinata . .	Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Pannonia. 1818
decumbens .	Pa. bl. 6, E. Her. P.	C. G. H. . 1819
digitata . .	Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Virginia .
dissecta, 6	Violet . 5, H. Her. P.	Altaiian Mts.
emarginata, 7	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. .
epipsea . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	Livonia . 1822
epicarpa . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1823
flabellifolia .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1823
flavicornis . .	Yel. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Britain, banks.
glauca . . .	Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	Poland . . 1822
Gmeliniana, 8	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Siberia . . 1820
gracilis . . .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	Greece . . 1817
grandiflora .	Yellow 7, H. Her. P.	Switzerl. .
hastata . . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P.	Carolina . 1823
hirta	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Bohemia. 1820
hirta	Greyish 5, H. Her. P.	England, banks.
humilis . . .	White . 5, F. Her. P.	Mexico . . 1824
japonica, 9	Blue . 5, H. Ev. Cr.	Japan . . 1813
Króckeri . .	Pa. red 5, H. Her. P.	Siberia . . 1820
Kitabeliana .	Yellow 4, H. A.	Switzerl. . 1824
lactea, 10 . .	Crim. 5, H. Her. P.	England, wds.
lanceolata .	White . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1759
Langsdorffii .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . . 1823
lutea, 24 . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	Britain, heaths.
mirabilis . .	Lgt. bl. 7, H. Her. P.	Germany 1732
montana . .	Lgt. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	Alp. Eur. 1683
stricta, 11	Cream 5, H. Her. P.	England . 1819
neglecta . .	Pur. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	Crimea . 1817
nummularia	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	S. France 1820
riusfolia . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P.	Missouri . 1812
Nuttallii . .	Yel. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1762
obliqua . . .	Viny. 6, H. A.	. . . 1832
occulta . . .	Purple 6, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . banks
odorata . . .	White . 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . woods
alba	White . 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . woods
albo plena .	Blue . 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . gards.
caerulea . .	Blue . 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . gards.
caeruleo-plena .	Pa. bl. 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . gards.
pallido-plena .	Purple 5, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . gards.
purpurea . .	Purple 4, H. Ev. Tr.	Brit. . gards.
purpureo-plena .	Cream 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1800
ochroleuca .	Purple 6, H. Her. P.	Tauria . . 1818
ovata, 12 . .	Pur. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1783
palmaria . .	Yellow 6, H. De. Tr.	Nepal . . 1824
palmaria . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1752
variegata . .	Pu. wt. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. .
palmaris . .	Purple 5, F. Lv. S.	S. Eur. . 1836
palustris . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Britan. marsh.
Pennsylvanica .	Drk. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. .
papilionacea .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1800
Patrinii, 13	Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . . 1822
pedata . . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1759
pedata, 14	Lt. pur. 5, H. Her. P.	Georgia .
ranunculifolia, 15	Whitish 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1818
pedatifida .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1826
pedunculata .	Yellow 4, F. Her. P.	California 1856
pennsylvanica .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1772
persicifolia .	Cream 6, H. Her. P.	Germany 1817
pinnata . . .	Violet 6, H. Her. P.	S. Eur. . 1752
praemorsa . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P.	Columbia 1828
primulaefolia .	Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Carolina . 1783
prostrata . .	Cream 6, H. De. Tr.	Teneriffe. 1824
pubescent . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. . 1772
pumila . . .	Pa. bl. 5, H. Her. P.	France . 1818

ericetorum, 16	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Germany 1826
lanceifolia, 17	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Germany .
littoralis, 18	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	Baltic . .
pygmaea . .	Pur. bl. 3, G. Her. P.	Peru . . 1822
pyrenalca . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Pyrenees. 1817
pyrolefolia .	Yellow 4, F. Her. P.	Chile . . 1850
radicans . .	Blue . 6, H. Ev. Cr.	Carolina . 1823
rothomagensis	Blue . 7, H. Her. P.	France . 1781
rotundifolia .	Pa. yel. 5, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1800
Rüppii, 19 .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Italy . . 1822
sagittata . .	Wht. bl. 7, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1775
sarmentosa .	Blue . 6, H. Ev. Cr.	Caucasus. 1824
Schmidtiana .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Austria . 1821
Selkirkii . .	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1822
striata . . .	Striped 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1772
suavis . . .	Pa. bl. 6, H. Ev. Cr.	Ukraine . 1823
sudetica, 20	Yellow 7, H. Her. P.	Germany . 1805
sylvestris . .	Blue . 5, H. Her. P.	Hungary. 1826
tricolor . . .	Yl. pur. 8, H. Her. P.	Brit., past.
arvensis, 21	Yl. pur. 6, H. A.	Brit., past.
elegans . . .	Viny. sum. H. B.	Altai . . 1832
hirta, 22 . .	Pa. bl. 6, H. Her. P.	Pannonia 1820
tripartita . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	N. Amer. 1823
uliginosa . .	Purple 4, H. Her. P.	Carinthia 1823
uniflora . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	Siberia . 1774
valderia . .	Purple 5, H. Her. P.	Mt. Cenis 1759
variegata . .	Pa. vio. 5, H. Her. P.	Dahuria . 1817
Villarsiana, 23	Blue . 6, H. Her. P.	Valliesia . 1826
Zoysii . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P.	Carinthia .

VIOLACEAE, or **VIOLET-WORTS**, are herbaceous plants and small shrubs; the common Violet gives the true character of the order.

VIOLACEOUS, violet-coloured.

VIOL. See *Viola*.

VIOL. THLASPI. See *Chlydola* *Ion Thlaspi*.

VIORNA. See *Clématis* *Viorna*.

VIPER'S BUGLOSS. See *Echium*.

VIPER'S GRASS. See *Scorzonera*.

VIRENS, green, flourishing.

VIRESCENT, greenish.

VIREYA. See *Rhododendron*.

VIRGAUREA. See *Solidago* *Virgaurea*.

VIRGILIA. Lamarck dedicated this genus to the poet Virgil, whose Georgics contain many things interesting to botanists. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceae*. The greenhouse species are very elegant when in blossom; they succeed well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are increased by young cuttings in sand under a glass. *V. lutea* is an elegant hardy tree, well suited for shrubberies or pleasure grounds. It is commonly propagated by laying down the shoots in autumn or spring. *Synonymes*: 1, *Robinia capensis*; 2, *Sophora sylvestris*. See *Galardria*.

adrea . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 6 Abyssinia 1777

capensis . . Pur. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1767

intrusa . . . Pa. yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1790

lutea . . . Yellow 7, H. De. T. 12 N. Amer. . 1812

rotundifolia . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1818

syriaca, 2 . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1816

VIRGINIAN CREEPER. See *Ampelopsis* *hederacea*.

VIRGINIAN HEMP. See *Acrida*.

VIRGINIAN POKE. See *Phytolacca* *decandra*.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. See *Clématis* *Vitiella*.

VIRILIS, stout, strong, vigorous.

VIROLA. See *Myristica*.

VIROUSUS, rank, poisonous.

VISCARIA, *Rochler*. From *viscus*, birdlime; in

allusion to the glutinous stems of the species.

Linn. 10, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceae*.

For culture and propagation, see *Léchnis*.

Synonymes: 1, *Viscaria alpina*; 2, *Lýchnis Viscaria albiflora*; 3, *Agrostemma subcica*.

cali rōsa	. . . Rose	. . . 6, H.	A. 3 Mexico	. 1843
gracilis	. . . Yellow	. . . 6, H.	A. 2 Texas	. 1834
grandiflora	. . . Yellow	. . . 7, H.	A. 3 Texas	. 1835
helvética 1.	. . . Red	. . . 6, H.	Her. P. 2 Switzer	. 1810
neglecta 2.	. . . White	. . . 5, H.	Her. P. 2 Brit. gar.	
oculata	. . . Ro. lily	. . . 6, H.	A. 2 Mexico	. 1844
suécica 3	. . . Red	. . . 6, H.	Her. P. 2 Sweden.	

VISCOSUS, clammy, like birdlime.

VISCUM, *Tournefort*. From *viscus*, birdlime; on account of the sticky nature of the berries. *Linn.* 22, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Loranthaceæ*. The Mistletoe is a well-known parasite, readily propagated by sticking the berries on thorn or apple-trees, after a little of the outer bark has been cut off, and tying a shade or mat over them, to protect them from the birds. Its branches are much sought after at Christmas to hang up in houses along with other evergreens. Album . . . Green 5, H. Parasite 2 England, trees.

VISMIA, *Vandelli*. In honour of M. de Visme, a Lisbon merchant. *Linn.* 18, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Hypericaceæ*. These plants succeed well in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hypericum guianense*.

brasilienſis	. . . Yellow	. . . 8, S. Ev. S. 6	Brazil	. 1824
glabra	. . . Red	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6	S. Amer.	. 1824
guianensis 1.	. . . Yellow	. . . 8, S. Ev. S. 6	Guiana	. 1824
guineensis	. . . Yellow	. . . 5, S. Ev. S. 6	Africa	. 1823
sessilifolia	. . . Yellow	. . . 5, S. Ev. S. 8	Guiana	. 1826

VISNAGA. See *Ammi Visnaga*.

VISNEA, *Linn.* Origin unknown. *Linn.* 11, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Ternstroemiaceæ*. This imperfectly known plant may be grown in loam and peat, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, probably in a little heat. Mocanera . . . White . . . 3, G. Ev. S. 4 Canaries . 1815

VITACEÆ, or GRAPE-VINES. A most interesting order on account of the excellent fruit produced by the Vine.

VITALBA. See *Clématis Vitalba*.

VITEX, *Linn.* From *vicio*, to bind; in allusion to the flexible branches. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. Interesting plants. The stove and greenhouse species succeed best in a mixture of loam and peat, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass; those of the stove species in heat. The hardy kinds succeed in any common, tolerably dry soil, and are increased by cuttings, planted in autumn, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. Negundo*; 2, *Wallrothia leucocorydon*; 3, *V. rotundifolia*; 4, *V. umbrosa*.

Agnus-Castus	Wht. blue	8, H. De. S. 6	Sicily	. 1570
latifolia	. . . Wht. blue	9, H. De. S. 6	Sicily	. 1570
alata	. . . Purple	. . . 9, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind.	. 1820
altissima	. . . Purple	. . . 8, S. Ev. S. 8	Ceylon	. 1802
arbores	. . . Purple	. . . 8, S. Ev. T. 25		
bicolor	. . . Purple	. . . 9, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind.	. 1810
bignonioides	Blue	. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 8	Caracacs	. 1826
capitata	. . . Blue	. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 10	Trinidad	. 1822
Doniana 4	. . . Violet	. . . 6, S. Ev. T. 60	S. Leone	. 1824
giganta	. . . Violet	. . . 7, S. Ev. T. 40	Gnayaql	. 1826
heterophylla	Blue	. . . 8, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind.	. 1820
incisa 1.	. . . Purple	. . . 8, G. Ev. S. 4	China	. 1758
latifolia	. . . Blue	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6	E. Ind.	. 1820
Leucocorydon 2	Purple	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	Ceylon	. 1793
Negundo	. . . Purple	. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind.	. 1812
ovata 3	. . . Purple	. . . 7, G. Ev. S. 4	China	. 1796

triflora	. . . Purple	. . . 6, S. Ev. S. 6	Cayenne	. 1819
trifolia	. . . Purple	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 4	E. Ind.	. 1739
umbrosa	. . . Purple	. . . 6, S. Ev. T. 25	Jamaica	. 1823
saligna	. . . Blue	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 8	E. Ind.	. 1823

VITICELLA. See *Clématis Viticella*.

VITIS, *Linn.* From the Celtic *gwid*, signifying the best of trees. Wine is derived from the Celtic word *gwin*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Vitaceæ*. A very valuable genus of plants. *V. vinifera*, or common grape-vine, with its very numerous garden varieties, is in general cultivation for its much esteemed fruit. It must be grown in a strong, very rich soil, to have it in perfection. It is readily increased by cuttings or layers. None of the other species are worth cultivating for their fruit. The acid of grapes is chiefly tartaric; malic acid, however, exists in them. *Synonymes*: 1, *V. vulpina*; 2, *V. indica*; 3, *V. æstivalis sinuata*; 4, *V. laciniosa*.

æstivalis 1.	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer.	. 1656
blanda	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. T.	8 N. Amer.	
cæsia	. . . Green	. . . 2, S. De. S.	10 S. Leone	. 1822
caribæa 2.	. . . Green	. . . 5, F. De. Cl.	10 W. Ind.	. 1800
cordifolia	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	12 N. Amer.	. 1806
dentata	. . . Green	. . . 6, H. De. Cl.	15	. 1820
glabrata	. . . Green	. . . 6, S. Ev. Cl.	10 E. Ind.	. 1819
indica	. . . Green	. . . 6, S. Ev. Cl.	20 E. Ind.	. 1692
Labrusca	. . . Green	. . . 6, H. De. Cl.	12 N. Amer.	. 1656
baccia-albis	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	12 N. Amer.	. 1805
lanata	. . . Green	. . . 5, S. De. S.	10 E. Ind.	. 1824
latifolia	. . . Brown	. . . 5, S. De. S.	5 E. Ind.	. 1824
palmata	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. S.	8 N. Amer.	. 1820
Purani	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	12 Nepal	. 1820
riparia	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer.	. 1806
rotundifolia	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	20 N. Amer.	. 1806
sinuata 3	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	10 N. Amer.	
vinifera	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. Cl.	35 Various	
apiifolia 4	. . . Green	. . . 6, H. De. Cl.	35	. 1648
fol. incanis	. . . Green	. . . 6, H. De. Cl.	35 Seedling	
fol. rubescentibus	} Green . 6, H. De. Cl. 35 Seedling			
Wallichii	. . . Green	. . . 5, H. De. S.	12 Nepal	. 1818

VITIS IDÆA. See *Vaccineum Vitis Idæa*.

VITMANNIA, *Vahl*. In honour of F. Vitmann, Professor at Milan 1792. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Simarubaceæ*. A tree growing about twenty feet high, and requiring the same treatment as *Quassia*.

elliptica . . . Yellow . . . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Ceylon . 1817

VITTARIA, *Smith*. From *vitta*, a riband; shape of narrow fronds. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Interesting species of Fern, succeeding in loam and peat, and increased by division or seeds.

angustifolia	. . . Brown	. . . 6, S. Her. P. 1	Malacca	
elongata	. . . Brn. yel.	. . . 5, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	
ensiformis	. . . Brn. yel.	. . . 5, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	
graminifolia	. . . Brown	. . . 7, S. Her. P. 1	Brazil	. 1820
lineata	. . . Brown	. . . 8, S. Her. P. 1	America	. 1793
zosterifolia	. . . Brn. yel.	. . . 7, S. Her. P. 1	S. Amer.	

VIVIÂNIA, *G. Don*. In honour of Signor Viviana, M.D., a botanist of Genoa. *Linn.* 10, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Caryophyllaceæ*. These plants are all very pretty, and grow freely in a mixture of light loam, peat, and sand, and are propagated by cuttings planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Macræa grandifolia*; 2, *M. rosea*.

grandifolia 1.	. . . Red	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2	Chili	. 1832
maritima 2	. . . Red	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2	Chili	. 1832
parvifolia	. . . White	. . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2	Chili	. 1832

VIVIPAROUS, bearing young plants in the place of flowers and seed.

VOANDZÉIA, *Thouars*. *Voandzou* is the name of the plant in Madagascar. *Linn.* 23, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Arachis*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Glycine subterranea*.

subterranea 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Cr. A. 4 Africa . 1823

VOCHYÆÆ, or **VOCHYADS**. Are trees and shrubs, natives of equinoctial America; some bear very handsome flowers.

VOCHYSIA, *De Candolle*. *Vochy* is the Guiana name of *V. guianensis*. *Linn.* 1, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Vochyææ*. These species grow in a mixture of loam and peat, and are propagated by ripened cuttings planted in sand under a glass, in heat. *Synonyme*: 1, *Circulària excelsa*.

guianensis . . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana . 1822

tomentosa 1 . Yellow . 8, S. Ev. T. 25 Guiana . 1825

VOHÏRIA. See *Voÿra*.

VOLKAMERIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. G. Volkamer, a German botanist. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenææ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. See *Clerodendron*.

aculeata . . White . 9, S. Ev. S. 6 W. Ind. 1739

japonica . . Purple . 7, G. Ev. T. 30 Japan . 1820

VOMIT-NUT. See *Strýchnos Nux-vbmica*.

VOUAPA, *Aublet*. *Vouapa* is the name of the

species in Guiana. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Fabææ*. This plant succeeds in sandy loam and a little peat, and is increased by ripened cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat.

bifolia . . . Violet . 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana . 1823

VOÿRA, *Aublet*. From *Voÿra*, the name of a species in Guiana. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Gentianææ*. This genus may be grown in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; seeds.

cærulea . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 4 Trinidad 1824

rosea . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 4 Guiana . 1822

uniflora . . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind. . 1824

VRIËSIA, *Lindley*. In honour of Dr. W. de Vriese, Professor of botany at Amsterdam. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Bromeliææ*. A very pretty stove genus, requiring to be potted in leaf-mould, mixed with potsherds for drainage. It is propagated by suckers. *Synonymes*: 1, *Tillandsia psittacina*; 2, *T. splendens*.

glaucochylla . Purple . 8, S. Epi. 1 1/2 St. Martha 1847

glutinosa . . Grn. red 4, S. Epi. 1 1/2 Caraccas . 1853

psittacina 1 . White . 7, S. Epi. 2 Rio Janeiro 1844

speciosa 2 . . White . 8, S. Epi. 1 1/2 S. Amer. . 1847

xylotachys . Purple . 6, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1860

VULNERARIA. See *Anthyllis*.

VULNERARY, useful in the cure of wounds.

VULPARIA. See *Aconitum Vulparia*.

VULVIFORM, like a cleft, with projecting edges.

W.

WACHENDÖRFIA, *Linn.* In honour of J. E. Wachendorf, a Dutch botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamodorææ*. The species of *Wachendorfia* succeed well in a mixture of very sandy loam and a little peat, taking care to supply them with little or no water when dormant. If planted out in a pit or frame, where they can be protected from frost, they will flower much stronger than if kept in pots. They are increased by offsets or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *W. paniculata*.

brevifolia . . Purple 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1795

Breyniana . . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

graminea . . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1825

Hibbertia 1 . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1823

hirsuta . . Violet 4, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1687

paniculata . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1700

tenella . . . Yellow 4, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1816

thyrsiflora . Yellow 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. . 1759

WAHLENBERGIA, *Schrader*. In honour of George Wahlenberg, M.D., author of "Flora Lapponica," &c. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Campanulææ*. Interesting plants. The herbaceous species succeed best when grown in pots, in a mixture of loam and peat, and kept rather moist; they are increased by division or seeds. The annuals should be raised on a slight hot-bed, and afterwards planted in a warm sheltered border. *Synonymes*: 1, *Campanula arvensis*; 2, *C. elongata*, *W. elongata*; 3, *C. gracilis*, *C. graminifolia*; 4, *C. grandiflora*; 5, *C. vincaeflora*; 6, *W. pendula*; 7, *C. vincaeflora*.

arvensis 1 . Blue . . 5, H. Her. P. 3 Spain . . 1825

capensis 2 . Blue . . 7, H. A. . . 1819

capillaris . Blue . . 5, G. B. 1 1/2 N. Holl. 1824

capillææ . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. . 1822

cærulea . . Bl. wht. 7, G. B. 1 1/2 C. G. H. . 1804

debiscens . White . 6, G. A. 3 Bengal . 1818

diffusa . . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1787

diversifolia . Blue . . 7, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1822

flexilis . . . Blue . . 5, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1836

gracilis 3 . Blue . . 4, G. B. 1 1/2 N. S. W. . 1794

grandiflora 4 . Blue . . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Siberia . 1782

hispidula . Blue wt. 6, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1816

Kitabellii 5 . Violet . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Hungary . 1823

linearis . . . White . 7, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1822

littoralis . Blue . . 4, G. B. 1 1/2 V. D. L. . 1820

lobelioides 6 Pa. red. 7, H. A. 1 Madeira . 1777

nutabunda . White . 7, H. A. 3 Calabria . 1830

procumbens . Blue . . 7, H. A. 3 C. G. H. . 1824

repens . . . Whtsh. 7, H. Ev. Cr. 4 . 1830

vincaeflora 7 Ro. pur. 6, F. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1845

WAILËSIA, *Lindl.* In honour of G. Wailles, of Newcastle, a lover of orchids. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidææ*. A very pretty epiphyte, requiring only the ordinary culture of stove orchids.

pecta . . . Pur. yel. cr. 6, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1848

WAITZIA. See *Morna*.

WAKE-ROBIN. See *Arum maculatum*.

WALDSTEÏNIA, *Willdenow*. In honour of Count Francis Von Waldstein, a German botanist and author. *Linn.* 12, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Rosææ*. This plant thrives in any common garden soil, and is readily increased by division or seeds. See *Comaropsis*.

geoides . . . Yel. . 6, H. Her. P. 3 Hungary . 1804

WALKËRIA, *Schreber*. In honour of Richard Walker, D.D., founder of the Cambridge Botanic Garden. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Ochnææ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and cuttings

of the ripened wood will root in sand, under a glass, in heat. The root and leaves of *W. serrata* are bitter, and employed in Malabar in a decoction of milk or water as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic.

integrifolia . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. 12 Guiana .
serrata . . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. S. 12 Malabar . 1824

WALKING FERN. See *Lycopodium alopecuroides*.

WALL-CRESS. See *Arabis*.

WALL FERN. See *Polypodium vulgare*.

WALL-FLOWER. See *Cheiranthus*.

WALL-FLOWER. See *Brassica Cheiranthus* and *Manulea Cheiranthus*.

WALLICHIA, Roxburgh. In honour of Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., F.R.S., and L.S., superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. This genus of Palms should be grown in a strong, rich soil, and a warm temperature; they can only be increased by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Harina caryotoides*, *Wrightia caryotoides*; 2, *W. oblongifolia*.

caryotoides 1 . Straw 6, S. Palm. 12 E. Ind. . 1825
densifolia 2 . . Straw 6, S. Palm. 12 E. Ind. . 1840
spectabilis . . Straw 6, S. Palm. 15 E. Ind. . 1831

WALLRÖTHIA, Sprengel. In honour of F. Wallroth, M.D., a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Worthless, hardy, herbaceous plants; seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ligusticum splendens*, *W. splendens*; 2, *Bunium alpinum*, *L. alpinum*—*tenuifolia* 1, *tuberosa* 2. See *Vitez*.

WALL RUE. See *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

WALLSURA, Roxburgh. Altered from *Wallursi*, its Telinga name. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Meliaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Walkera*.

pisidea . . Cream . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Circassia . 1830
robusta . . White . 6, S. Ev. T. 20 E. Ind. . 1827
ternata . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 10 E. Ind. . 1830

WALNUT. See *Juglans*.

WALTHERIA, Linn. In honour of A. F. Walther, professor of medicine at Leipsic. *Linn.* 16, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Sterculiaceæ*. Uninteresting stove shrubs, of simple culture. *W. americana*, being biennial, is increased by seeds; the other species by cuttings. *Synonyme*: 1, *W. levis*—*americana*, elliptica, glabra 1, indica, microphylla.

WAMPEE-TREE. See *Cookia*.

WANGENHELMIA, Moench. In honour of F. A. J. Wangenheim, a German botanist. *Linn.* 3, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. A worthless, hardy, annual grass. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dindebra Lima*—*Lima* 1.

WARCZEWITZIA. See *Catasium*.

WARRATAH. See *Camellia japonica* var.

WARRATAH. See *Telopea*.

WÁRREA, Lindley. A division of the genus *Maxillaria*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Hantleya candida*; 2, *Maxillaria Warræana*.

bidentata . . Pur. wht. 9, S. Epi. 1 Caraccas . 1843
candida 1 . . Wt. vio. . 4, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . . 1843
cyanea . . Wht. blue 8, S. Epi. 1 Columbia . 1843
discolor . . Yl. pur. . 4, S. Epi. 1 Costa Rica . 1848
Lindeniana . Lil. pur. . 10, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . 1849
quadrata . . Wht. red. 9, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. . 1853
rubescens . . Red . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1838
tricolor 2 . . Yel. pur. . 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1843
Wallestiana . Cream . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1848

WART CRESS. See *Senebiera*.

WARTED, covered with wart-like protuberances.

WART-MOULD. See *Tubercularia*.

WART-WORT. See *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

WASH-WORTS. See *Uva*.

WATER CALTROP. See *Trapa*.

WATER CHICKWEED. See *Montia fontana*.

WATERCRESS. See *Nasturtium officinale*.

WATER CROWFOOT. See *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

WATER CUP. See *Hydrocotyle*.

WATER DOCK. See *Rumex Hydrolapathum*.

WATER DROPWORT. See *Cenánthe*.

WATER FERNS. See *Hydropteris*.

WATER GERMANDER. See *Teucrium Scordium*.

WATER GUT. See *Enteromorpha*.

WATER HEMLOCK. See *Phellodendrum*.

WATER HOREHOUND. See *Lycopus*.

WATER LEAF. See *Hydrophyllum*.

WATER LEMON. See *Passiflora laurifolia*.

WATER LENS. See *Lemna*.

WATER LILY. See *Nymphaea*.

WATER LOTUS. See *Nelumbium speciosum*.

WATER MELON. See *Cucumis Citrullus* var.

WATER MILFOIL. See *Myriophyllum*.

WATER PARSNIP. See *Sium*.

WATER PEPPER. See *Polygonum mite*.

WATER PEPPER. See *Elatine Hydropiper*.

WATER PLANTAIN. See *Alisma Plantago*.

WATER PURSLANE. See *Péplis*.

WATER REED. See *Arundo*.

WATER SOLDIER. See *Stratites*.

WATER STARWORT. See *Callitriche*.

WATER VINE. See *Tetracera potatdia*.

WATER VIOLET. See *Hottonia*.

WATER WASH. See *Uva*.

WATER-WORT. See *Elatine*.

WATSONIA, Ker. In honour of W. Watson, a celebrated London apothecary. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. All the species of this genus are very handsome when in flower. For culture and propagation, see *Wachendorfia*.

aletroides . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1774
variegata . . Varieg. 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1774
angusta . . Scarlet . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1825
brevifolia . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1794
compacta . . Pur. . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1821
fulgida . . Red . . 5, G. Bl. P. 3 C. G. H. 1795
humilis . . Lake . 6, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1754
iridifolia . . Flesh . 5, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1795
marginata . . Pink . 7, G. Bl. P. 2½ C. G. H. .
minor . . Pink . 8, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1812
Meriana . . Flesh . 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1750
plantaginea . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1774
punctata . . Purple . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1800
rosea . . Pink . 7, G. Bl. P. 2 C. G. H. 1803
roseo-alba . . Pk. wt. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. .
variegata . . Varieg. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. .
spicata . . Pink . 5, G. Bl. P. ¼ C. G. H. 1791
strictiflora . . Red . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1810
rubens . . Red . 6, F. Bl. P. 1½ C. G. H. 1825

WATTLED, having processes like the wattles of a cock.

WAVY, undulated.

WAX TREE. See *Vismia*.

WAY-BREAD. See *Plantago major*.

WAYFARING-TREE. See *Piburnum Lantana*.

WÉBBIA. See *Conyza*.

WÉBERA. See *Cuphea* and *Cánthium*.

WEDELIA, Jacquin. In honour of George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist. *Linn.* 19,

Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Uninteresting plants, of very easy culture and propagation. See *Melampodium*.

acapulcensis Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Acapulco 1826
aurea Yel. 9, F. Tu. P. 1½ Mexico 1829
bengalensis Yel. 6, H. Cr. A. 1½ E. Ind. .
carnosa Yel. 6, S. De. Cr. ½ W. Ind. 1820
helianthoides Yel. 11, H. A. 3 Gueto. 1827
hispida Yel. 6, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Spain 1819
radiosa Yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil 1820

WEIGELA, Thunberg. In honour of C. E. Weigel, author of "Observ. Botan." in 1772. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Caprifoliaceæ*. *W. rosea* is a fine plant, introduced from China by the Horticultural Society, through Mr. Fortune. It is a hardy shrub of easy culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Diervilla amabilis*.

amabilis 1 Rose . 4, H. De. S. 6 China . 1855
variegata Rose . 4, H. De. S. 6 China . 1855
grandiflora Wt. pr. 4, H. De. S. 6 China . 1860
hortensis Rose . 4, H. De. S. 6 Japan . 1863
nivea White . 4, H. De. S. 6 Japan . 1863
rosea Rose . 4, H. De. S. 6 China . 1845

WEINMANNIA, Linn. In honour of John William Weinmann, apothecary at Ratisbon, author of "Phytanthoza Iconographica." *Linn.* 8, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Cunoniaceæ*. These plants thrive in any light rich soil, and are readily increased by cuttings, under a glass, in heat. The bark of some of the species has been used in Peru for tanning leather, and it has also been employed in the adulteration of Peruvian bark. *Synonymes*: 1, *W. pinnata*; 2, *Acrophillum venosum*. See *Acrophyllum*.

australis White 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1836
elliptica White 5, S. Ev. S. 5 S. Amer. . 1824
glabra 1 White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1815
hirta White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Jamaica . 1820
ovata White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1824
trichosperma Green 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Valdivia .
trifoliata White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 C. G. H. . 1820
venosa 2 Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Hol. . 1836

WEISSIA, Hedwig. In honour of F. W. Weis, a German botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Greenish mosses, found in wet places, on rocks, and alpine banks. *Synonymes*: 1, *Grimmia acuta*; 2, *Bryum calcareum*; 3, *Grimmia cirrhata*; 4, *G. controversa*; 5, *G. crispula*; 6, *G. recurvirostra*; 7, *G. lanceolata*; 8, *G. nigrita*; 9, *G. nuda*; 10, *G. pusilla*; 11, *G. recurvata*; 12, *G. Starkeana*; 13, *Funaria Templetoni*; 14, *G. trichodes*; 15, *G. verticillata*—*acuta* 1, *affinis*, *calcareum* 2, *cirrhata* 3, *controversa* 4, *crispula* 5, *curvirostra* 6, *elongata*, *lanceolata* 7, *latifolia*, *nigrita* 8, *nuda* 9, *pusilla* 10, *recurvata* 11, *Starkeana* 12, *striata*, *s. major*, *s. minor*, *Templetoni* 13, *tenuirostris*, *trichodes* 14, *verticillata* 15. See *Dissodon*.

WELSH ONION. See *Allium fistulosum*.

WELWITSCHIA. See *Gilia*, and Supplement.

WENDLANDIA, Bartling. In honour of Henry Ludovicus Wendland, Curator of the botanic garden at Hanover. *Linn.* 6, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Cinchonaceæ*. An ornamental genus, succeeding well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, in heat. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rondeletia paniculata*; 2, *Cocculus carolinus*.

paniculata 1 White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Malay Is. 1820
populifolia 2 White 6, G. Ev. Tw. 10 Florida . 1759
tinctoria White 7, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1825

WERNERIA, Kunth. In honour of A. G. Werner, the celebrated mineralogist. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. This species thrives well in a light soil, and is increased by division of the roots. *Synonyme*: 1, *Doronicum peruvianum*.

rigida 1 Yel. . . . 2, G. Her. P. 2 Quito . . 1823

WESTONIA, Sprengel. In honour of J. W. Weston, Esq., an obscure botanical compiler. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Glycine humifusa*.

trifoliata 1 Yel. red 6, S. A. 2 W. Ind. . 1820

WESTRINGIA, Smith. In honour of J. P. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden. *Linn.* 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. A light rich soil suits all the species well, and young cuttings, planted under a glass, soon strike root. *Synonyme*: 1, *W. longifolia*.

angustifolia White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1823
cinerea White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1821
Dampieri White . 9, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1803
eremicola 1 Pa. bl. . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1823
glabra White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1824
longifolia White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Hol. . 1823
rigida White . 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Hol. . 1823
rosmarinifolia Pa. bl. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1791
rubrifolia Pa. bl. . 6, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Hol. . 1820
triphylla Pa. bl. . 9, G. Ev. S. 2 N. S. W. . 1823

WHEAT. See *Triticum*.

WHEAT-BARLEY. See *Hordeum cæleste*.

WHIN. See *Génista*.

WHIP-CORD. See *Chordaria*.

WHIP-LASH. See *Chorda filum*.

WHIRLING PLANT. See *Desmodium gyrans*.

WHITE BEAM-TREE. See *Pyrus Aria*.

WHITE CANDLE-WOOD. See *Amyris toxicaria*.

WHITE CEDAR. See *Cupressus thuyoides*.

WHITE CLOVER. See *Trifolium repens*.

WHITE COLA. See *Sterculia macrocarpa*.

WHITE DEAL. See *Abies communis*.

WHITE FLORIN. See *Agrostis alba*.

WHITE HELLEBORE. See *Veratrum album*.

WHITE LAUREL. See *Magnolia glauca*.

WHITE-ROT. See *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

WHITE SPRUCE. See *Pinus alba*.

WHITE TREE. See *Melaleuca Leucadendron*.

WHITE VINE. See *Clematis Vitalba*.

WHITE WOOD. See *Petrobium*.

WHITFIELDIA, Hooker. In honour of Thomas Whitfield, Esq., a botanist who travelled into the interior of Africa and introduced many beautiful plants. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*. It is a stove plant of considerable beauty, requiring similar treatment to *Justicia*.

lateritia Lil. red 12, S. Ev. S. 3 Sier. Leone 1841

WHITLEYA. See *Anisodius*.

WHITNEY GRASS. See *Lepidium Draba*.

WHOLE SCHLÆNUS. See *Isolcopsis Holoschœnus*.

WHORLS, leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem.

WHORTLE BERRY. See *Vaccinium*.

WIBØRGIA, Thunberg. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. For the culture of this species, see *Crotalaria*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Crotalaria floribunda*, *Anthyllis cuneata*.

obcordata 1 Yel. . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1811

WIDDRINGTONIA, *Endl.* In honour of Capt. Widdrington. *Linn.* 21, Or. 8, Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*. These are the South African Cyresses, and form very pretty trees. *Synonymes*: 1, *Thuja cupressoides*, *Callitris cupressoides*, *c. stricta*, *Pachylæpis cupressoides*; 2, *C. africana*; *J. capensis*, *P. juniperoides*, *Callitris arborea*.

cupressoides 1 . . . Apetal 4, G. Ev. T. 20 C. G. H. 1709
juniperoides 2 . . . Apetal 4, E. Ev. T. 12 C. G. H. 1756

WIDOW-WAIL. See *Cnedrum*.

WIGANDIA. Named by Kunth in honour of John Wigand, a bishop of Pomerania. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Hydroleaceæ*. If well grown, and formed into a bush, feathered to the surface of the ground, *W. caracasana* must have a very beautiful appearance with its large clusters of delicate lilac flowers, which continue to open in succession for a long time. But if formed into a sort of stake, with a few leaves and flowers at the top, as is too frequently the case with stove plants, it will be found to possess few claims to attractiveness. For culture and propagation, see *Hydrolea*.

caracasana . . . Lilac . 4, S. De. S. 10 Caraccas . 1836
Kunthiana . . . Blue . 4, G. Her. P. 4 Mexico . 1837
brens . . . Violet . 4, G. Her. P. 4 Mexico . 1827

WILD ARTICHOKE. See *Onopordum Acanthium*.

WILD BASIL. See *Clinopodium*.

WILD BEET. See *Stictis Limonium*.

WILD BLITE. See *Amaranthus Blitum*.

WILD BUGLOSS. See *Lycopsis*.

WILD CHAMOMILE. See *Matricaria chamomilla*.

WILD CINNAMON. See *Myrtus coriacea*.

WILD CLOVE-TREE. See *Myrtus acris*.

WILD COLEWORT. See *Brassica oleracea sylvestris*.

WILD CUMIN. See *Lagotis cuminoides*.

WILD GINGER. See *Asarum canadense*.

WILD LEMON. See *Podophyllum peltatum*.

WILD LIME. See *Atalantia monophylla*.

WILD LIQUORICE. See *Abrus*.

WILD OAT. See *Avèna fatua*.

WILD OLIVE. See *Rhus Cotinus*.

WILD OLIVE. See *Daphne Thymelæa*.

WILD PINE. See *Tillandsia utriculata*.

WILD PLANTAIN. See *Canna*.

WILD PURSLANE. See *Euphorbia Peplis*.

WILD RADISH. See *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

WILD RHUBARB. See *Begonia obliqua*.

WILD ROSEMARY. See *Andrœmeda polifolia*, var.

WILD SERVICE. See *Pyrus torminalis*.

WILD TAMARIND. See *Codarium*.

WILD TANSY. See *Potentilla anserina*.

WILD THYME. See *Thymus Serpyllum*.

WILD VINE. See *Vitis Labrusca*.

WILLENOWIA, *Thunberg*. In honour of Charles Louis Willdenow, a celebrated professor of botany at Berlin. *Linn.* 22, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Restiaceæ*. Interesting plants, succeeding well in loam and peat, and increased by dividing at the root.

striata . . . Apetal . 6, G. Grass. 2 C. G. H. . 1813

teres . . . Apetal . 6, G. Grass. 2 C. G. H. . 1790

WILLEMETIA, *Necker*. In honour of P. R. Willemet, author of "Herbarium Mauritanum."

Linn. 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. A pretty genus, succeeding in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and increased by young cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Ceanothus africanus*; 2, *Hieracium stipitatum*, *Cræpis apargia*.

africana 1 . . . Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. 6 C. G. H. . 1712
apargioides 2 . . . Yel. . 5, H. Her. P. 4 Austria .

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

WILLOW. See *Lythrum salicaria*.

WILLOW HERB. See *Epilobium*.

WILLOW OAK. See *Quercus Phellos*.

WILLUGHBEIA, *Roxburgh*. In honour of Francis Willughby, F.R.S., a friend and pupil of Ray. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. This shrub succeeds well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and is increased by cuttings, planted in sand, under a glass, in heat. The fruit, as the name implies, is eatable.

edulis . . . Pa. pink 7, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. . 1813

WIND FLOWER. See *Anemone*.

WIND FLOWER. See *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

WINE PALM. See *Manicaria saccifera*.

WINE-SOUR. See *Prunus domestica*, variety.

WING, in Botany, signifies a membranous border, wherewith many seeds are supported in the air, when floating from place to place.

WING, the side petals of a pea-flower.

WINGED PEA. See *Tetragonolobus purpureus*.

WINTER ACONITE. See *Eranthis*.

WINTERA. See *Drimys*.

WINTERANA. See *Tasmannia*.

WINTER'S BARK. See *Drimys Winteri*.

WINTER BERRY. See *Prinos*.

WINTER CHERRY. See *Physalis*.

WINTER CHERRY. See *Cardiospermum Halicababum*.

WINTER CRESS. See *Barbarea*.

WINTER GRAPE. See *Vitis cordifolia*.

WINTER GREEN. See *Pyrula*.

WINTER GREEN. See *Trientalis*.

WINTER SPICE. See *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

WINTER SWEET. See *Origanum heracleoticum*.

WISE MEN'S BANANA-TREE. See *Musa sapientum*.

WISTARIA, *Nuttall*. In honour of Caspar Wistar, once professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Hardy climbers, bearing flowers of great beauty, and on that account they ought to be in every collection of plants. They thrive best in a light rich soil, trained against a south wall, where they will flower in great profusion. They are commonly increased by layers, but cuttings root very freely if planted in either sand or soil, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Glycine sinensis*, *W. Consequenda*; 2, *Apios frutescens*; *Dolichos polystachys*; 3, *G. frutescens*, *W. speciosa*.

sinensis 1 . . . Blish.pur. 5, H. De. Cl. 30 China . 1818

alba . . . White . 5, H. De. Cl. 30 China . 1844

floribunda 2 Purple . 5, H. De. Cl. 20 Japan .

frutescens 3 Blish.pur. 7, H. De. Cl. 20 N. Amer. 1724

WITCHES-BUTTER. See *Tremella*.

WITCH HAZEL. See *Hamamelis*.

WITCH MEAT. See *Tremella*.

WITHERINGIA, *L'Heritier*. In honour of William

Withering, M.D., author of a "Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain," Birmingham, 1776. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Solanaceæ*. Interesting plants, thriving well in a light rich soil, and readily increasing by cuttings, under a glass, or by seeds. *W. phyllanthia* should be raised on a gentle hotbed in spring, and, when of sufficient size, planted in the open border.

crassifolia . . . Yel. . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 C. G. H. . 1706
montana . . . Wht. . 6, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . . 1822
phyllantha . . . Yel. . 7, G. A. 1 Peru . . 1822
pinnatifida . . . Blue . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . . 1822
purpurea . . . Pa. pr. 7, G. Tu. P. 1 Chile . . 1829
solanacea . . . Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . 1742
stramonifolia . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . . 1823

WITHY. See *Laserpitium Siler*.

WITSÉNIA, *Linn.* In honour of M. Witsen, a Dutch patron of Botany. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ*. Ornamental plants, succeeding best in a sandy peat soil, and increased by offsets from the roots, or by seeds.

corymbosa . . . Pur. bl. 6, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1803
maura . . . Yel. bl. 12, G. Her. P. 3 C. G. H. 1790
parviflora . . . Blue . 4, G. Ev. S. 1 C. G. H. 1822
rambosa . . . Pur. bl. 4, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. 1819

WITTELSBACHIA. See *Cochlospermum*.

WOAD. See *Isatis*.

WOLF CLAW-WORT. See *Lycopodium*.

WOLF'S-BANE. See *Aconitum lupulinum*.

WOLLASTONIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of Dr. Wollaston, a great natural philosopher. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Verbesina biflora*, *Acmella biflora*.
biflora 1. . . Yel. . 7, S. A. 2 E. Ind. . . 1818

WONDER WORT. See *Thaumasia*.

WOOD ALMOND. See *Hippocratea comda*.

WOODBINE. See *Caprifolium Periclymenum*.

WOODBINE. See *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

WOOD EVERLASTING PEA. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

WOODFORDIA. See *Grislea*.

WOODROOF. See *Asperula*.

WOOD SAGE. See *Teucrium Scorodonium*.

WOODSIA, *R. Brown*. In honour of Joseph Woods, a British botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. Ferns, growing best in peat and loam mixed, and increased by division, or by seeds. *Synonyme*: 1, *Physomatium molle*.

caucasicæ . . . Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus
glabella . . . Brn. yel. 9, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1827
hyperborea . . . Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Scot., rocks.
ilvensis . . . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., rocks.
molle 1 . . . Brown . 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil
peruiniana . . . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
polystichoides . . . Brn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan
veitchii . . . Brn. yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan
pubescens . . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1826
vestita . . . Brn. yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1816

WOOD SORREL. See *Oxalis*.

WOODWARDIA, *Smith*. In honour of Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English botanist. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. For culture and propagation, see *Woodsia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *W. onocleoides*, *Osmunda caroliniana*; 2, *Bléchnum virginicum*. See *Doddia*.

angustifolia 1. . . Brown 8, H. Her. Cr. 1 N. Amer. 1812
japonica . . . Brn. yl. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Japan
orientalis . . . Brn. yl. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan
radicans . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 Madeira . 1779
thelypteroides . . . Brn. yl. 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.
virginica 2 . . . Brown 8, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1774

WORM GRASS. See *Spigelia*.

WORMIA, *Rottboll*. In honour of Olaus Wormius, M.D., a famous Danish philosopher and naturalist. *Linn.* 13, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Dilleniaceæ*. This is a very elegant stove plant. For culture and propagation, see *Dillenia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dillenia dentata*.

dentata 1 . . . Yel. . 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Ceylon . . 1813

WORMWOOD. See *Artemisia*.

WOUNDWORT. See *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

WRACK GRASS. See *Zostera*.

WRACK-WORTS. See *Fucus*.

WRIGHTIA, *R. Brown*. After the late William Wright, M.D., F.R.S., L. and E., F.L.S., a Scotch physician and botanist, resident in Jamaica. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Apocynaceæ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Strophanthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Nerium antidysentericum*; 2, *N. coccineum*; 3, *Cameraria dubia*. See *Cameraria* and *Wallichia*.

antidysenterica 1 White 6, S. Ev. S. 10 Ceylon . 1778
coccinea 2 . . . Scrlt. 7, S. Ev. T. 10 E. Ind. . 1822
dubia 3 . . . Scrlt. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1813
pubescens . . . Gn. yl. 3, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Hol. . 1829
tinctoria . . . White 4, S. Ev. S. 12 E. Ind. . 1812
zeylanica . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 E. Ind. . 1822

WULFENIA, *Jacquin*. In honour of the Rev. Francis Xavier Wulfen, a botanical author. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceæ*. This is a very showy genus when in blossom; and is well adapted for ornamenting flower borders. A light rich soil suits it, and it is readily increased by division or seeds. It requires the protection of a frame in winter, as it is very apt to rot at that season, if allowed to remain in the open air. See *Klugea*.

Amherstiana. Lilac 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Chi. Tartary 1846
carinthiaca . . . Blue 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Carinthia . 1817

WULFIA, *De Candolle*. In honour of John C. Wulff, author of "Flora Borussia." *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A plant of easy culture in any light sandy soil, and propagated by cuttings planted in sand.

maculata . . . Yel. . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1822

WURMBEA, *Thunberg*. In honour of F. Van Wurm, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Batavia. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Pretty plants when in flower. They grow well in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam, and are readily increased by offsets. *Synonymes*: 1, *Melanthium monopetalum*; 2, *M. spicatum*.

campanulata 1. . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1819
longiflora . . . White . 6, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1783
pumila . . . White . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1800
purpurea 2 . . . Purp. . 5, G. Bl. P. 1 C. G. H. 1783

WYCH ELM. See *Ulmus montana*.

WYLIA. See *Scandix*.

X.

XANTHIUM, *Tournefort*. From *xanthos*, yellow; the plants being formerly used by the Greeks to dye their hair. *Linn.* 21, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of no great beauty. The seed may be sown in the open border.

canadense . . . Green 7, H. A. 1 N. Amer. . 1700
catharticum . . . Green 7, H. A. 1 S. Amer. . 1824
macrocarpum . . . Green 7, H. A. 1 France . . 1817
echinatum, orientale, spinosum, Strumarium.

XANTHOCHYMUS. See *Stalagmitis*.

XANTHORRIZA, *Swartz*. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *rhiza*, a root; the roots being of a deep yellow colour. *Linn.* 5, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Ranunculaceæ*. An interesting dwarf shrub, succeeding well in common garden soil, and increased by suckers. The wood contains both a gum and a resin, each of which is intensely bitter.

apifolia . . . Pur. grn. 2, H. Ev. S. 3 N. Amer. 1706

XANTHORRIZA, *Swartz*. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *rheo*, to flow; yellow resinous exudation. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1 Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. These plants thrive well in a mixture of peat and loam, and are increased by offsets from the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *X. pumilio*.

australis . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1824
bracteata . . . White 4, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. . 1810
hastilis . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 6 N. S. W. . 1803
humilis 1 . . . White 4, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. . 1825
media . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1803
minor . . . White 4, G. Her. P. 2 N. S. W. . 1804

XANTHOSA, *De Candolle*. From *xanthos*, yellow; in allusion to the yellow down with which some species belonging to this genus are clothed. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Very curious under-shrubs, succeeding well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and readily increased by cuttings, or seeds.

hirsuta . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. S. W. . 1830
montana . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. S. W. . 1826
rundifolia Wht. rd. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Pt. Jackson 1836

XANTHOSOMA, *Schott*. From *xanthos*, yellow, and *soma*, a body. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum Xanthorrhizum*, *Caladium Xanthorrhizum*; 2, *Arum sagittifolium*, *Caladium sagittifolium*, *A. Xanthorrhizon*.

Jacquinii 1 . . . Yel. 5, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1816
sagittifolia 2 . . . White 5, S. Her. P. 4 W. Ind. . 1710

XANTHOXYLACEÆ OR *XANTHOXYLS*. Trees and shrubs, principally found in tropical America; they are all pungent and aromatic, and are popularly called peppers in their native countries.

XANTHOXYLUM, *Linn.* From *xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood; the roots are yellow. *Linn.* 22, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. Ornamental trees and shrubs. The hardy species, from their beauty, are well adapted for planting in shrubberies. They grow freely in any common garden soil, and are readily increased by cuttings of the ripened wood, planted under a glass. The stove and greenhouse kinds are of easy culture, and are increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass. The bark and capsules

of *X. fraxineum* have a hot, acrid taste, and are used for easing the toothache; hence the name *Toothache tree*. *X. Avicennæ* and *Piperitum* are used in China and Japan as an antidote against all poisons, and in Japan the capsules of the latter species are used as a substitute for pepper. *Synonymes*: 1, *Fagara Budrunga*; 2, *F. Piperita*; 3, *F. Pterota*; 4, *Sapindus spinosus*; 5, *Evodia triphylla*; 6, *F. tragodes*. See *Fagara*.

acuminatum . . . Gn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 8 Jamaica . 1818
armatum . . . Gn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 8 E. Ind. . 1816
aromaticum . . . Gn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1824
Avicennæ . . . Gn. wt. 4, G. Ev. S. 10 China . . 1823
Budrunga 1 . . . White 3, S. Ev. T. 15 E. Ind. . 1825
clava Herculii . . . Gn. wt. 4, G. Ev. S. 10 W. Ind. . 1739
emarginatum . . . Gn. wt. 4, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1739
fraxineum . . . Gn. wt. 3, H. De. S. 4 N. Amer. . 1759
mitis . . . Ylwh. 3, H. De. S. 10 N. Amer. . 1818
nitidum . . . Gn. wt. 5, S. Ev. S. 10 China . . 1823
piperitum 2 . . . White 9, G. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . 1773
Pterota 3 . . . White 8, S. Ev. T. 10 Jamaica . 1768
affine . . . White 4, G. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1826
heterophyllum . . . White 9, S. Ev. S. 8 Bourbon . 1823
hermaphroditum . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Guiana . 1823
juglandifolium . . . White 6, S. Ev. S. 8 W. Ind. . 1822
sapioides 4 . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 15 Jamaica . 1824
spinosum . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 10 Jamaica . 1824
triphyllum . . . White 8, S. Ev. S. 10 Penang . 1820
tragodes 6 . . . Ylwh. 6, S. Ev. S. 10 St. Domin. 1759
triacarpum . . . Gn. wt. 7, H. De. S. 6 N. Amer. . 1806

XERANTHEMUM, *Tournefort*. From *xeros*, dry, and *anthemon*, a flower; alluding to the dry nature of the flower, which retains its form and colour for years. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Plants of the easiest culture in any rich light soil. See *Aphelëxis* and *Phenobcoma*.

annuum . . . Purple 7, H. A. 2 S. Eur. . 1570
inapertum . . . Purple 7, H. A. 2 S. Eur. . 1620
orientale . . . White 7, H. A. 2 Levant . 1713
erectum . . . White 6, H. A. 2 Persia . 1836
longiapapposum White 6, H. A. 2 Persia . 1836

XEROPHYLLUM, *Michaux*. From *xeros*, dry, and *phyllon*, a leaf; in reference to the dry grassy leaves. *Linn.* 6, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceæ*. Handsome plants when in flower, and, therefore, well worth cultivating. They succeed best in a peat border, and will, if treated with care, ripen their seeds, from which they may be increased, as also by dividing the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *X. setifolium*, *Helónias asphodeloides*; 2, *H. graminea*; 3, *Veratrum Sabadilla*, *Vellozia squamata*; 4, *Helónias tenax*.

asphodeloides 1 White 5, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1765
gramineum 2 . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 2 N. Amer. 1812
Sabadilla 3 . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 2½ VeraCruz 1830
tenax 4 . . . White 5, H. Her. P. 1½ N. Amer. 1811

XEROTES, *R. Brown*. From *xerotes*, dryness; because of the aridity of the herbage. *Linn.* 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Juncaceæ*. A genus of herbaceous plants. They succeed well in light rich soil, and are readily propagated by dividing the plants at the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Lomaria longifolia*, *Lomandra longifolia*.

æmula . . . Yellow 6, G. Her. P. 1½ N. S. W. . 1823
arenaria . . . Yt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1820
denticulata . . . Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1825
echinata . . . Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Hol. . 1824

filiformis	. Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
flexifolia	. Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
gracilis	. Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Hol.	1823
hystrix	. Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 2	N. Hol.	1824
laxa	. Wt. gn. 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1823
longifolia	1. Gn. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 3	N. Hol.	1796
montana	. Gn. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1824
microneata	. Gn. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Hol.	1824
rigida	. Gn. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 1½	N. Hol.	1791

XIMENESIA, *Cavanilles*. In honour of Joseph Ximenes, a Spanish apothecary. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. Interesting plants, of common culture. *Synonymes*: 1, *Coreöpsis heterophylla*; 2, *Simsia ficifolia*. See *Echinacea*.

Cavanillesii	1	. Yel. 8, H.	B. 2 Mexico	1820
cordata		. Yel. 9, G. Her. P. 2½	Mexico	1826
enceloides		. Yel. 8, G. Her. P. 2½	Mexico	1795
fœtida	2	. Yel. 8, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1824
heterophylla		. Yel. 7, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1827

XIMENIA, *Linn.* In honour of Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who wrote a work upon medicinal plants. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Olacææ*. A mixture of loam and peat suits these plants, and cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass, in heat. The drupes of *X. americana* have a sweet, aromatic taste, but are a little rough to the palate. They are eaten in Senegal; the flowers are very sweet. *Synonymes*: 1, *Gela lanceolata*, *Selas lanceolata*; 2, *Gela oblongifolia*.

americana	. Gush. yel. 4, S. Ev. T. 20	W. Ind.	1759
inermis	. White . 6, S. Ev. T. 35	Jamaica	1810
lanceolata	1. Yel. . 4, G. Ev. S. 12	China	1820
oblongifolia	2 Wht. grn. 6, G. Ev. S. 12	Australia	1829

XIPHIDIUM, *Loefling*. From *xiphos*, a sword; the leaves are sword-shaped. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Hamodoriææ*. An equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand suits these species, and they are readily increased by division of the roots. *Synonymes*: 1, *X. albidum*, *album*, *cæruleum*, *giganteum*, *Ixia Xiphidium*.

album	. White . 6, S. Her. P. 1½	W. Ind.	1787
cæruleum	. Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1½	Guiana	1793
giganteum	. White . 5, S. Her. P. 1½	Amer.	1856
horridum	1. } White. bl. 5, S. Her. P. 1½	Amer.	1856

XIPHOTERIS, *Kaulfuss*. From *xiphos*, a sword, and *pteris*, fern; form of the fronds; hence *Sword Fern*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiææ*. Ornamental plants. For culture and propagation, see *Polypodium*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Grannmitis heterophylla*, *Polypodium grannmitoides*; 2, *Grannmitis serrulata*.

heterophylla	1	Brown 6, G. Her. P. ¼	N. Hol.	1824
myosuroides		. Bn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. ¼	W. Ind.	1824
serrulata	2	. Brown 6, S. Her. P. ¼	W. Ind.	1823

XYLARIA, *Hill*. From *xylon*, wood, in allusion to the situations in which they grow. This genus was formerly included in *Sphæria*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Helvellææ*—*alutacea*, *capitata*, *digitata*, *gracilis*, *hypærylon*, *cupressiformis*, *polymorpha*, *punctata*.

XYLOBIUM. See *Maxillaria*.

XYLOMA, *Pers.* From *xylon*, wood, and *loma*, a fringe, or margin. *Linn.* 24, Or. 9, Nat. Or. *Lycopodiææ*. Small fungi growing on living trees,—*acerinum*, *conœvum*, *Geranii*, *fagineum*, *populinum*, *pezizoidium*, *salicinum*, *salignum*.

XYLOMELUM, *Smith*. From *xylon*, wood, and

melon, an apple; appearance of the fruit of the plant. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Proteacææ*. For culture and propagation, see *Hakea*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Hakea pyriformis*.

pyriforme 1 . White 5, G. Ev. T. 14 N. S. W. . 1789

XYLOPHYLLA, *Linn.* From *xylon*, wood, and *phyllon*, a leaf; rigidity of the leaves. *Linn.* 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiææ*. Ornamental shrubs, growing about three feet high. For culture and propagation, see *Phyllanthus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Phyllanthus angustifolius*, *epiphyllanthus*; 2, *P. falcatus*; 3, *P. latifolius*; 4, *P. linearis*; 5, *P. ceramicus*; 6, *P. arbascula*.

angustifolia	1. Yel. red 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1789
elongata	. Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1820
falcata	2 . Yel. red 7, S. Ev. S. 3	Baham. Is.	1699
latifolia	3 . Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1783
linearis	4 . Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1819
longifolia	5 . Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	E. Ind.	1816
media	. Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1825
montana	. Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1819
obovata	. Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Siberia	1806
ramiflora	. Yel. red 8, S. Ev. S. 3	Siberia	1785
speciosa	6 . Yel. red 9, S. Ev. S. 3	Jamaica	1818

XYLOPIRON, *Linn.* Abridged from *xylopicon*, which is from *xylon*, wood, and *picon*, bitter; the wood of some of the species is extremely bitter. *Linn.* 13, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Anonææ*. Ornamental plants; for culture and propagation, see *Phyllanthus*. The wood of *X. glabra* is so intensely bitter, that a quantity of sugar sent from Jamaica in hogsheds made from it, was so bitter that purchasers could not be found. A decoction of the wood is said to be of service in colic, and to be used for the purpose of creating an appetite.

frutescens	. S. Ev. S. 6	Guiana	1823
glabra	. S. Ev. S. 20	Jamaica	1820
muricata	. S. Ev. S. 6	W. Ind.	1779

XYLOPIRON. See *Carissa Xylopicon*.

XYLOPYRUS. See *Zizyphus Xylopyrus*.

XYLOSTEUM. See *Lonicera*.

XYRIDACEÆ or **XYRIDS**. A small group of herbaceous sedges, natives of the warmer parts of the world. They are not possessed of much beauty.

XYRIS, *Linn.* From *xyros*, acute; the leaves terminate in points. *Linn.* 3, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Xyridææ*. Curious rush-like plants. For culture and propagation, see *Xerotes*.

altissima	. Yel. . 9, G. Her. P. ¼	N. Hol.	1829
americana	. Blue. 8, H. Her. P. ¼	Guiana	1825
bracteata	. Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1825
brevifolia	. Yel. . 7, H. Her. P. ¼	Carolina	1812
gracilis	. Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. ¼	N. Hol.	1821
junceæ	. Yel. . 7, G. Her. P. 1	N. Hol.	1822
lævis	. Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 1½	N. Hol.	1819
operculata	. Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. 1	N. S. W.	1804
anceps	. Yel. . 6, S. Her. P. ¼	Malaba.	1824
capensis	. Yel. . 5, G. Her. P. ¼	C. G. H.	1822
caroliniana	. Yel. . 5, G. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1812
indica	. Yel. . 5, S. Her. P. ¼	E. Ind.	1822
Purshii	. Yel. . 6, G. Her. P. 1	N. Amer.	1825

XYSMALOBIMUM, *Brown*. From *xyisma*, a thread, and *lobos*, a pod; in reference to the foliicles being clothed withramenta. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asclepiadææ*. For culture and propagation, see *Asclepias*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Asclepias undulata*.

grandiflorum	. Pur. . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1823
undulatum	1 . Green 7, G. Ev. S. 1	C. G. H.	1783



Y.

YAM. See *Dioscœra*.

YARR. See *Spargula arvensis*.

YARROW. See *Achillea Millefolium*.

YAS-MYN. See *Jasminum*.

YELLOW BIRD'S-NEST. See *Monotropa*.

YELLOW CHESTNUT. See *Quercus Castanea*.

YELLOW DEAD NETTLE. See *Galeobdolon luteum*.

YELLOW DEAL. See *Pinus*.

YELLOW RATTLE. See *Rhinanthus*.

YELLOW ROCKET. See *Barbarea vulgaris*.

YELLOW ROOT. See *Xanthorrhiza*.

YELLOW WOOD. See *Podocarpus*.

YELLOW SANDERS-WOOD. See *Pterocarpus flavus*.

YELLOW SULTAN. See *Centaurea suaveolens*.

YELLOW VETCHLING. See *Lathyrus Aphaca*.

YELLOW-WORT. See *Chlora*.

YELHOL. See *Monarda*.

YERVAMORA. See *Bœsea Yervamora*.

YERBA DE LA DONCELLA. See *Goldfussia anisophylla*.

YERVA-MATE. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.

YEW-TREE. See *Taxus*.

YÚCCA, Linn. The name of the plant in Peru. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ*. The species are mostly evergreen shrubs, with the habit of palm-trees. They are all of great beauty, and are, on that account, highly deserving of culture in every collection of plants. A light rich

soil suits the whole of them, and they are all increased by suckers from the root. *Synonymes*: 1, *Y. gloriosa*. See *Dasyllirion*.

acuminata .	White .	8, H. Ev. S. 6	1800
aletriformis .	White .	7, S. Ev. S. 4	G. G. H. 1823
aloefolia .	White .	8, G. Ev. S. 3	S. Amer. 1696
péndula .	Wt. gn. 8, H. De. T. 10		
variogata .	Wt. gn. 8, G. Ev. S. 2		
angustifolia .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 2	Missouri .	1811
arcuata .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 1		1817
canaliculata .	Yel. wt. 7, G. Ev. S. 3	Mexico .	1858
conceva .	Wt. gn. 8, H. Her. P. 1½		1810
conspicua .	Wt. gn. 7, G. Ev. S. 3		1818
crenulata .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 2		1818
dracœnis .	Wt. gn. 8, G. Ev. S. 6	S. Amer. 1732	
filamentosa .	Wt. gn. 9, H. Her. P. 2	Virginia .	1675
variogata .	Wt. gn. 9, H. Ev. S. 2		
flaccida .	Wt. gn. 8, H. Her. P. 3		1816
glaucescens .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 2	N. Amer. 1819	
gloriosa .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 4	America .	1596
fol. varie-	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 4		
gatis .			
gracilis .	Wt. gn. 7, S. Her. P. 2	Mexico .	1829
obliqua .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Her. P. 4		1808
major .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Her. P. 4		1808
Parmentieri .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 3		
puberula .	Wt. gn. 8, H. Her. P. 3		
recurva .	Wt. gn. 8, H. Ev. S. 3	Georgia .	1794
rufo-functa .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Her. P. 1½		1816
serrulata .	Wt. gn. 8, G. Ev. S. 8	Carolina .	1808
stricta .	Wt. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 1½	Carolina .	1817
superba, 1 .	Wt. gn. 8, G. Ev. S. 6	America .	
tenuifolia .	Wt. gn. 8, H. Ev. S. 1	Malta .	1817

YÜLAN. See *Magnolia Yulan*.

Z.

ZACÍNTHA, Gaertner. The species was first found in the Island of Zante, formerly Zacanthus. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. An uninteresting hardy annual, of easy culture. *Synonyme*: 1, *Lapsána Zacíntha*—verrucosa 1.

ZALÁCCA. See *Calamus Zalacca*.

ZALUZÁNTIA, Persoon. In honour of Zaluzianski, a Polish botanist. Linn. 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A frame herbaceous plant, not worth growing. *Synonyme*: 1, *Acmella trilobata*—triloba 1.

ZÁMBAC or SÁMBAC. See *Jasminum Sambac*.

ZAMIA, Linn. From *zamia*, loss; alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification. Linn. 22, Or. 12, Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. A genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related to both Ferns and Palms. The species thrive well in a light sandy soil, and are increased by suckers. *Synonyme*: 1, *Dipsacozamia mexicana*. See *Encephalartos*.

angustifolia .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 2	C. G. H. .
cañira .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 3	C. G. H. .
cycadifolia .	Apetal 7, G. Her. P. 3	C. G. H. . 1775
Cycadis .	Apetal 8, G. Her. P. 3	C. G. H. . 1775
debilis .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. . 1777
furfuracea .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 3	W. Ind. . 1691
horrída .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 6	C. G. H. . 1800
integrifolia .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. . 1768
lanuginosa .	Apetal 6, G. Her. P. 3	C. G. H. . 1812
latifolia .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 6	
Lindleyi .	Apetal 7, S. Palm. 4	Veragua . 1850
Loddigesii .	Apetal 7, S. Palm. 4	S. Amer. .
serrulata .	Apetal 7, S. Palm. 4	S. Amer. .
caracasana .	Apetal 7, S. Palm. 4	Caracasas .

longifolia .	Apetal 8, G. Her. P. 6	C. G. H. . 1818
media .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 2	W. Ind. .
mexicana 1 .	Apetal 5, S. Palm. 5	Mexico .
prunifera .	Apetal 8, S. Her. P. 12	
pumila .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 1½	C. G. H. . 1812
pungens .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 8	C. G. H. . 1775
pygmæa .	Apetal 6, S. Her. P. 1	W. Ind. .
repanda .	Apetal 6, S. Her. P. 6	
Skinneri .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 3	C. Amer. 1850
spinosa .	Apetal 6, S. Her. P. 6	
spiralis .	Apetal 7, G. Her. P. 3	N. S. W. . 1796
tenuis .	Apetal 7, S. Her. P. 1	Bahama I. .
tridentata .	Apetal 7, G. Her. P. 2	C. G. H. . 1814

ZANNICHÉLLIA, Linn. In honour of John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian botanist. Linn. 21, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Naiadaceæ*. A hardy aquatic annual, found in ditches—*palustris*.

ZANTHÓXYLUM. See *Xanthoxylum*.

ZAPOTÍLLA. See *Achras Zapotilla*.

ZAPPÁNIA, Scopoli. In honour of P. A. Zappa, an Italian botanist. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Verbenaceæ*. These plants succeed well in any light soil, and are readily increased by cuttings, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Verbena nodiflora*, *Lippia nodiflora*; 2, *Lippia stechadifolia*—*nodiflora* 1, *rosea*, *stechadifolia* 2.

ZAUSCHNÉRIA, Presl. In honour of H. Zauschner, a German botanist. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Onagraceæ*. These are pretty plants, bearing showy scarlet flowers, growing freely in any light soil, and increased by division of the roots and by cuttings.

californica .	Scarlet 6, F. Her. P. 1	Californ. . 1847
latifolia .	Scarlet 6, F. Her. P. 1	Californ. . 1847
mexicana .	Scarlet 6, F. Her. P. 1	Mexico . 1847

ZEA, *Linn.* From *zao*, to live; in reference to the nutritive properties of the plants. *Linn.* 21, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Graminæ*. *Z. Mays* is the common, well-known Indian Corn, some of the numerous varieties of which are hardy enough to endure the open air in this country.

Curagua . . . Apetal 6, F. Grass. 2 Chile . . . 1824
Mays . . . Apetal 6, F. Grass. 8 America . . . 1562

ZEA. See *Triticum Spelta*.

ZEBRA PLANT. See *Calathæa zebrina*.

ZEDOARIA or **ZEDOARY**. See *Curcuma Zedoaria*.

ZENOBIA, *D. Don*. See *Andrœmeda*.

ZEPHYRANTHES, *Herbert*. From *zephyros*, west wind, and *anthos*, a flower. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amaryllidæ*. Very pretty plants when in flower. Their culture, &c., is the same as that recommended for *Amaryllis*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Amaryllis Atamásco*; 2, *A. candida*; 3, *A. tubispátha*.

Atamásco 1. White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1629
cándida 2. White. 9, H. Her. P. 1 Peru . . . 1822
carinata . . . Pink . 5, F. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1824
chloroleuca . Pa. gn. 7, H. Bl. P. 1 . . .
Drummondii Wt. pk. 7, G. Bl. P. 1 Texas . . . 1835
mesochloa . Wt. gn. 6, F. Bl. P. 1 B Ayres. 1825
rosea . . . Red . 5, F. Bl. P. 1 Havannah 1828
Sporforthiana Rose 4, G. Bl. P. 1 Hybrid . 1833
striata . . . White. 4, F. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 1824
tubispátha, 3 White. 5, S. Bl. P. 1 S. Amer. .
verecunda . Pa. red 4, F. Bl. P. 1 Mexico . 1824

ZERUMBET. See *Curcuma Zerumbet* and *Zingiber Zerumbet*.

ZEXMENA, *La Llave*. An anagram of *Ximenèsia*. *Linn.* 19, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Asteræ*. An interesting plant, succeeding in any common soil, and increased by seeds.

tagetiflora . Yellow 9, F. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1829

ZICHYA, *Baron C. De Hugel*. In honour of Countess Molly Zichy, a noble Austrian lady, fond of botany. *Linn.* 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or. *Fabæ*. Pretty climbing plants, resembling *Kennedy*, and requiring precisely the same treatment as that genus. *Synonymes*: 1, *Kennedy glabrata*; 2, *Z. microphylla*; 3, *K. pandōsa*; 4, *K. dilatata*.

angustifolia . Crim. 5, G. Ev. Cl. 4 Swan R. . 1839
coccinea . . . Scarlet 5, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Swan R. .
glabrata 1. Orange 6, G. De. Cl. 6 Swan R. . 1834
heterophylla Purple 4, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Australia 1826
inophylla 2. Sc. yel. 5, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Swan R. . 1834
mollis . . . Crim. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Swan R. . 1837
Molly . . . Crim. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 4 Swan R. . 1837
pandōsa 3. Crim. 5, G. Ev. Cl. 4 Swan R. . 1840
sericea 4. Scarlet 5, G. Ev. Cl. 4 Austral. . 1825
tricolor . . . Ryl. p. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Swan R. . 1837
villosa . . . Verm. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Swan R. . 1841

ZIERIA, *Smith*. In honour of Mr. John Zier, an industrious Polish botanist, who assisted Mr. Dickson in his *Cryptogamia*. *Linn.* 4, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rutæ*. This is a genus of remarkably pretty plants, thriving best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings root readily, if planted in sand, under a glass. *Synonymes*: 1, *Z. Smithii*. See *Acradenia*.

arborescens . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. S. W. . 1822
hirsuta . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1825
lavigata . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ N. Holl. . 1822
lanceolata 1. White. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1828
macrophylla . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 10 N. Holl. . 1820
microphylla . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 N. Holl. . 1822
obcordata . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

octandra . . . Green. 4, G. Ev. T. 8 N. Holl. . 1825
pauciflora . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1822
pilosa . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1822
revoluta . . . White. 6, G. Ev. S. 4 N. Holl. . 1824

ZIETENIA. See *Stachys*.

ZIGADENUS, *Michaux*. From *zygnuo*, I join, and *aden*, a gland; in allusion to the double glands on the perianth. *Linn.* 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthæ*. A genus of pretty plants when in flower. They succeed best in a moist peat soil, and are readily increased by dividing the plants at the root, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Helōnias bracteata*; 2, *H. glaberrima*; 3, *Z. elegans*.

bracteatus 1 Cream 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1811
commutatus 2 . . . Cream 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1811
elegans . . . White. 5, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1825
glaberrimus . Cream 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1811
gladus 3 . . . Green. 7, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer.

ZIGOTRICHIA. See *Tortula*.

ZIGZAG, a stem is zigzag when it bends from side to side.

ZILLA, *Forskahl*. The name of an Egyptian plant. *Linn.* 15, Nat. Or. *Brassicæ*. Interesting plants, growing best in a light rich soil, and readily increased by cuttings.

macrocarpa . Pa. lil. 4, F. Ev. S. 1½ Egypt. . 1820
Myagroides . Lilac . 4, F. Ev. S. 2 Egypt. . 1822

ZINGIBER, *Gærtner*. The Indian name. *Linn.*

1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zingiberæ*. The species of *Zingiber*, or ginger, succeed best when grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and they are readily increased by division of the roots. Ginger is the root of *Z. officinale*, and is much valued for the sake of its aromatic, stimulating properties.

Américans . Red . 6, S. Her. P. 4 Penang . 1851
capitatum . Yellow 2, S. Her. P. 4 E. Indies 1825
Casumunar . Wt. yel. 2, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1807
chrysanthum . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Indies 1821
elatatum . . . Yellow 7, S. Her. P. 6 E. Indies 1820
ligulatum . Pink . 6, G. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1823
Mioga . . . Pink . 5, G. Her. P. 2 Japan . 1796
officinale . . . Red . 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1605
panduratum . Pink . 6, S. Her. P. 3 E. Indies 1812
purpureum . Purple 9, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1796
roseum . . . Ro. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1822
rubens . . . Red 10, S. Her. P. 6 E. Indies 1822
squarrosum . Pink . 8, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies 1822
Zerumbet . Yel. gn. 8, S. Her. P. 4 E. Indies 1690

ZINGIBERÆE or **GINGER-WORTS**. These are all tropical, or nearly so, and contain an aromatic principle which renders some of the species very valuable in medicine and for domestic purposes. Some bear very handsome flowers.

ZINNIA, *Linn.* In honour of John Godfrey Zinn, professor of botany at Gottingen. *Linn.* 19, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Asteræ*. A genus of very pretty annuals, well deserving extensive cultivation. The seeds require to be raised upon a gentle hotbed in spring, and afterwards planted in warm sheltered situations of the flower-garden. *Synonymes*: 1, *Z. violacea*.

angustifolia . Red . 7, H. A. 2 Mexico . 1824
elegans 1 . . . Scarlet 7, H. A. 2 Mexico . 1796
coccinea . . . Scarlet 8, H. A. 2 Mexico . 1829
radius albus . White 8, H. A. 2 Hybrid . 1832
hybrida . . . Scarlet 6, H. A. 2 S. Amer. . 1818
mexicana . Yel. Or. 7, H. A. 1½ Mexico . 1829
multiflora . Red . 8, H. A. 2 N. Amer. . 1770
pauciflora . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Peru . . . 1753

revoluta . . .	Scarlet 7, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1817
tenuiflora . . .	Scarlet 7, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1799
verticillata . . .	Red . 7, H.	A. 2 Mexico	1769

ZIT-SI. See *Melanorrhiza usitatissima*.

ZIZANIA, Linn. The Greek name of *darnel*. The modern plants have no relation to the ancient, being natives of America. *Linn.* 21, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Graminaceæ*. *Z. aquatica* was cultivated for a time in Middlesex and Ross-shire; it grows on the margin of ponds, and is exceedingly prolific of bland, farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. It abounds in all the shallow streams of North-West America, where its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild swans, geese, and other water-fowl. Pinkerton says, this plant seems intended by nature to become the bread-corn of the north.

aquatica . . .	Green 8, H. Aq.	A. 4 N. Amer.	1790
fluitans . . .	Green 7, H. Aq.	A. 3 N. Amer.	1824
millacea . . .	Green 7, H. Aq.	A. 3 Carolina	1816

ZIZIA, Koch. In honour of J. B. Zizi, a German botanist. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. The species of this genus succeed best in a moist soil, and they are easily increased by dividing the roots, or by seeds. *Synonymes*: 1, *Smyrniun aureum*; 2, *S. cordatum*, *S. trifoliatum*; 3, *S. integririmum*.

aurea 1 . . .	Yellow 5, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1699
cordata 2 . . .	Yellow 6, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1597
integririma 3 . . .	Yellow 8, H. Her. P.	2 N. Amer.	1758

ZIZIPHORA, Linn. Said to be from *zizi* of the Indians, and *phoreo*, to bear. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceæ*. The species of this genus are very pretty, and the perennial kinds well suited for growing on rock-work, or in pots well drained, in light sandy soil; they are increased by seeds and cuttings. The seeds of the annual species should be sown in the open border in April. *Synonymes*: 1, *Z. serpyllacea*, *Thymus lucidus*; 2, *Z. media*, *Z. serpyllacea*; 3, *Z. Pouschkini*.

acnoides . . .	Red . 7, H. De.	Tr. 1 Siberia	1786
capitata . . .	Red . 7, H.	A. 1 Syria	1752
clinopodioides . . .	Pink . 6, F. Ev.	S. 1 Siberia	1821
canescens 1 . . .	Red . 7, F. Ev.	S. 1 Caucasus	1803
media 2 . . .	Red . 7, F. Ev.	S. 1 Caucasus	1822
dasycantha 3 . . .	Red . 7, F. Ev.	S. 1 Siberia	1803
hispanica . . .	Red . 6, H.	A. 1 Spain	1759
taurica . . .	Rd. pur. 8, H.	A. 1 Tauria	1816
tentoria . . .	Prplish 6, H.	A. 1 Levant	1752

ZIZYPHUS, Tournefort. *Zizouf*, in Arabic, is the name of the *Lotus*. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Rhamnaceæ*. The species of *Zizyphus* are all very pretty, and deserve to be grown in every collection of plants. The stove and greenhouse species thrive well in loam, peat, and sand, and ripened cuttings root readily in sand, under a glass. The hardy kinds are well fitted for shrubberies, and are easily increased by ripened cuttings, planted in soil, with a glass over them, or by slips of the roots. The fruit of *Z. Jujuba* and *Lotus* is very excellent, and is partaken of by all classes of people, in the countries to which these species are indigenous. It is sweet and mealy. *Synonymes*: 1, *Rhamnus Jujuba*; 2, *R. Lotus*; 3, *Z. bubalina*; 4,

Z. sororia; 5, *Rhamnus Zizyphus*. See *Con-dalia*, and *Paliurus*.

albans . . .	Gr. yel. 5, G. Ev.	S. 10 China	1822
caracalla . . .	Yellow 5, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Indies	1820
caracotta . . .	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev.	S. 10 Mysore	1823
flexuosa . . .	Yelsh. 6, H. De.	S. 6 Nepal	1820
ignea . . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev.	S. 3 Antilles	1820
incerta . . .	Gr. yel. 6, H. De.	T. 6 Nepal	1823
inermis . . .	Gy. wt. 8, H. Ev.	S. 6	
Jujuba 1 . . .	Pur. gn. 4, G. Ev.	S. 12 E. Indies	1759
longifolia . . .	Yellow 4, G. Ev.	S. 6 India	1837
Lotus 2 . . .	Gr. yel. 5, F. Ev.	S. 6 Africa	1731
mucronata, 3 . . .	Yel. gn. 6, G. Ev.	T. 20 C. G. H.	1810
Napaea . . .	Yelsh. 6, S. Ev.	T. 12 Ceylon	1816
nitida . . .	Yellow 6, S. Ev.	S. 6 China	1822
Opolbia . . .	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev.	S. 4 Ceylon	
rotundifolia . . .	Gr. yel. 4, S. Ev.	S. 6 Ceylon	1824
sinensis . . .	White 5, F. Ev.	S. 4 China	1818
spina Christi . . .	Gr. yel. 8, H. Ev.	S. 6 Egypt	
trimeria 4 . . .	Gr. yel. 7, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Indies	1821
vulgaris 5 . . .	Pur. gn. 8, H. De.	S. 6 Eur.	1610
Xylopyrus . . .	Gr. yel. 5, S. Ev.	S. 6 E. Indies	1824

ZOEAGA, Linn. In honour of J. Zoega, author of a "Flora Islandica." *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or. *Asteraceæ*. A worthless hardy annual—*Leptairea*.

ZOLLIKOFFERIA, De Candolle. See *Scorzonera*.

ZONARIA, Agardh. From *zona*, a girdle; transverse lines. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Fucaceæ*. Marine plants—*atomaria*, *dichotoma*, *d. intricata*, *multifida*, *pavonia*.

ZONATE, having a dark belt in the shape of a horseshoe.

ZONES, stripes or belts.

ZORNIA, Gmelin. In honour of John Zorn, once an apothecary at Kempten, in Bavaria, a botanical author. *Linn.* 16, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Fabaceæ*. Interesting plants. For culture and propagation, see *Myriadenus*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Z. diphylla*; 2, *Hedysarum tetraphyllum*; 3, *Z. diphylla ciliata*; 4, *Anonymus bracteata*, *Hedysarum tetraphyllum*. See *Dicentra*.

angustifolia 1 . . .	Purple 7, S.	A. 1 India	1733
capensis 2 . . .	Yellow 7, G. Her. P.	1 C. G. H.	1824
dictyoearpa . . .	Yellow 7, S.	A. 1 N. Holl.	1820
glochidiata . . .	Yellow 7, S.	A. 1 Guiana	1823
reticulata 3 . . .	Yellow 7, S.	A. 1 W. Ind.	1800
tetraphylla 4 . . .	Yellow 7, G. Her. P.	A. 1 Carolina	1824
zeylonensis . . .	Yellow 7, S.	A. 1 Ceylon	1825

ZOSTERA, Linn. From *zoster*, a riband; the leaves. *Linn.* 1, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zosteraceæ*. This pretty aquatic is found in ditches near the sea-shore.

marina . . . Apetal 8, H. Aq. P. 1 Brit. sea shore

ZOSTERACEÆ or SEA-WRACKS. A small order of plants resembling sea-weeds, and growing principally in the bottom of the ocean.

ZOZIMIA, Hoffman. In honour of A. N. and Z. Zozima, distinguished editors of the Greek classics. *Linn.* 5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. A mere weed. *Synonyme*: 1, *Heracleum absinthifolium*—*absinthifolia* 1.

ZUCCAGNIA. See *Uropeltalon*.

ZUZYGNIUM. See *Calyptanthus Zuzygium*.

ZWINGERA. See *Sinaba*.

ZYGIA. See *Inga Zygia*.

ZYGIS. See *Thymus Zygis*.

ZYGNEMA, Agardh. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *nema*, a filament; filaments jointed together in pairs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Confervaceæ*.

The species of this genus are found in rivulets, ditches, &c.—*tricolor*, *cruciatum*, *c. brev-articulatum*, *c. longi-articulatum*, *curvatum*, *decimatum*, *decussatum*, *epigæum*, *nitidum*, *pectinatum*, *punctatum*, *quinatum*.

ZYGODON, *Hooker*. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *odous*, a tooth, the teeth are yoked together in pairs. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. A pale green species of moss, found on the trunks of trees. *Synonymy*: 1, *Mnium conoideum*—*conoideum* 1.

ZYGOGLOSSUM. See *Cirrhopetalum*.

ZYGOPÉTALUM, *Hooker*. From *zygos*, a yoke, and *petalon*, a petal; in allusion to the adhesion of the segments of the perianth by their bases in the original species. *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. This is a genus of extremely beautiful and fragrant plants when in flower. They are easily cultivated in a damp heat, and must in all respects be treated similarly to the genus *Stanhopea*. *Synonymy*: 1, *Odontoglossum Bictonense*; 2, *Eulophia crinita*, *Z. pubescens*; 3, *Z. crinitum*, *Eulophia crinita*, *Z. pubescens*; 4, *Z. velutinum*, *Eulophia Mackayana*. See *Odontoglossum*.

africanum 1	Violet 1, S. Epi.	2	Guatemala 1839
brachypetalum	Gn. bl. 10, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1844
crinitum 2	Gn. bl. 11, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1829
cochleare	Wt. pur. 8, S. Epi.	1	Demerara
gramineum	Gn. bl. 11, S. Epi.	2	Popayan . 1844
internum	Gn. bl. 11, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1844
dium 4	Gn. lil. 3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1825
Mackayi	Gn. lil. 3, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1829
crinitum 3	Wt. gn. 9, S. Epi.	1	Brazil . . 1837
maxillare	Br. gn. 9, S. Epi.	1	S. Amer. 1829
Murrayanum	Gn. wt. 7, S. Epi.	2	Brazil . . 1837
rostratum	Wt. br. 9, S. Epi.	2	Demerara 1827
stenochilum	Wt. yel. 9, S. Epi.	2	Brazil . . 1828
tricolor	Gr. wt. 11, S. Epi.	2	Guayana . 1845

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ, or **BEAN CAPERS**. This order consists of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. The ligneous species furnish exceedingly hard wood, and in the *Guaiaecum* is both bitter and acrid.

ZYGOPHYLLUM, *Linn.* From *zygos*, a yoke, and *phyllon*, a leaf; the leaves are in pairs. *Linn.* 10, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Zygophyllaceæ*. The species of this genus are all very handsome when in flower. The stove and greenhouse species should be grown in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and are readily increased by cuttings, in sand, under a glass, or by seeds, when these can be obtained. *Z. Fabago* grows well in any light soil, in a dry situation; it can only be increased by seeds, which should be sown in a pot, and placed in a frame, and when the plants are large enough, they may be planted out in the open border, in a warm, dry, sheltered situation. See *Guaiacum* and *Fabago*.

album . . .	White 10, S. Ev.	S. 2	Canaries . 1779
atriplicoides	Yellow 8, H. Her.	P. 3	America . 1837
coccineum	Scarlet 8, G. Ev.	S. 2	Egypt . . 1823
cordifolium	Orange 10, G. Ev.	S. 6	C. G. H. . 1774
fœtidum . .	Or. yel. 6, G. Ev.	S. 4	C. G. H. . 1790
insuave . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev.	S. 4	C. G. H. . 1790
maculatum	Yel. . 10, G. Ev.	S. 4	C. G. H. . 1782
microphyllum . .	Yellow 7, G. Ev.	S. 2	C. G. H. . 1816
Morgsana	Yellow 8, G. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H. . 1732
prostratum	Yellow 7, G. Ev.	Tr. 2	C. G. H. . 1810
sessilifolium	Yellow 7, S. Ev.	S. 3	C. G. H. . 1713
simplex . .	Yellow 7, F.	A. 2	St. Jago . 1825
spatulatum	Yellow 6, S. Her.	P. 1	C. Verd. I. 1824
spinosum	Yellow 7, G. Ev.	S. 1	C. G. H. . 1830
tridentatum	Yellow 8, G. Ev.	S. 1	Mexico . 1827

ZYGOTRÍCHIA, *Brid.* From *zygos*, a pair, and *thrix*, hair. *Linn.* 24, Or. 5, Nat. Or. *Bryaceæ*. Mosses growing on wet sandy banks—*cylin-drica*.

SUPPLEMENT.

The lapse of time consequent on the passage through the press of a work of this description and extent, has necessarily caused the omission of many plants that have been discovered or described since its commencement; these are now inserted in alphabetical order. The new Genera upon which no remarks are supplied have either not come under the Editor's observation, or are too little known for him to venture to speak of them with confidence.

ABR

ABRÔNIA.

fragrans . . . White . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Rocky mts. 1835

ABÛTILON. 1, *A. vexillarium*.

megapôtamicum 1 Scarlet 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. 1865
Thompsoni . . . S. Ev. S. 1866

ACÁLYPHA. Unlike most of the species, the subjoined is a handsome foliage plant.

tricolor . . . Greenish S. Ev. S. N. Caledonia 1866

ACÁNTHUS.

montanus . . . Rose . 8, S. Her. P. 3 W. Africa . 1865

ÁCER.

digitatum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1864

disséctum . . .

pinnatifidum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1864

japonicum . . . Green 4, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1863

Frederici . . .

Gulfelmii . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1864

jucundum . . . Green 6, H. De. T. 25 Japan . 1864

princeps . . . Green 6, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1864

sanguineum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 30 Japan . 1864

septemlobum bicolor . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1864

Meckëlii . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1864

polymorphum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 15 Japan . 1860

atropurpureum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 15 Japan . 1860

brunneum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 15 Japan . 1860

marginatum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1865

versicolor . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 Japan . 1862

variegatum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 15 Japan . 1862

platanoides cucullatum . . . Green 6, H. De. T. 40 France . 1865

pseudo-platanus erythrocarpon . . . Green 4, H. De. T. 50 Hybrid, gards.

Leopoldi . . . Green 4, H. De. T. 40 Hybrid, gards.

Wagenieri . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1864

laciniatum . . . Green 5, H. De. T. 20 N. Amer. 1864

ACHIMÈNES. There are now a large assortment

of varieties of this beautiful genus; for their

names and colours refer to the nursery cata-

logues.

ACINÈTA.

Archei . . . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. 1866

ACONIÓPTERIS. See *Acróstichum*.

ÁCORUS.

japonicus variegatus Apet. 4, H. Her. P. 1 Japan 1865

striatus Apet. 4, H. Her. P. 1 Japan 1865

ACTINÓPTERIS. See *Asplenium*.

AER

ACTINÓSTACHYS. See *Schizæa*.

ADELÁSTER.

albivenius S. Ev. Cl. S. Amer. 1 61

ADELOBÓTRYIS, *De Candolle.* Derivation unknown. *Linn.* 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melastomaceæ.* For cultivation, refer to *Marcétia*.

Lindenii Wht. pur. 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1866

ADIANTÓPSIS. See *Cheilanthes*.

ADIÁNTUM. *Synonymes:* 1, *A. tenerum* var. ; 2,

A. tetraphyllum ; 3, *A. cardiochlena* ; 4, *A.*

betulinum.

cardiochloa . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 . 1862

caudatum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. E Ind. .

colpodes . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Ecuador . 1864

cristatum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

Cunninghami Brown . S. Her. P. N. Zeal. .

curvatum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil .

dolabriforme Brown . S. Her. P. E. Ind. .

emarginatum Brown . S. Her. P. Mauritius .

farleyense . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Barbad. 1864

fálvum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. N. Zeal. .

Ghesbreghtii 1 . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Tr. Amer. 1863

Lindenii . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Amazons 1866

lucidum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. S. Amer. .

Matthewsianum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Peru .

prionophyllum 2 . . . Brown . S. Her. P. S. Amer. .

polyphyllum 3 Brown . S. Her. P. S. Amer. .

subcordatum 4 . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil .

velutinum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Columbia 1866

Wilesianum . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Jamaica .

ADROMÍSCUS MACULÁTUS. See *Cotyledon maculata*.

ÆCHMÆA.

Hookeri . . . Red . 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . . 1864

ÆRIDES. *Synonyme:* 1, *A. cylindricum*.

acuminatum 5, S. Epi. 1

affine Rose pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 India . .

dasycarpum Brn. rose 5, S. Epi. 1½ Burmah. 1865

difforme Green . 7, S. Epi. 1 Burmah. 1865

Dominianum S. Epi. Hybrid. 1867

Huttoni 7, S. Epi. 1

hybridum Rose . 5, S. Epi. 1½ Hybrid, gards.

japonicum White . 5, S. Epi. 1 Japan . 1865

nobile Ro. wht. 6, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1861

odoratum White . 5, S. Epi. 1½ India . . 1860

testaceum 5, S. Epi. 1½ . . 1865

Thibaudianum Purple . 7, S. Epi. 1 Polynesia 1866

vanderam 1 White . S. Epi. India . .

Williamsii Wht. ro. 4, S. Epi. 1 India . . 1863

ÆTHËRIA.

javànica . . . Grn. yel. 8, G. Epi. 1 Java . 1861

AGATHËA, Cass.

cœlêstis variegata Blue 3, G. Ev. S. 1½ Gard. variety.

AGAVE.

álifera . . . Purple 7, G. Her. P. 6 Mexico. 1860
 macrântha . . . Wt. pur. 6, G. Her. P. 9 S. Amer. 1865
 Saundersii . . . Green . 5, G. Her. P. 4 Mexico. 1865
 schidigera . . . Grn. wt. 7, G. Her. P. 4 Mexico. 1861
 xylínacantha . Grn. wt. 6, G. Her. P. 8 Mexico. 1866

The Belgian catalogues enumerate many very fine species not yet introduced to this country, but which well deserve extensive cultivation.

AGLAONEMA. 1, *A. marantæfolium maculatum*.
 commutatum 1 Green 6, S. Her. P. 2 Philippines 1864

ALEURITOPTERIS. See *Cheilanthes*.

ALLAMANDA.

Hendersoni . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Garden variety.
 nobilis . . . Yellow 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . . 1867
 violacea . . . Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Garden variety.

ALNUS.

asplenifolia . . . Apet. 4, H. De. T. 25 France . 1860
 glutinosa aurea . . . Apet. 4, H. De. T. 25 Belgium . 1865
 imperialis . . . Apet. 4, H. De. T. 25 Gardens.

ALOCASIA. 1, *Caladium Schœlleri*; 2, *C. Schmützi*.

argyroneura 1 . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer. 1861
 erythraea 2 . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer. 1861
 intermedia . . . S. Her. P. Hybrid.
 Jenningsii . . . S. Her. P. India . . 1866
 longiloba . . . S. Her. P. Philippines 1864

ALSOPHILA.

armata . . . Brown . S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 gigantea . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 glauca . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Manilla. 1860
 Hostmanni . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Guiana
 Leichard-
 tiana . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Australia 1866
 Modrei . . . Brown . S. Her. P. N. S. W. 1854
 paleolata . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil .
 procera . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil .
 radens . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Brazil .
 tænitia . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1862
 denticulata . . . Brown . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1863

ALSTRÖMERIA.

densiflora . Red black 7, G. Tu. P. 3 Andes . 1863

ALTERNANTHERA.

paronychoides Pink 7, G. Her. P. ½ Brazil . 1865
 spatulata . . . Pink 7, G. Her. P. ½ Brazil . 1865

AMARÝLLIS. See *Hippeastrum*.

Albérti . . . Yellow . S. Bl. Cuba . 1867

AMBLIA. Presl. See *Cyrtodmum*.AMERÍMNUM ÉBENUS. See *Brya Ébenus*.AMÉSÍUM. See *Asplenium*.AMORPHOPHÁLLUS. 1, *Dracœntium asperum*.

grándis . . . Grn. wht. 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Java . 1865
 nivôsus 1 . . . Grn. wht. 4, S. Her. P. 6 Brazil . 1864
 pictus . . . Pur. wht. 4, S. Her. P. 2 Para . 1865
 speciosus . . . Purple . 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Java . 1864
 zebrinus . . . Pur. wht. 4, S. Her. P. 1½ Java . 1865

AMPELÓPSIS.

serjaniefolia . Green . H. Cl. S. . Japan . 1866

AMPHIBLÉMA CYMOSUM. See *Melastoma corymbosa*.AMPHICÓSMIA. See *Alsophila*.

AMPHIDÉSMÍUM, Schott. *Amphi*, around, and *desmos*, a band; position of sori. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.

blechnoides . Brown . S. Her. P. . W. Indies

AMÝGDALUS.

pérscia semi-
 plena rubra } Crimson 4, F. De. T. 12 China . 1849
 álba . . . White . 4, F. De. T. 12 China . 1849

ANANÁSSA.

Porteana . . . Pk. pur. 4, S. Her. P. 3 Philippines 1866

ANAPAÛSIA. Presl. See *Leptochilus*.ANAPÉLTIS, J. Sm. See *Pleopeltis*.ANÁXETUM. Schott. See *Pleuridium*.ANCHÍSTEA. Presl. See *Woodwardia*.ANCYLÓGYNE. Nees. Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*.

longiflora . . . Purple . S. Ev. S. Guyaquil . 1866

ANDRÓMEDA.

fastigiata . . . White . 5, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Amer. . 1864

ANÉMONE. 1, *Hepática angulosa*.

fúlgens . . . Crimson 4, H. Tu. Per. ½ Greece . 1864
 angulosa 1 . . . Wht. red 4, H. Tu. Per. ½ .

ANETÍUM. See *Acrostichum*.

ANGIÓPTERIS.

Brongniar-
 tiana . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Tahiti .
 hypoleuca . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Java .
 Miqueliána . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Malay Is.
 pruínosa . . . Brown . S. Her. P. Java .
 Teysmanniana . Brown . S. Her. P.

ANGRËCUM.

Chailluànum . White 9, S. Epi. ½ Gaboon . . 1866
 citratum . . . White 9, S. Epi. ½ Madagascar . 1866

ANISOGÓNÍUM. Presl. See *Callipteris*.

ANÒDA.

Ochséni . . . Violet . F. Ev. S. Chile . . 1866

ANËCTOCHÍLUS. 1, *Macròdes pétola*.

argyræus . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Brazil . . 1863
 argyroneura . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . . 1861
 Bullenii . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Borneo . . 1861
 chrysoprasus . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . . 1861
 Domini . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Garden, hybrid.
 Nevilliana . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . . 1861
 pétola 1 . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½
 superba . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½
 quercifolia . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . . 1861
 Roxbúrgii . . . Ro. wt. 6, S. Epi. ½ Java . . . 1861
 Rückeri . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Borneo . . 1861
 Schœlleri . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Costa Rica . 1865
 speciosus . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ . . . 1863
 Turneri . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ Garden, hybrid.
 zebrinus . . . White 6, S. Epi. ½ India . . . 1863

ANOMOCHLÒA. Brongn. Nat. Or. *Gramineæ*.

marantoldea . Green . S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1861

ANTHÚRIUM. 1, *A. spectabile*, *A. grãde*, *A. cordifolium*.

acale . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. . S. Amer. 186
 angustissimum . Green 5, S. Her. P. . S. Amer. 186
 macrospadix . . . Purple 5, S. Her. P. Guiana . 186
 magnificum 1 . . . Purple 5, S. Her. P. 1 N. Grenad. 186
 Lindigii . . . Wt. ro. 8, S. Her. P. 1 N. Grenad. 186
 pedatifidum . . . Purple 7, S. Her. P. ½ Brazil . 186
 regale . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. ½ Peru . . 186
 Scherzeria-
 num . . . Scarlet 5, S. Her. P. 1 Costa Rica 186

ANTRÒPHYUM. Kaulf. See *Hemionitis*.

Cayennensis . Brown . S. Her. P. S. Amer.

APATÚRIA, Lindl. Linn. 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*. Cultivation same as for *Bletia*.

senilis . . . Rose grn. S. Ter.

APHELÁNDRA.

- Liboniána . . . Crim. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1864
 ornáta . . . Yel. pur. 8, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1864
 Rozeiliána . . . Crim. . 9, S. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1866
 var. rósea . . . Crim. . 9, S. Her. P. 3 Mexico . 1866

APOROCÁCTUS. See *Cereus*.**AQUILÉGIA.** 1, *A. leptóceras*.

- corúlea 1 . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 1½
 spectábilis . . . Violet. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Siberia . 1864
 vulgáris cary- } Various 6, H. Her. P. 2 Garden var.
 ophylioides }

ARÁLIA.

- leptophýlla . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 . 1861
 Dúncani . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Mauritius . 1861
 Siebóldii . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Japan . . 1860
 variegáta . . . }
 spathuláta . . . White 7, S. Ev. S. 4

ARAUCÁRIA.

- elegans . . . Apetal G. Ev. 20 T. N. Caledon. 1866
 Muclleri . . . Apetal G. Ev. 50 T. N. Caledon. 1866
 microphýlla . . . Apetal G. Ev. 50 T. N. Caledon. 1866
 Rúlei . . . Apetal G. Ev. 50 T. Papua . . 1861
 compacta . . . Apetal G. Ev. 50 T. N. Caledon. 1866

ARAÛJA.

- angustifolia . . . Wht. pur. 6, G. Ev. Cl. 20 Uruguay . 1865

ARDÍSIA.

- hortórum . . . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Japan . . 1866

ARÉCA. 1, *Hyophorbe amaricaulis*; 2, *H. Verschaffeltii*.

- Baheri . . . White . 5, S. Palm. 20 . 1865
 dealbata . . . White . 5, S. Palm. 20 . 1862
 speciosa 1 . . . Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 20 Madag. 1861
 Verschaffeltii 2 Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 20 Madag. 1861

ARISÆMA.

- papillósum . . . Wht. grn. 7, S. Tu. P. 1 Ceylon . 1865
 ringens . . . Purple 7, S. Tu. P. 1 Japan . 1864
 Wightii . . . Green . 7, S. Tu. P. 1 India . . 1865

ARISTOLÓCHIA.

- Goldiæana . . . Brown 6, S. Ev. Tu. 15 W. Afr. 1866
 Gilbértii . . . Gr. brn. 6, S. Ev. Tu. 15 Paragu. 1858
 tricaudata . . . Brown 5, S. Ev. Tu. 15 Mexico 1866

ARTHRÓBOTRYS, Presl. 1, *Polybóttria Lóvvii*, *Lindsæa Lóvvii*, *A. Lóvvii*.

- articuláta 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Borneo . 1861

ARTHRÓPTERIS, J. Sm. *Arthron*, a joint, and *pteris*, a wing. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Aspidium leucosticton*, *Lastræa Boutiána*.

- albo-punctáta 1 Brown S. Her. P. Mauritius

ÁRUM.

- palestinum . . . Purple 5, G. Tu. P. 1½ Palestine . 1865

ARÚND.

- conspicua . . . Apetal 7, H. Grass. 3 N. Zealand . 1861

ÁSAKUM.

- albivénium . . . Grn. pur. 5, F. Her. P. ½ Japan . . 1862

ASPIDÍUM. *Synonymes*: 1, *Aspidium sinuatum*, *Microbrachris apiifolia*; 2, *Polypodium subtriphyllum*.

- apiifolium 1 Brown S. Her. P. N. Caled.
 dilaceratum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Jamaica .
 giganteum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 subtriphyllum 2 } Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 variolósum . . . Brown S. Her. P. India .

ASPLÉNÍUM. *Synonymes*: 1, *A. Dalhousiæ*; 2, *Athýrium ceylonense*; 3, *A. fœcundum*; 4, *A. curvitham*; 5, *A. auritum obtusum*; 6, *Allanbodia denticulata*, *Asplenium setulosum*, *A. strigiliosum*; 7, *Actinopteris radiata*. See *Lepichóma*, *Lastræa*, *Pteris* and *Sitobibium*.

- altérans 1 . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. ¾ E. Ind. . 1861
 brachýpterón . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Leone
 ceylonense 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 compressum 3 . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Helena
 cómpturn 4 . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 consimile . . . Brown 7, F. Her. P. Chile . 1863
 contiguum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 difforme . . . Brown 7, F. Her. P. N. Zeal. 1866
 dissimile . . . Brown 8, . 1862
 ebenoides . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Amer. 1866
 elegantulum . . . Brown 6, F. Her. P. 1½ China . 1862
 emarginatum . . . Brown S. Her. P. W. Africa
 erectum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ St. Helm. 1864
 ferulaceum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 C. Amer. 1863
 Hemionitis } Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ . 1863
 cristatum }
 heterodon . . . Brown S. Her. P. Java . .
 inaequale . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Maurit. 1864
 laserpitifolium . . . Brown S. Her. P. Malay Is.
 macilentum 5 . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 macrocarpum 6 } Brown S. Her. P. Java . .
 nitidum . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind. .
 Nove-Caledonia } Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 N. Caled. 1866
 obtusilobum . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 N. Hebrs. 1861
 paleaceum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Australia
 prolongatum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 pinnatifidum . . . Brown S. Her. P. N. Amer.
 rachirhina . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 . 1862
 radiatum 7 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .
 rutafolium . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Africa
 Seelsii . . . Brown S. Her. P. Tyrol .

ASTÈLIA.

- bivittata . . . Green 5 G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1863
 Solandri . . . Green 5 G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1865

ASTEROSTÍGMA. Nat. Or. *Araceæ*.

- zebrina . . . S. Her. P. Rio Negro . 1866

ASTROCÁRYUM.

- mexicanum . . . White 7, S. Palm. 15 Mexico . 1861
 niveum . . . White 7, S. Palm. 10 Panama . 1866

ATHÝRIUM.

- costatum dissectum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ India . 1866
 foliolosum . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ India . 1860
 Filix-fœmina } Yel. br. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Irel. & da. pl.
 Frizelliae }
 Goringianum } Yel. br. 6, H. Her. P. 1½ Japan . 1866
 pictum }
 latifolium . . . Brown 7, F. Her. P. ½ Chile . 1866
 proliferum . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon 1866

Of *A. Filix-fœmina* there are now a great number of very fine varieties.

AUBRIËTIA.

- Cámpbelli 1 . . . Purple . 4, H. Her. Tr. ½ Gardn. variety
 purpurea } Purple . 4, H. Her. Tr. ½ Gardn. variety
 variegata }

AÛCUBA JAPONICA. The male plant of this species has been introduced since the issue of the former edition; there are also many fine varieties from Japan, as *elegans*, *elegantissima*, *latifolia*, *longifolia*, *macrophylla*, *picta*, &c.**AZÁLEAS** are now numbered by hundreds; for their names and colours, see the nursery catalogues.

B.

BAMBŪSA.

Simonii . . . Apet. . 6, H. Her. P. 20 China. . 1866

Many fine varieties of this genus are also named in the nurserymen's catalogues.

BANISTERIA.

mucronata . Yellow. 7. S. Ev. Cl. 8 Mexico . .

BARKERIA.

Skinneri } Red lil. 3, S. Epi. 2 Guatemala . 1862
superba }

BARLERIA. Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*.

Gibsoni . . Purple. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 India . . 1866

BATEMANIA.

grandiflora . Redgrn 9, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Grenada . 1866

BATHMIUM. See *Aspidium*.BEAUCHARNEA. 1, *Pincenecthia glauca*; 2, *P. gracilis*; 3, *P. tuberculata*.

glauca 1 . . White . G. Her. P.
gracilis 2 . . White . G. Her. P.
recurvata 3 . White . G. Her. P. Mexico . 1860

BEFARIA. 1, *B. phyllyraefolia*. See *Bejaria*.

Matthæusii 1 Wt. yel. 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . 1856

BEGONIA. 1, *B. nigro-venia*; 2, *B. punctata*, *nigricans*, *heracleifolia punctata*; 3, *B. prolixa*, *Knesebeckia phyllomanica*; 4, *Maschkowitzia phyllomanica Wageriana*; 5, *B. lazula*, *picta*.

baccata . . White . 8, S. Her. P. 2 St. Thos. . 1866
Boliviensis . Pink . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Bolivia . 1866
Bowringii . Pink . 7, G. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hong-Kg. . 1858
bulbillifera . Rose . 8, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1851
Clarkei . . Rose . 8, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Andes . 1867
eximia . . Pink . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Belgium . 1860
frigida . . White . 8, S. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1859
geranioides . White . 8, G. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Natal . 1866
glandulosa 1 . Grn. wt. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Veraguas . 1860
Griffithii . White . 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhotan . 1856
heracleifolia }
nigricans 2 } Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1856

Kunthiana . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1862
lacinata . . Wht. rd. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Nepal . 1856
longipila . . Wht. rd. 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1860
Mannii . . Rose . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Fern. Po. . 1862
microptera . Pink . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Borneo . 1856
Peacocki . . Yellow . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . 1865

phyllo- }
manica 3 } Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Guatemala 1860

punctata . . Pink . 5, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexico . 1851

Rex . . Pink . 7, S. Her. P. 2 Assam . 1858

roseiflora . Pink . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Andes . 1867

Sutherlandi . Orange . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Natal . 1867

venosa . . Rose . S. Ev. S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1865

Veitchii . . Red . S. Ev. S. 2 Peru . . 1866

Wageriana 4 . . Grn. wt. S. Ev. S. 2 Venezuela 1856

xanthina }
lazula 5 } Yellow . S. Ev. S. 1 Assam . 1858

Many beautiful hybrids have also been raised, a few of which may be named, as *amabilis*, *blandus*, *Digwelliensis*, *Gem. imperialis*, *Louisi*, *mutabilis*, *ornata*, *snaragdina*, *Victoria*, and *zebra*.

BELOPERONE.

violacea . . Violet . 8, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Grenada 1860

BERBERIDOPSIS. Hook. f. Nat. Or. *Berberidaceae*.

corallina . . Red . . H. Ev. S. Chile . . 1862

BÉRBERIS.

planifolia . . Yellow . 5, H. Ev. S. 4 China . . 1854
stenophylla . Orange . 4, H. Ev. S. 3 Gardn. variety.

BERTOLONIA. Raddi. Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*.

guttata . . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1865
margaritacea Rose . 5, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Madagas. 1862
pubescens . Rose . 6, S. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. . 1865

BIDENS.

humilis . . Yellow . 7, G. Her. P. 1 Peru . . 1860

BIFRENNARIA. 1, *Lycaste trianthina*.

trianthina 1 . Purple . 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1862
xanthina . . Brn gn. 4, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . . 1860

BIGNONIA.

violascens . . Violet . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 15 S. Amer. 1865

BILLBÉRGIA. 1, *Greigia sphacelata*.

angustifolia . Red . . 8, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. America . 1866
Baraquiniana } White . 7, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1865
Glymiana . Yellow . S. Epi. Brazil . .
horrida . . Blue wt. 7, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . . 1860
Liboniana . . S. Epi. Brazil . . 1866
olens . . . Sc. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. America . 1865
pallascens . S. Epi. Brazil . . 1866
sphacelata 1 . Lilac . S. Epi. Chile . .

BIOTA.

tartarica Ver- }
schaffeltii 3 } Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Belgium . 1862
triangularis . Apet. 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Garden variety.

BLÉCHNUM. Synonymes: 1, *B. frazineum*; 2, *B. latifolia*.

campylotis . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. .
contractum . Brown . 8, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Philippines 1862
latifolium 1 . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Amer. .
nitidum . . Brown . 8, F. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ Philippines 1862
orientale 2 . Brown . 8, S. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Indies .

BLÉTIA.

Sherrattiana . Purple . S. Ter. N. Grenada 1867

BOCCONIA.

japonica . . White . 3, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . . 1866

BOLBOPHYLLUM.

Dayanum . . Gn. pur. 2, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Burmah . 1865
Neigherrénse . Red gn. 5, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Malabar . 1849
psittacoglossum . Red gn. 7, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$. 1864
reticulatum . Cream . 4, S. Epi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Borneo . 1866
siamense . . Yellow . S. Epi. Siam . . 1867

BOMAREA.

multiflora . Or. red. 6, G. De. Tw. 6 Peru . . 1862

BORONIA.

Drummondii }
alba . . . } White 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Garden variety.

BOTRYCHUM. 1, *B. darcifolium*.

simplex . . . Brown 4, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Amer.
subcaudum 1 Brown 5, H. Her. P. $\frac{1}{2}$

BOTRYOGRAMMA. See *Lidvea*.BÓTRYPUS. See *Botrychium*.BOUGAINVILLEA. 1, *B. splendens*; 2, *spectabilis*. See also *Buginvilla*.

glabra 1 . . Rose yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . 1860
lateritia . . Pink . . 6, G. Ev. Cl. 10 . 1865
spinosa 2 . . Rose yel. 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Brazil . 1860

BÓWIEA.

volvilis . . Green . 6, G. A. 1 S. Africa . 1866

BOWRINGIA. See *Brainea*.

- BRACHYSTÉLMA.** *Nat. Or. Asclepiadaceæ.*
Barbæria . . . Pur. yel. 8, G. Tu. P. 1½ S. Africa 1866
- BRÀHEA, Mart.** *Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Pal-micææ.* For culture of this genus of pretty palms, see *Corypha*.
dúlcis . . . Straw . S. Palm
nitida . . . Straw . S. Palm . S. America 1866
- BRÁINEA, J. Sm.** In honour of C. Brain, Esq. *Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Synonymy: 1, Bowringia insignis.*
insignis 1 . Brown . S. Her. P. . E. Indies
- BRASSAVÓLA.**
nodosa grandiflora Yel.gn. 1, S. Epi. 1½ S. Amer. 1865

- BROMÉLIA.** 1, *B. scéptrum.*
Bergmänni 1 . Purple . 6, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1865
parviflora . . . Blue wt. 5, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1865
- BROUSSONÈTIA.**
papyrifera dissecta Apet. 2, H. De T. 12 France 1865
- BRÓWNEA.**
princeps . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 8 S. Amer. . 1864
- BRYONÓPSIS, Arn. Linn. 21, Or. 2, Nat. Or. Cucurbitaceæ.** For culture, &c., see *Momórdica*.
laciniosa . . . Yellow . . 5, S. A. 6 India . . 1865
- BÚXUS.**
obcordata . . . Yel. green 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan 1859
variegata . . . Yel. green 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan 1859

C.

CÁLAMUS.

- adspérus* . . . Green 5, S. Palm. 20 Java . . . 1865
Impératrice Marie . . . Green 5, S. Palm. 20 Philippines. 1863
javaniens . . . Green 5, S. Palm. 25 Java . .
Verschaffeltii . Green 5. S. Palm. 25 Madagascar 1861

CALADIUM.

- Baraqúñi* . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1860
Hårdii . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1862
Lóvíi . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Borneo. 1862
Leopoldii . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1864
macrophyllum Grn.wht. 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1861
Perrièrei . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. S.Amer. 1861
Rougieri . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1863
spectabile . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Her. P. S.Amer. 1861
spléndidum . . . Wht. pk. 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1861
Troubetskoi . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Para. . 1869
Verschaffeltii . . . White . 6, S. Her. P. Brazil . 1862
- besides numerous garden hybrids.

CALANTHE.

- vestita* Turneri White. 10, S. Ter. 1½ Java . . 1865
cúprea . . . Yel. . 10, S. Ter. 1½ Hybrid . 1863
Veitchii su- } Rose . 5, S. Ter. 1½ Hybrid . 1863
pérba . . . }
- and other garden hybrids.

CALATHÆA. See *Maránta*.

- pavonina* . . . Orange 8, S. Her. P. 1½ S. Amer. 1864
tubtspátha . . . Yel. . 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1864
Van-den-Héckii Yel. . 9, S. Her. P. 1½ Brazil . 1864
Veitchiana . . . Yel. . 8, S. Her. P. 1½ S. Amer. 1864

CALCEOLÀRIA.

- bellidifolia* . . . Yel. . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1861
hyssopifolia . . . Yel. . 7, F. Ev. S. 1½ Andes . 1865
pisacomensis . . . Or.red 8, G. Her. P. 3 Peru . 1867
suavis . . . Pur. . 7, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1862

CALLIÁNDRA. 1, *Ínga hæmatóxylon.*

- hæmatocéphala* 1 Scarlet 3, S. Ev. S. 6 India . 1857

CALLÍPTERIS.

- esculénta* . . . Brn.yel. . S. Her. P.

CALLISTÈMON.

- amænium* . . . Green 7, G. Ev. S. 5 N. Holl. . . 1860

CALONYCTON.

- diversifolium* . . . Yel. pur. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java . 1860
sanguineum . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 India . 1865

CALPICÁRUM.

- albiflorum* . . . White . . S. Ev. S. . Moluccas 1863

CAMPÂNULA.

- arrécta* . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. 1 Grdn. variety
Ván Hoáttei . . . Purple 7, H. Her. P. . Gardens.

CAMPSIDIUM.

- chilense* . . . Chile . . 1862

CAMPTOSORUS. See *Antigrámma*.CAMPYLOBOTRYS. See also *Camphylobóthrys*.

- Ghiesbréghtii* . . . Red . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico . 1861
pyrophylla . . . Scarlet. 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Mexico . 1861
regalis . . . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Chiapas. 1860

- CAMPYLONEÛRUM, Presl.** *Camptos*, arched, and *neuron*, a nerve. *Linn. 24, Ord. 1, Nat. Or. Polypodiaceæ. Synonymes: 1, Polypodium ensifolium; 2, P. lapathifolium; 3, P. nitidum.*
ensifolium 1 . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
fasciata 2 . Brown S. Her. P. Brazil .
rigidum 2 . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.

CÁNNA.

- nigricans* . . . Scarlet 4, G. Her. P. 2 Garden hybrid.
 with many others, chiefly from French gardens.

- CARDIÁNDRA, S. & Z. Linn. 10. Or. 2. Nat. Or. Hydrangeaceæ.** For culture, see *Hydránga*.
alternifolia . . . White, lil. 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1865

CARDIOCHLÆNA. See *Aspidium*.

CASIMIRÒA, Llav. Nat. Or. Aurantiaceæ.

- edulis* . . . Green . S. Ev. T. Mexico . 1865

CASSIÓPE.

- fastigiata* . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Himalaya . 1854

CASTILLA MAGNÍFICA. See *Nymphæa rubra*.

CASTILLEJA.

- coccinea* . . . Scarlet . 6, H. B. 1½ N. Amer. . 1864

CATAKIDOZÀMIA, Hook. Nat. Or. Cycadaceæ.

- Höpe* S. Palm. Australia . 1864
Macleayii . . . S. Palm. Australia . 1864

CATÁLPA.

- Kämpferi* . . . Yel. . 6, H. De T. 20 Japan . 1861

CATASÈTUM.

- Baraqúneanum* Wht.brn. 3, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1862
trimerochilum . Grn.red. 3, S. Epi. 1½ Mexico . 1863

CÁTTLEYA. 1. *C. Prinzii. Epidéndrum amethystoglossum.*

- amethysto-* } Yl.bn.pr. 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1861
glóssa 1. }
sulphúrea . . . Yel. . . 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1862
Brabantia . . . Rose . . 4, S. Epi. 1½ Gard. variety.
aureo-maculata . Yel. red. 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1860
bogotensis . . . Wht. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 N. Grnda. 1865
Dawsoni . . . Ro. crea. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1863
devoniensis . . . Ro.bn.yl. 4, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1864
Dominiana . . . Ro.pur. 5, S. Epi. 1½ Gard. hybrid.
alba . . . Cream . 5, S. Epi. 1½ Gard. hybrid.

- DOWIANA** . . . Nankeen 7, S. Epi. 1½ Costa Rica 1865
 exoniensis . . . Ro. pur. 8, S. Epi. 1 Gard. hybrid.
 guatemalensis . . . Pk. buff. 9, S. Epi. 1 Guatemal. 1861
 guttata Leopoldi . . . S. Epi. . . 1861
 hybrida . . . Rose . . . S. Epi. Gard. hybrid.
 picta . . . Pur. rose . . . S. Epi. Gard. hybrid.
 labiata Ruckeri . . . Rose . . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Gard. hybrid.
 Pilcheri . . . Purple . . . 5, S. Epi. 1 Gard. hybrid.
 Warneri . . . Ro. crea. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1862
 Lindleyana . . . Blue, pr. 8, S. Epi. 1½ Bahia . . 1864
 Manglésii . . . Blue, ro. 8, S. Epi. 1 Gard. hybrid.
 quinquecolor . . . G. br. y. p. 8, S. Epi. 1 Hybrid.
 Ruckeri . . . Wht. yel. 8, S. Epi. 1 . . 1865
 Rollissoni . . . Ro. orng. 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1860
 Sidneiana . . . Rose, pr. 5, S. Epi. 1 Gard. hybrid.
 Trianae . . . S. Epi. . . 1866
 Warczewiczii . . . Wht. rose 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . . 1862
 delicata . . . Wht. rose 6, S. Epi. 1½ Brazil . . 1862
- Many of the above are probably either synonyms, or slight variations of older forms.
- CEANOTHUS.**
 azureus latifolius . Blue 4, F. Ev. S. 10 Gardens 1863
 elegans . . . Blue 4, F. Ev. S. 4 California 1861
- CEDRUS.**
 atlantica . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. . .
- CELÓSIA.**
 cristata adreia . . . Yel. . . 6, G. A. 1½ India . . 1860
 coccinea . . . Scarlet, 6, G. A. 1½ India . . 1860
- CÉRASUS.** See *Prunus*.
- CERATOSTEMA CORONARIA.** See *Thibaudia jessica*.
- CHÆRUS.**
 claudianus . . . Pur. crim. 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Hybrid.
- CEROPÉGIA.**
 sororia . . . Grn. pur. 5, S. Tu. P. 2 Kaffraria . . 1865
- CHAMÆBATA, Denth.** Nat. Or. *Rosaceae*.
 foliolosa . . . White 3, H. Ev. S. California . . 1859
- CHAMÆCYPARIS, Spach.** Nat. Or. *Pinaceae*.
 spheroloea . . . H. Ev. S. . . 1861
- CHAMÆRANTHEMUM, Nees.** Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*.
 beyrichii . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1862
 variegatum White . . . S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1864
- CHAMÆROPS.**
 staurocantha . . . Grn. wht. 4, S. Palm. 10 Mexico 1863
- CHASTENÆA.** 1, *Meriania Karstenii, M. macrantha, Schoverina superba*.
 longifolia 1 . . . Crimson . . . S. Ev. S. Caraccas . . 1850
- CHEILANTHES.** Synonymes: 1, *Hypolepis capensis*; 2, *Aleuritopteris mexicana*; 3, *Cheilanthes Pressiana*.
 alabamensis . . . Brown . . . G. Her. P. N. Amer. .
 Borsigiana . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. Mexico . . 1863
 capensis 1 . . . Brown . . . G. Her. P. S. Africa .
 hirsuta . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. Chile . . 1861
 multifida . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. Java . .
 pulveracea 2 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. Mexico .
 Sieberi 3 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. Australia .
- CHEIRANTHUS.**
 Marshallii . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 1½ Gard., hyb. 1863
 variegata . . . Yellow 5, F. Ev. S. 1½ . . 1863
- CHNOOPHORA.** See *Aleisophila*.
- CHRYSODIUM.** See *Acrostichum*.
- CHRYSOPTERIS.** See *Phlebodium*.
- CHYSIS.**
 aurea Limminghii . . . Yel. pur. 4, S. Epi. 1 Mexico 1861
- CHYTROGLÓSSA.** Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.
 aurata . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . 1864
 Marileonia . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Epi. Brazil . . 1864
- CIBOTIUM.**
 assamicum . . . Brown 6, S. Ev. T. 25 Assam . . 1865
 Menziesii . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 4 Sandwich Is.
 regale . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 6 . . 1863
- CINCENNA.**
 nobilis . . . Red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Peru . . 1865
- CINCINÁLIS, Desv.** Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. Synonymes: 1, *Notholena Hookeri*; 2, *Allósorus pulchellus, Pellaea pulchella*. See *Gymnogramma*.
 Hookeri 1 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 pulchella 2 . . . Brown . . . S. Her. P. Mexico .
- CIONIDIUM.** Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*.
 Moorei . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Australia . 1862
- CIRRHOPÉTALUM.**
 pahudii . . . Red brn. 5, S. Epi. ¾ Java . . 1865
- CISSUS.**
 amazonicus . . . Green 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 Amazon . 1865
 cordifolius . . . Green 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 India . . 1863
 porphyro- } Green 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 India . . 1860
 phyllus . . }
- CITHERÓXYLON.**
 niveum . . . Straw . . . S. Palm. N. Grenada 1861
- CLAVIA.**
 fulgens . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Peru . .
- CLEISTOCÁCTUS BAUMANNII.** See *Cereus Tweedii*.
- CLÉMATIS.**
 florida Standishii Violet 7, H. De. Cl. 10 Japan . 1863
- This genus now supplies our gardens with many handsome varieties of hardy climbers; a few of which may be named:—*Jackmanni, regine, rubella, rubro-violacea, Viticella Mooreana, V. amethystina, &c.*
- CLERODÉNDRON.**
 Balfourianum . . . Scarlet . . . 8, S. Ev. S. 6 Gard., hybrid.
 ornatum . . . Or. red . . . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 India . . 1860
 serotinum . . . Rose . . . S. Ev. S. China . . 1867
- CLIANTHUS.**
 Dampieri marginata Wt. cri. 5 G. Ev. S. 3 Austral. 1863
- CLOMENÓCOMA MONTANA.** See *Eupatorium montanum*.
- CLUSIA.**
 Brongniartiana White 7, S. Ev. T. 25 Guiana . 1862
 macrophylla . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 25 W. Indies 1865
- CNEMIDARIA.** See *Hemitelia*.
- COBÆA.**
 scandens albo- } Purple 7, F. Ev. Cl. 20 Gard., var.
 marginata . . }
- COCCOCYPSELUM.**
 metallicum . . . White . . . S. Her. P. Guiana 1865
- COCHLIOSTÉMA, Lemaire.** From *cochlios*, spiral, and *stemma*, a stamen; the anthers are spiral. Linn. 6, Ord. 1, Nat. Or. *Commelynaceae*. Synonyme: 1, *Tradescantia odoratissima*.
 Jacobianum . . . Blue 3, S. Epi. P. 2 Amazon . 1866
 odoratissimum 1 Blue 3, S. Epi. P. 1 Peru . . 1859
- CÉLÓGYNE.** 1, *C. papagena*.
 biflora . . . Wht. brn. . . S. Epi. Moulmein 1865
 ciliata . . . S. Epi. . . 1864
 corniculata . . . Yel. grn. . . S. Epi. Assam . . 1864
 corrugata . . . Wht. yel. . . S. Epi. India . . 1865
 elegans . . . S. Epi. . .
 fuscescens } Buff . . . S. Epi. Moulmein 1864
 brunea . . }

- humilis. S. Epi.
odoratissima . White S. Epi. India . 1864
Parishii l . Yel. grn. S. Epi. Moulmein 1862
Rhodæna . White S. Epi. Molucca . 1866
trifida . White S. Epi. Burmah . 1864
- COLEUS.**
inflatus . Lilac 9, S. Ev. S. 2 Ceylon . 1860
Gibsoni . G. Ev. S. N. Caledon. . 1865
marmoratus . G. Ev. S. 1864
scutellarioides . G. Ev. S. Archipelago . 1863
Veitchii . S. Ev. S. N. Caledon. . 1866
Verschaffeltii . Purple S. Ev. S. Java . 1861
- COLOCASIA.**
longiloba . Brn. pur. 6, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1864
- COLUMNEA.**
erythrophæa . Scarlet 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1860
- COLYSIS.** See *Polypodium*.
- COMACLINIUM.** See *Conoclinium*.
- CONIOGRAMMA.** See *Gymnogramma*.
- CONVOLVULUS.**
mauritánicus . Blue 6, F. Her. P. 3 N. Africa . 1861
- COPRÔSMA.**
Baueriana . White 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Zealand 1864
variegata . White 4, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Zealand 1864
- CORDYLÏNE ERYTHORACHIS.** See *C. Banksii*.
- CORYDALIS.**
speciosa . Yellow 5, H. Her. P. 25 Mantchuria 1862
- CORYLÔPSIS.** Sieb. and Zucc. Linn. 4, Or. 2,
Nat. Or. *Hamamelidaceæ*. For culture, refer
to *Hamamelis*.
spicata . Yellow . 5, H. De. T. 25 Japan . 1864
- CORYPHA.**
dulcis . Apetal 4, S. Palm. 15 Mexico . 1863
- CORYSANTHES.**
picta . Purple . 5, S. Ter. 1 Java . 1866
- COSMANTHUS.** 1, *Eutoca grandiflora*, speciosa.
grandiflorus 1 Purple F. Her. P. California 1857
- COSMIDIUM.** See *Coreopsis*.
Burridgeanum Orange 6, H. A. 2 Belgium . 1860
atropur-
pureum . } Purple 6, H. A. 2 Belgium . 1860
- CÔSTUS.**
elegans . S. Her. P. India . 1860
zebrinus . S. Her. P. Guatemala 1864
- COTONEASTER.**
Symondsii . Or. scar. 4, H. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid
- COTYLËDON.**
velutina . Yellow G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1858
- CRASPEDARIA.** See *Niphobolus*.
- CRATÆGUS.**
oxyacantha } Wht. red 5, H. De. T. 15 Germany 1864
bicolor . }
- CRESCËNTIA.**
alba . Grn wht. 5, S. Ev. T. 10 Nicaragua . 1864
- CROTALARIA** 1, *C. incanescens*.
arborescens 1 . Yellow 6, H. De. S. C. G. H.
- CRÔTON.** *Synonyme: Codium*.
variegatum.
elegans . Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 India . 1861
interruptum . Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Pacific Is.
irregulare . Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Pacific Is.
maximum . Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 4 Pacific Is.
- There are many beautiful varieties now in
cultivation, specifically not distinct from *C.*
variegatum, though as varieties very distinct.
- CRYPTANTHUS.**
bivittatus . White 5, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. 1863
- CÚLCITA.** See *Balanium*.
- CUPÂNIA.**
undulata . White 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1864
- CÛPHEA JORULLÏSIS.** See *C. eminens*.
- CUPRËSSUS.**
cornuta . Apetal 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Gard. variety.
Bakëri . Apetal 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Gard. variety.
Lawsoni flava . Apetal 4, H. Ev. S. 10 Gard. variety.
nana . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 France . 1864
ochroleuca . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 France . 1864
variegata . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 California 1862
- CÚRCUMA.**
australasica . Yellow . S. Her. P. Australia 1867
- CÚSCUTA.**
reflexa . White 7, H. Parasite 1 China . 1865
- CUSPIDARIA.** See *Dicranoglossum*.
- CYANOPHYLLUM.** Naud. Nat. Or. *Melasto-
maceæ*.
speciosum . S. Ev. S. Mexico . 1861
spectandum . S. Ev. S. Maynas . 1860
- CYANÔTIS.**
nodiflora . Purple 8, G. Her. P. 1 S. Africa 1864
vittata ar-
gentea . } Purple 8, G. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1861
- CYATHEA.**
canaliculata . Brown S. Ev. S. 5 . 1860
Dréglé . Brn. yl. 3, S. Her. P. S. Africa .
Manniana . Brown S. Her. P. Fernando Po.
muricata . Brown S. Her. P. W. Indies
nigræscens . Brown S. Her. P. Jamaica
sinuata . Brown 3, S. Ev. S. 4 Ceylon . 1861
- CYCAS.**
plumosa . Apetal 7, S. Palm. S. E. Indies . 1864
Ruminiiana . Apetal 7, S. Palm. 3 Philippines 1864
- CYCLAMEN.**
Peakeanum . Red . 8, H. Tu. P. 4 Hybrid
- CYCLÔDIUM.** Presl. From *kyklos*, a circle. Linn.
24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme:*
1, *Aspidium confertum*.
confertum . Brown S. Her. P. Guiana . 1857
- CYCLOPHORUS.** See *Niphobolus*.
- CYDÔNIA JAPÔNICA.** Of this pretty plant there are
now a large number of very beautiful varieties.
- CYMBIDIUM.**
gigantum . Yel. grn. 10, S. Epi. 2½ India . 1860
discolor . }
Hookeriæ-
num . } Gr. yl. cr. 10, S. Epi. 2 Himalaya . 1864
Huttôni . Brown . 6, S. Epi. 1½ Java . 1866
tigrinum . Yel. grn. 6, S. Epi. 1 Tenasserim 1864
- CYPËLLA.**
corulea . Blue or. . 6, S. Bu. P. 1 Bahia . 1863
- CYPRIPËDIUM.** 1, *Selenipedium Schlmilii*.
barbatum grande Wt. pur. 4, S. Ter. 1 . 1862
latisepalum . Wt. pur. 5, S. Ter. 1 . 1862
Veitchianum . Purple . 4, S. Ter. 1 . 1862
concolor . Yellow . 5, S. Ter. 1 Moulmein. 1864
Crossii . Wt. red 5, S. Ter. 3 Peru . 1864
lævigatum . Wt. cri. 6, S. Ter. 1 Phillip. . 1864
purpuratum . Gr. pur. 9, S. Ter. 3 Borneo . 1860
obscurum . }
Schlimii 1 . White . S. Ter. N. Gren. . 1866
- CYRTANTHUS.**
lutescens . Yellow 6, G. Bu. P. 1 Africa . 1862
- CYRTOËDËRA.** Seem. From *kurtos*, curved, *deire*,
neck. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*.
chontalensis . Lilac S. Tu. P. Nicaragua . 1867
- CYRTÔMIUM.** *Synonyme:* 1, *C. Fortunei*.
anomophyllum 1 Brown G. Her. P. Japan .
- CÝSTEA.** See *Cystopteris*.

D.

DÄHLIA.

Decaisneana . . Rose 8, F. Tu. P. 2 Mexico . 1862

DÄLEA, Linn. Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.

Mutisii . . . Blue . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. 1867

DALECHAMPIA.

Roeziana . . Rose . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Mexico . 1865

DANÆA.

nodosa . . Brown S. Her. P. W. Indies

DAPHNE.

Génkwa . . . Lilac . 5, H. Ev. S. 2 Japan . 1865

jezoensis . . . Yellow 5, H. Ev. S. 2 Japan . 1865

DARLINGTONIA, Torr. Nat. Or. Sarraceniacæ.

californica . Purple 9, H. Her. P. 1 ½ California 1860

DASYLIRION. 1, *Cordylina longifolia*.

glauco-phyl- } Yel. gr. 5, G. Ev. S. 5 Mexico . 1857

lum . . .

Hartwegia- } Pur. gr. 5, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1846

num 1 . . .

longifolium . Green 5, G. Her. P. 2 Mexico .

DATURA.

chlorantha } Yellow 7, F. A. 1 Australia . 1858

flora-plena . . .

fastuosa plena . Purple 7, H. A. 3 Garden variety.

DAVALLIA. Synonyme: 1, *D. polyantha*.

alpina . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 Europe

divaricata 1 . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 Archip.

elata . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 Soc. Isl.

Lindleyi . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal.

nitidula . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 S. Africa

novæ-zealandiæ Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal.

parvula . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1

Vogélii . . . Brown 6, H. Her. P. 1 Fernando Po.

DECAISNEA, Hook. f. et T. Nat. Or. Berberid-
dæcæ. See *Prescôtia*.

insignis . . . Gn. pur. 7, S. Tu. P. 1 India . .

DELPHINIUM.

alopecuroides . Blue ro. 6, H. Her. P. 1 ½ Garden var

Brunonianum . Purple 6, H. Her. P. 2 India . 1863

Frazieri . . . Blue . 6, H. Her. P. 2 . 1863

DENDRØBIUM. 1, *D. Fytchianum*.

atrosanguineum Cr. wht 5, S. Epi. 1 ½ Moulmein 1850

barbatulum 1 . . Wht. lil. 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1863

Bensonia . . . Wht. or. S. Epi. 3 Moulmein 1867

Bullerianum . . S. Epi. Moulmein 1867

ciliatum . . . Grn. yl. 6, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1863

cucullatum . . . Pur. wt. 9, S. Epi. 2 Moulmein 1862

majus . . .

Dalhouisie- } Pur. ro. 6, S. Epi. 2 Brazil . 1860

anum super- } .

bum . . .

densiflorum . . Rose or. 6, S. Epi. 1 ½ India . 1860

roseum . . . Yel. or. 5, S. Epi. 1 Burmah . 1864

dixanthum . . . Wht. or. 6, S. Epi. 1 ½ Moulmein 1863

eburneum . . . S. Epi. Moulmein 1867

Falconeri ob- } Pur. yl. 4, S. Epi. 1 E. Ind. . 1857

tusum . . .

Färmeri adreum Yellow 5, S. Epi. 1 ½ Moulmein 1863

formosum gi- } Wht. or. 5, S. Epi. 2 India . 1856

gantum . . .

Goldii . . . S. Epi. Australia. 1866

hedysmum . . . Gr. wht. 5, S. Epi. 1 ½ Moulmein 1864

Henshallii . . . Yel. red 6, S. Epi. 1 Ceylon . 1856

infundibulum . Wht. or. 8, S. Epi. 2 Moulmein 1860

japonicum . . . White 5, S. Epi. 1 Japan . 1864

Johannis . . . Pur. yl. 4, S. Epi. 1 ½ Australia. 1864

Lilac . . . Lilac . 8, S. Epi. 1 Borneo . 1864

luteolum . . . Yellow 4, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1860

marginatum . Wht. or. 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1863

moulmeinense . . S. Epi.

nobile pallid- } Ro. wht. 2, S. Epi. 2 China . . 1856

florum . . .

parcum . . . Gr. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Burmah . 1865

Parishii . . . Ro. cri. 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1863

pycnostachyum Wt. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1865

primulinum . Yel. or. 5, S. Epi. 3 Moulmein 1863

sclerophyllum . Wt. yel. 4, S. Epi. 1 Java . . 1848

senile . . . Yel. or. 5, S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1864

Tattonianum . Wt. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 ½ Australia . 1864

Wardianum . . Wt. ros. 6, S. Epi. 1 Assam . . 1863

DENNSTADIA. See *Sitoldbium*.DEPARIA. See *Cionidium*.DESMODIUM. 1, *Rhynchosia albo-nitens*.

pendulæflorum 1 Purple . 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . 1865

DEUTZIA.

chinensis . . . White . 4, H. De S. 2 China . . 1860

gracilis varie- } White . 4, H. De S. 2 Garden hybrid

gata . . .

staminea . . . White . 4, H. De S. 2 Himalaya 1850

DIANELIA.

tasmanica . . . Blue . . 6, G. Her. P. 2 Tasman. 1865

DIANTHUS. 1, *D. collinus, montanus, ruthenicus,*
deltoides.

cinnamatus . . Crimson 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1863

Seguieri cau- } Rose . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Russia. 1890

casicus 1 . . .

DIBRACHIUM. 1, *Mappa fastuosa*.

petitum 1 . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Philippines 1865

DICHROSTACHYS, D. C. Nat. Or. Leguminosæ.

platycarpa . . . Yel. ro. . S. Ev. S. Angola . 1865

DICHORIZANDRA.

musica . . . Blue . 8, S. Her. P. 1 Amazon 1866

uudata . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .

DICKSONIA.

cinnamomea . Brown . 9, G. Ev. T. 12 Australia 1864

lanata . . . Brown . 9, G. Ev. T. N. Zeal. .

Sellowiana . . Brown . 9, G. Ev. T. S. Amer. .

Youngii . . . Brown . 9, G. Ev. T. 12 Australia 1864

DICLISODON. See *Lastrea*.DICRANOGLÖSSUM. See *Pteropsis*.DICTYOGRAMMA. 1, *Gymnogramma japonica*.

japonica 1 . . . Bn. pur. 5, F. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1863

DICTYOPSIS. Nat. Or. *Smilacæ*.

Thunbergii . . . White . Cl. S. Africa 1867

DICTYOPTERIS.

irregularis . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind. .

DICTYOXIPHUM, Hook. *Diktyon*, a net, and
xiphon, a sword. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Polypodiaceæ.

panamense . Brown S. Her. P. Panama .

DIDYMOCARPUS.

primulæfolia . Lilac . 6, S. Her. P. ½ Ceylon . 1860

DIDYMOPANAX. *Didymos*, double, and *panax*, a
remedy—supposed medicinal value. *Moræni*.DIEFFENBACHIA, Schott. H. Dieffenbach, a
German botanist. Lin. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or.

Aracæ. See *Caladium*.

gigantea . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1863

grandis . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . . 1863

Peacock . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Peru . . 1866

Wreii . . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1865

DIÉLYTRA.

chrysantha . . Yellow . 9, H. Her. P. 2 Californ. 1850

DIERVÍLLA.

multiflora . . Red. . 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Japan. . 1863

DIGRAMMÁRIA. See *Callipteris*.DIMORPHÁNTHUS. For culture, see *Arália*.

mandshuricus. White 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Manchuria 1865

DIMPNOTHÈCA. 2, *D. Barbàrie*.

lilacina 2 . . Purple 8, G. Her. P. 1½ Caffraria 1861

DIOSCÒREA.

amætochilus . Green . 7, S. Tu. P. 10 S. Amer. 1864

discolor varie- } Green . 7, S. Tu. P. 8 S. Amer.

gata . . . } Green . 7, S. Tu. P. 8 S. Amer.

vittata . . . } Green . 7, S. Tu. P. 8 S. Amer.

DIOTÓSTEMON.

Hookeri . . . Yel. red. G. Suc. S. Mexico .

DIPLADÈNIA.

amabilis . . . Rose. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Gard. hybrid.

amena . . . Rose. . 6, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Gard. hybrid.

DIPLAZIUM.

expansum . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.

francensis . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Jamaica

glaberrimum . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Java . . 1862

Klotzschii . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer.

Thwaitesii . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Ceylon .

zeylanicum . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Ceylon .

DIPLOCLINIUM. *Lindl. Synonyme: Begonia*.

opulifolium . . . S. Her. P.

renifolium . . . S. Her. P.

semperflorens. White . S. Her. P. Brazil .

splendidum . . . S. Her. P.

DIPTERACÁNTHUS, *Nees. Dipteros*, two-winged,

and *acanthus*. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acan-*

thaceæ. For culture, see *Ruellia*.

affinis . . . Scarlet. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1863

calvescens . . . Blue . 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Rio Jan. 1861

Herbstii . . . Cri. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1860

spectabilis . . . Pur. bl. 9, S. Her. P. ¾ Peru . 1849

DIPTOSTEGIA. See *Marattia*.DISÉMMA. See *Passiflora*.DISPHÈNIA. See *Cyathæa*.

DISSÔTIS.

Irvingiana . . Rose pur. S. Ev. S. Africa . 1858

DODECÂTHEON.

Jeffreyi . . Rose . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Oregon . . 1866

DOMBÊYA.

Burgessii . . Wht. ro. 4, G. Ev. T. 15 Africa . 1864

Mastérsii . . Wht. ro. 3, S. Ev. S. 12 Africa .

DOÏDIA.

dives . . Brown S. Her. P. N. Caled.

linearis . . Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .

DORSTÈNIA.

maculata . . Green . 6, S. Tu. P. ¾ Mexico . 1863

DORYÓPTERIS NÔBILIS. See *Litobrochia nobilis*.

DRÁBA.

violacea . . . Violet . 4, Her. P. ¼ Andes . . 1866

DRACÈNA.

albo-marginata . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Solomon Is. 1865

ambryana . . White . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Gaboon . 1862

Cooperi . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 N. Caledon. 1863

Ehrenbergii . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Mexico . 1860

fragrans lati- } Green . 4, S. Ev. S. 6 Africa . . 1862

folia . . . } Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Mexico . . 1862

indivisa . . . Gn. wt. 6, S. Ev. S. 3

limbata . . . Wht. gn. 5, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Caledon. 1863

Mackleyi . . . S. Ev. S. . 1867

Moorei . . . Green . 7, S. Ev. S. 4

nigra . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Caledon. 1864

phrynioides . . White . 4, S. Ev. S. 4 Fernan. Po 1863

punctata . . . Green . 6, S. Ev. S. 5 . . 1863

regina . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8

robusta . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 N. Caledon. 1863

spectabilis . . . Green . 5, S. Ev. S. 8 Mirador . 1861

Some of the above are probably mere syno-

nyms, others garden names of plants, whose

botanical affinity is not yet made out.

DRACÚNCULUS, *Tourn. Dragon*, a dragon. *Linn.*

21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Aracææ*. Synonyms: 1, *D.*

polyphgillus, *Arum Dracunculus*.

vulgaris 1 . Brown . 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe 1548

DRYOMÈNIS. See *Polypodium*.DUBOUZÈTIA. Nat. Or. *Tiliacææ*.

campanulata . Orange . S. Ev. S. N. Caledon. 1867

E.

ECHEVÈRIA.

atropurpurea . . G. Ev. S.

metallica . . . G. Ev. S.

ECHÍDNIUM. *Schott. Nat. Or. Aracææ*.

Spruceanum . Purple . S. Her. P. Brazil . . 1865

ECHINÓPSIS.

Zuccarinii . . Purple S. Suc. Mexico . 1866

ECHINOSTÁCHYS. *Brongn. Nat. Or. Bromeli-*

acææ. 1, *Macrochordium Pinellianum*.

Pinelliana 1 . Yel. scr. 8, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1860

ECHITES.

argyræa . . . Rose . 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10 S. Amer. 1861

Houtteana . . . Rose . 6, S. Ev. Cl. 10

EGENÓLFIA. See *Acróstichum*.EICHÓRNIA. 1, *Pontederia tricolor*, *paniculata*.

tricolor 1 . . Pur. wt. 7, S. Aquat. 2 S. Amer. 1866

ELEÁGNUS.

japonicus . . . Yel. gn. 7, H. E. S. 10 Japan . 1862

marginatus . Yel. gn. 7, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . 1864

ELAPHOGLÓSSUM. Synonymes: 1, *Acróstichum*

crassinerva; 2, *A. Fúncikii*; 3, *A. Herminieri*;

4, *A. micrôlepis*; 5, *A. muscòsum*; 6, *A. Sie-*

bèri; 7, *A. stigmatôlepis*. See *Acróstichum*

Drynaria, *Lomaria*, and *Sitoldbium*.

crassinerve 1 . Brown S. Her. P. Brazil .

Fúncikii 2 . Brown S. Her. P. Trinidad .

Herminieri 3 . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.

micrôlepis 4 . Brown S. Her. P. Venezuela

muscòsum 5 . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.

Sieberi 6 . Brown S. Her. P. W. Ind.

stigmatôlepis 7 Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .

ELICHRÝSUM.

bracteatum . . } Wt. or. 7, G. A. 3 Camaron mts. 1863

Mánnii . . . }

EPÁCNIS.

multiflora . . Pink . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia. 1861

squarrosa . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia. 1864

EPIDÉNDRUM.

amethystinum. Purple . 8, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1866

atropurpureum. Purple . 6, S. Epi. 1 Venezuela. 1865

Brassavola . . . 6, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala 1867

enemidopho- } Rose . 7, S. Epi. 1 Guatemala. 1861

rum . . . } Rose . 7, S. Epi. 1 Bengal . . 1867

Cooperianum . Gn. ro. 7, S. Epi. 1

dichroum . . } Rose . 9, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . . 1864

amabile . . . } Rose . 9, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . . 1864

strictum . . Purple . 9, S. Epi. 1½ Bahia . . 1864

- eburneum . Ivory . 8, S. Epi. 1 Panama. 1867
 myrianthum . S. Epi. 1860
 neraorale majus } Rose . 6, S. Epi. 1 Mexico . 1862
 prismatocarpum } Yel. ro. 7, S. Epi. 1 C. America 1861
 sophonitis . Wt. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1 S. America 1867

EPIPOGON. 1, *Limodrum Epipogon, Satyrium Epipogon.*

- Gmelini 1 . Yel. ro. 6, H. Ter. 1 Britain, sha. pl.

EPISTAPHIUM.

- Williamsii . Rose white 2, S. Ter. 1 Bahia . 1865

ERANTHEMUM.

- argyreneurum. Red . 8, S. Her. P. 1
 Coopéri . Wt. pur. 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ N. Caled. 1863
 igneum . Red . S. Ev. S. Gardens 1866
 sanguinolentum } Red . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Madaga. 1863
 verbenaceum . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Brazil . 1862

ERICA.

- aristata virens. Grn. red 6, G. Ev. S. 1½ Gard. variety.
 candidissima . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 1½ Gard. variety.
 imperatrix . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Gard. variety.
 Lindleyana . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Gard. variety.
 Marnockiana . Red . 5, G. Ev. S. 2 Gard. variety.
 mediterranea . White . 4, H. Ev. S. 4 Gard. variety.
 alba . White . 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Gard. variety.
 profusa . Wht. red 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ Gard. variety.
 tintinnabula . Wht. red 4, G. Ev. S. 1½ Gard. variety.
 venosa . Red . 6, G. Ev. S. 1 Gard. variety.

ERICINELLA, Klotzsch. Linn. 8, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Ericaceae. For culture, see *Erica*.

- Männii . White 7, G. Ev. S. 1½ Cameroons 1866

ERODIUM.

- guttatum . Purple . 7, G. Her. P. ½ N. Africa 1861
 macradenium . Purple . 7, H. Her. P. ½ Pyrenees 1866

ERTHRINA.

- conspicua . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Gard. variety.

F.

FAGRÆA.

- imperialis . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Sumatra . 186

FÆA. See *Trichomanes*.

- spicata . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. ½ Guiana . 1863
 . Brown . 4, S. Her. P. ½ W. Indies 1863

FICUS.

- Porteana . Apetal 3, S. Ev. S. 10 Philippines. 1863
 Suringarii . Apetal 5, S. Ev. S. 10 Amboyna . 1864

FITTÖNIA. Linn. 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. Acanthaceae. See *Eranthemum* for culture.

- argyreneura Yellow 8, S. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1865

FONTANÆSIA.

- Fortunei . White . 8, H. Ev. S. 10 China . 1864

- ornata . Vermil. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Gard. variety.
 profusa . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Gard. variety.
 ruberrima . Scarlet . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Gard. variety.

ERTHROCHÆTA. Linn. 19, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

Asteraceae.

- palmatifida . Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 5 Japan . 1866

EÜCHARIS.

- amazonica . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Amazon . 1864
 grandiflora . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 1½ Amazon . 1864

EUCHRÆSTA, Benn. Linn. 17, Or. 4, Nat. Or.

Fabaceae. For culture, see *Dipteris*.

- japonica . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1866

EUCODONOPSIS. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or.

Gesneraceae.

- naegelioides . Rose 4, S. Her. P. ½ Hybrid 1866

EUGENIA.

- hybrida . White 5, F. Ev. S. 6 Garden, hybrid.

EULOPHIA.

- euglossa . Grn. wht. 9, S. Ter. 1 Calabar . 1866

EUONYMUS.

- japonicus mi- } Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1863

- crophyllus } Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1863

- macrophyllus } Pink . 7, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1863
 and other garden varieties, with variegated leaves, &c.

EUPHORBIA.

- Montieri . Green 7, S. Ev. S. 1½ Africa . 1865

EUPROBOSCIS.

- pygmæa . Yellow . 4, S. Epi. ½

EUPODIUM. See *Marattia*.

EÜRYA.

- angustifolia . White . 6, F. Ev. S. 2 Japan . 1862

EURÝCLES. See *Pancrætium*.

- coronata . White . 5, S. Bu. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1862

G.

GALEÓTTIA. See *Maxillaria*.

- Beaumontii . Gr. brn. lil. 5, S. Epi. 1 Bahia . 1849

GALIPÆA.

- Riedeliana . White . S. Ev. S. Brazil . 1866

GARDENIA.

- florida variegata White 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1863
 maritima . White 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan . 1866

GAZANIA.

- splendens . Or. pur. 7, G. Her. P. 1 C. G. H. .

FORRÆSTIA. 1, Pöllia purpurea, Campelia marginata.

- hispida 1 . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Java . 1861

FORSYTHIA.

- Fortunei . Yellow 3, H. De. S. 10 Pekin . 1863

- viridissima } Yellow 3, H. De. S. 10 China . 1863

- variegata }

FRANCISCEA.

- Lindeniana . Purple 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Brazil . 1864

FREMONTIA, Torr. After Col. Fremont. Sterculiaceae. A hardy deciduous shrub, with large handsome yellow flowers. Lately reintroduced.

- californica . Yellow H. Ev. S. California 1865

GENÉTÝLLIS.

- simbrata . Rose . 4, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia . 1864

GENISTA.

- Everestiana Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid gardens.

- prostrata . Yellow 6, H. Ev. S. 3 Hybrid gardens.

GENTIANA.

- foliosa . Lilac 7, H. Her. P. ½ Andes . 1862

GEÓNOMA.

- Ghiesbreghtii . Apetal 4, S. Palm. 6 Mexico . 1864

GESNÈRA.

- chromatella . . . Scarlet 7, S. Tu. P. 1½
pyramidalis . . . Scarlet 7, S. Tu. P. 1½ Hybrid, gards.

GLADIOLUS.

- papilio . . . Pur. yel. 6, H. Bu. P. 2 Africa . 1866

GLEICHÈNIA.

- alpina . . . Brown S. Her. P. Tasmania .
cryptocarpa . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Chile . 1865
Cunninghami . . . Brown S. Her. P. N. Zeal. .
furella . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. .
glauca . . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 2
heciostophylla . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 N. Zeal. .

GLOSSÁNTHUS. See *Klugia*.

- malabaria . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Malabar .
zeylanica . . . Blue . 6, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon .

GLOXÍNIA. 1, *Hypocfryta brevicalyx*.

- hypocrytiflora 1 Or. yel. 7, S. Tu. P. ½ Ecuador 1866
maculata in- } Lilac . 9, S. Tu. P. 1 Brazil . 1864
signis . . . }
tigridia . . . Grn. pur. 7, S. Tu. P. ½ Venezuela 1850

GLYPHÆA. Nat. Or. *Tiliaceæ*.

- Monteiri . . . Yellow S. Ev. S. Benguela . 1865

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ*.

- péndulus . . . H. Ev. T. China .

GÓMPHIA. See *Walkensteina*.

- Theophrasta . . . Yellow S. Ev. S. S. Amer. 1867

GOMPHOSTYLIS CANDIDA. See *Pleidne maculata*.

GOMPHRÈNA.

- coccinea . . . Scarlet 7, G. A. 1 Mexico . 1860
Haageana . . . Orange 7, G. A. 1 Mexico . 1860

GONATÁNTHUS. Nat. Or. *Aracææ*.

- chpreus . . . Yellow 5, S. Her. P. 1

GONATOSTEMON, *Regel.* From *gonu*, a bend, *stemon*, stamen, in allusion to the bent stamens. Nat. Or. *Cyrtandræacææ*.

- Boucheanus . . . Violet S. Ev. S. 2 E. Ind. . 1867

GONIOPHLEBÏUM. *Synonymes*: *Polypodium inaequale*, *Phlebodium inaequale*; 2, *Polypodium plectolepis*; 3, *P. viciillans*. See *Cænopteris*, *Drynaria*, *Elaphoglossum*, *Lastrea*, and *Polypodium*.

- inaequale 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Guatemala
pectolepis 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Mexico .
viciillans 3 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Brazil .

GONIÓPTERIS. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium Ghiesbreghtii*, *P. crenatum*; 2, *P. serrulata*.

- Försteri . . . Brown S. Her. P. N. Zeal. .
Ghiesbreghtii 1 Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
gracilis . . . Brown S. Her. P. Jamaica .
serrulata 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Jamaica .

GONÓCALYX.

- pálchra . . . Rose G. Ev. S. Oçana . .

GONÓLOBUS.

- pyrrhotrichus Grn. yel. 7, S. Ev. Tw. 6 Brazil .

GOODÈNIA.

- albescens . . . Yellow 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Holl. . 1862

GOODYERA.

- Dominii . . . White . 7, S. Ter. 2 Hybrid .
macrantha . . . White . 6, H. Ter. Japan . 1867
Veitchii . . . White . 7, S. Ter. Hybrid .
velutina . . . White . 7, H. Ter. Japan .

and several other pretty garden hybrids.

GRAMMÁNTHES.

- gentianoides.
cinnabarina . . . Red . 6, H. A. ½ Garden, var.
lilacina . . . Rose . 6, H. A. ½ Garden, var.
Ruteus . . . Yellow 6, H. A. ½ Garden, var.

GRAMMATOSORUS. 1, *Aspidium Blumei*.

- Blumeanus 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind. .

GRÁMMITIS. 1, *Polypodium marginella*.

- marginella 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. St. Helena

GRAPTOPHYLLUM. 1, *G. Leopoldii*.

- petrocarpa 1 . . . Crimson 7, S. Ev. S. 2 India . 1861
versicolor . . . Crim. yel. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 India . 1861

GREIGIA. *Billbergia sphacelata*.

- sphacelata . . . Lilac S. Her. P. Chile . 1865

GREVILLEA.

- Hilli . . . Pink 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Queensland . 1862

GRIFFÍNIA.

- Blumenavia . . . Rose 5, F. Bu. P. ½ Brazil . 1865

GRISELÍNIA. *Forst.* Nat. Or. *Cornacææ*.

- littoralis . . . Green H. Ev. S. N. Zeal. .

GRONÓVIA.

- pulchella . . . Lilac 6, S. Ev. S. 6. Brazil . . 1865

GUATÁVIA.

- braziliensis . . . White S. Ev. S. Rio Negro 1865

GUTIERREZIA, *Lagasc.* For culture, &c., see *Helénium*.

- gymnospermoides Yel. 8, H. Her. P. 3 N. Mexico 1858

GYMNOGRÁMMA. *Synonymes*: 1, *G. subglandulosa*, *G. hispánica*.

- ferruginea 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer. .
flexuosa . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1865
Hermineeri . . . Brown S. Her. P. Guadeloupe
Martensii . . . Brown S. Her. P. Hyb. .
ochracea . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer. .
Parsonsii . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Hybrid, gards.
Pearcei . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Peru . 1865
ruteafolia 1 . . . Brown G. Her. P. Austral. .
Wetenhalliana Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 . 1864

GYMNÓPTERIS. *Linn.* 1, *Acróstichum alienum*; 2, *A. Gabonense*.

- alièna 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
Gabonense 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Africa .

GYMNOSTACHYUM, *Nees.* For culture, see *Justicia*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Fittonia Verschaffeltii*.

- Verschaffeltii 1 Yellow 10 S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . 1863

GYNÈRIUM.

- argenteum } Purple 7, H. Her. P. 6 France . 1865
purpureum }
striatum . . . White 7, H. Her. P. 6 Garden, var.

GYNOTHÈCA. See *Marattia*.

H.

HABENARIA.

margaritacea. White 4, S. Ter. 1 S. Amer. 1866

HABRANTHUS.

fulgens . . . Scarlet 4, F. Bu. P. 1 Chile 1866

HAMANTHUS.

cinnabarinus . Red . . 8, S. Bu. P. 3 Africa 1861

incarnatus . . Pink . . 7, S. Bu. P. 1 Africa 1863

natalensis . . . Crimson S. Bu. P. 3 Natal 1862

HAPLOPTERIS. See *Pteris* and *Teniopteris*.HARRACHIA. See *Strobilarchis* and *Justicia*.HEBECLINIUM. 1, *Conoclinium ianthinum*.

atrorubens . . Red . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Mexico 1862

ianthinum 1 . . Purple 7, S. Her. P. 3 Mexico 1850

megaphyllum Lilac . 8, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico 1862

HECHTEA, *Klotsch*. For culture, see the tender species of *Yucca*.

Ghiesbreghtii . White 6, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico 1863

HEDYCHUM.

chrysoleucum . Wht. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 4 India 1849

HELENUM.

atropurpureum Purple 8, H. Her. P. 2 Mexico 1860

grandicaphalum . . } Yellow 8, H. Her. P. 2 Belgium 1863

HELICONIA.

angustifolia . White 1, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil 1849

aurantiaca . . . Wht. or. 8, S. Her. P. 13 Mexico 1864

brevispatha . . Scarlet 8, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. 1862

metallica . . . Crim. 7, S. Her. P. 2 N. Gren. 1861

HELIOPHILA.

caerulea . . . Blue . . 6, H. A. 2 C. G. H. 1860

HELIOTRIDIUM.

convolvulaceum White 6, G. Ev. S. 1 1867

HELIPTERUM. See *Aphelaxis*.

anthemoides . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Australia 1860

otula . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Swan R. 1860

Sandfordii . . . Yellow 7, H. A. 2 Australia 1860

HELMINTHOTHACHYS.

zeylanica . . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon 1861

HEMEROCALLIS.

disticha plena . Orange 5, H. Her. P. 2 Japan 1862

Kwáno Copper 7, H. Her. P. 3 Japan 1862

fl. plena Copper 7, H. Her. P. 2 Japan 1862

variegata Copper 7, H. Her. P. 3 Japan 1862

HEMICARDIUM. See *Cyclopeltis*.HEMITELIA. See *Cyathæa*.

grandifolia . Brown 8. Her. W. Ind. .

Imrayana . Brown 8. Her. P. Dominica

Karsteniana . Brown 8. Her. P. Venezuela

obtusa . . . Brown 8. Her. P. W. Ind.

speciosa . . . Brown 8. Her. P. S. Amer.

HERRANIA, *Goudot*. Linn. 5, Or. 5, Nat. Or.

Byttneriaceæ. For culture, see *Commersonia*.

palmata G. Ev. S. Australia 1866

HETEROMOTA.

lobelioides . Crimson G. Her. P. Mexico 1861

HETERONEURON. See *Pacilopteris*.HETEROPAPPUS. See *Aster*.

decipiens . . Purple 9, H. Her. P. 2 Amoor R. 1863

HEXACENTRIS. See *Thunbergia*.

mysorensis . Yel. crim. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Mysore 1850

HIBISCUS.

Cooperi . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Caledon. 1863

variegata . . Red . . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Caledon. 1863

HIPPEASTRUM. See *Amaryllis*.

pardinum . Lilac red 4, S. Bu. P. 2 Brazil .

procæum . . . Lilac . . 7, S. Bu. P. 2 Brazil 1863

pyrrhochroom Vermil. . 6, S. Bu. P. 13 Brazil 1863

HOHENBERGIA.

erythrostachya . Rose . 5, S. Her. P. 3 Brazil 1863

HOPLOPHYTUM. Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceæ*.

calyculatum . Yellow S. Her. P. Brazil 1865

HORSFIELDIA, *Blume*. In honour of Dr. Thos.

Horsfield, a writer on Indian zoology. Linn.

5, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Apiaceæ*. Growing in any

light rich soil, and readily increased by cut-

tings.

aculeata . . . Grn. yel. S. Ev. S. Java . 1866

HOYA.

máxima . . . White . 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Java . 1865

HYDRANGEA.

japonica elegans . } Rose 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan 1864

tissima } Rose 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan 1864

rosea } Rose 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Japan 1864

paniculata . . . White 6, G. De. S. 4 Japan . 1865

besides other Japanese varieties, described by

Herr Regel.

HYDROGLOSSUM. See *Lygodictyon*.HYMENODIUM. See *Acróstichum*.HYMENOLEPIS, *Kaulf*. From *hymen*, a mem-

brane, and *lepis*, a scale. Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat.

Or. *Polypodaceæ*. Synonyme, 1, *Tænitis ophio-*

glossoides. See *Gymnopteris*.

brachystachys Brown S. Her. P. Archipel.

HYMENOPHYLLUM. Synonyme: 1, *H. semi-*

bivalve.

ærugineum . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

chiloense . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. Chili .

demissum . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

dichotomum . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. Chili .

fucoforme . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. Chili .

fucoide Brn. yel. S. Her. P. S. Amer.

hirtellum . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. Jamaica

multifidum . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

pulcherrimum Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

rurum 1 . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

scabrum . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. N. Zeal.

sericeum . . . Brn. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind.

valvatum . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. 1863

HYMENOSTACHYS. See *Trichomanes*.

elegans . . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 S. Amer. 1861

HYOPHORBE. See *Aræa*. Synonymes: 1, *Aræa*

speciosa; 2, *A. Verschaffeltii*.

americanis 1 . White 6, S. Palm. 20 Bourbon 1866

Verschaffeltii 2 White 6, S. Palm. 20 Bourbon 1866

HYPOCHLAMYS. See *Diplazium*.HYPOCYRTA. See *Gloxinia hypocyrtiflora*.

breviclyx . . . Yel. red 7, S. Ev. S. 3 S. Amer. 1860

HYPOESTES SANGUINOLÉNTA. See *Eranthemum*

sanguinolentum.

HYPÓLEPIS.

amaurorachis Brown 8, G. Her. P. 3 Australia

distans . . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 3 N. Zeal. 1861

HYPOPHYLLANTHUS. Nat. Or. *Rutaceæ*.

Lindeni . . . Green S. Ev. S. N. Gren. 1866

HYPÓXIS.

elata Yellow 6, G. Her. P. Natal . 1863

I.

IBERIS.

lucida . . . White 5, H. Ev. S.

ILEX.

Fortunei . . . White 5, F. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . 1861

ILLIARIA.

canarioides . Or. scar. F. Ev. Cl. C. Amer. 1856

ILLICIUM.

anisatum varie- } Red . 5, F. Ev. S. 6 Japan . 1861
gatum . . . }

IMANTOPHYLLUM. See *Clivia*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Vallota miniata*.

miniatum 1 . Crim. ro. 7, S. Bu. P. 1 W. Africa 1854

pectum . . . Orange . 7, S. Bu. P. 1 Garden hybrid

IMPATIENS.

latifolia . . . Purple S. A. Ceylon . 1867

IPOMŒA.

cystanthiflora
Gerardi . . . White . S. Cl. S. Natal . . 1867

IRIARTEA.

exorrhiza . . . Cream 6, S. Palm. 50 S. Amer. 1865

IRENE. 1, *Achyranthes Verschaffeltii*.

Hérbstii 1 . . . Green 6, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . 1864

ISCHÆRUM. See *Biarrum*.

Pyrámi . . . Purple 4, S. Tu. P. 1 Palestine 1860

ISOTYPHUS. For culture, &c., see *Perdicium*.

rosiflorus . . . Rose S. Her. P. N. Gren. 1864

IXORA.

princeps . . . S. Ev. S. 1867

retiana . . . Orange 6, S. Ev. S. 3 E. Ind. 1863

J.

JACARANDA.

digitaliflora . . . Lilac 4, S. Ev. T. 12 Brazil . 1864

JACQUÍNA.

mexicana . . . Crimson 6, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico . 1865

JUGLANS.

regia microcarpa . . . reën 4, H. De. T. 40 Europe . 1862

JUNÍPERUS.

myosurus . . . Apetal . 5, H. Ev. S. 4 Europe . 1862

JUSTÍCIA LILACÍNA. See *Thyrsacanthus lilacinus*.

K.

KALANCHOE.

grandiflora . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 India . 1864

KAULFÜSSIA, *Blum. Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Daniceæ*.

æsculifolia . . . Brown S. Her. P. Java .

KEFERSTEÍNIA. 1, *Zygopetalum graminum*.

graminea 1 . Gn. br. pur. 5, S. Epi. 1 Caraccas 1857

KENNEDYA.

Fredwoodii . Red . 4, G. Ev. Tw. 4 Australia . 1864

KÉRRIA.

japonica variegata . Yel. 6, H. Ev. S. 4 Japan . . 1865

KLÉÍNIA.

fúlgens . . . Vermil. 7, G. Ev. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Natal . . 1865

KOEHLÉRIA, *Regel.* Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*.

lanata . . . Scarlet 7, G. Her. S. 1 Mexico . 1861

L.

LÆLIA. 1, *L. Lawrenceana*.

crispilabia 1 . Lil. pur. . 5, S. Epi. 1 Mexico. 1863

elegans 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1863

gigantea . . . Lil. pur. . 6, S. Epi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brazil . 1862

irrorata . . . Pur. rose . 5, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1864

Lindleyana . . . Wht. pur. 8, S. Epi. 1 . 1864

Pilcheri . . . Wht. pur. 7, S. Epi. 1 Hybrid. 1863

præstans 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil

Schilleriana 8, S. Epi. 1

Wallisii . . . Rose . . 5, S. Epi. 1 R. Negro 1866

Wolstenholmei Pur. blue. 6, S. Epi. 1 1864

LAMPROCŒCCUS. *Synonyme*; 1, *Echinæa Wellbachii*.

Wellbachii 1. Scarlet . S. Epi. Brazil . . 1854

LAMPROCŒMIS. See *Puya*.

LANKESTÈRIA, *Lindl.* Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*.

Báteri . . . Yel. . . 4, S. Ev. S. 1 Africa . . 1865

LÁRIX.

Lyallii . . . Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Rocky Mnts. 1863

LARÔCHEA. See *Ròchea*.

tinifolia . . . White . 7, G. Ev. S. 3 C. G. H. . 1861

LASTRÆA. *Synonymes*: 1, *Polypodium molliculum*;

2, *Aspidium deparioides*;

3, *A. funestum*;

4, *Nephrodium glabellum*;

5, *P. crystallinum*;

6, *A. hispidum*;

7, *A. Kaulfussii*;

8, *A. lacerum*;

9, *N. mexicanum*;

10, *N. Napo-*

leónis;

11, *A. Sieboldi*;

12, *P. Sanctum*;

13, *A. Shephardi*;

14, *P. crinitum*;

15, *A. protensum*;

16, *A. velutinum*. See *Aspidium* and *Gleichenia*.

confina 1 . . . Brn. S. Her. P. S. Amer.

deltoides . . . Brn. yl. 7, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica 1860

deparioides 2 . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Ceylon

erythrosora . . . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Japan . 1863

Flix-mas Bár-

nesii } Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. sha. pl.

Bollandiæ . . . Brn. yl. 6, S. Her. P. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Brit. sha. pl.

funesta 3 . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Brazil

glabella 4 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	N. Zeal.
hirta 5 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	Jamaica
hispidia 6 . . .	Bm.	G. Her. P.	N. Zeal.
Kaulfussii 7 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	Brazil .
lácera 8 . . .	Bm.	G. Her. P.	Japan .
mexicana 9 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	Mexico .
Napoleonis 10 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	St. Helena
podophylla 11 . . .	Bm.	G. Her. P.	Japan .
ramosissima . . .	Bn. yl. 7,	S. Her. P. 1½	Wales, mnts.
sácta 12 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	W. Ind.
Shephérdis 13 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	
Sieboldii . . .	Bn. yl. 7,	S. Her. P. 1½	1863
variagata . . .	Bn. yl. 6,	S. Her. P. 1½	Gard. variety
strigosa 14 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	Mauritius
subquinquefidia 15 . . .	Bm.	S. Her. P.	W. Africa
velutina 16 . . .	Bm.	G. Her. P.	N. Zeal.

and many pretty varieties.

LATÂNIA.

Verschaffeltii . Grn. wht. 5, S. Palm. 20 India . 1860

LÁTHYRUS. 1, *L. acutifolia*.

Macraei . . Red, wht. 6, H. Her. Cl. 4 Chile . 1826

LEPACHYS. See *Rudbeckia*.

LEPICYSTIS. Synonyme: 1, *Goniophlebium rhagadiólepis*.

rhagadiólepis 1 Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.

LEPIDONEURON. See *Nephrolepis*.

LEPTODÁCTYLON, Hook. Nat. Or. *Polemoniaceae*.

californicum . Rose . 7, H. Ev. S. 4 California 1854

LEPTOGRAMMA. Synonymes: 1, *Grámmitis Linkiana*; 2, *Grámmitis tótta*.

Linkiana 1 . . Brown S. Her. P. Brazil
tótta 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. Madeira .

LEPTÓPTERIS. See *Todea*.

supérba . . Brown . 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1863

LEUCOSTÉGIA. Synonymes: 1, *Lastræa Borneensis*; 2, *Davallia immersa*; 3, *D. parvula*.

Borneensis 1 Brown S. Her. P. Borneo
immersa 2 . Brown S. Her. P. E. Indies
parvula 3 . . Brown S. Her. P. Singapore

LIBÉRTIA.

tricolor . . White . 4, F. Her. P. 1½ N. Zeal. . 1863

LIBŌNIA, *C. Koch*. Nat. Or. *Acanthaceae*.

floribunda . Scar. yel. S. Ev. T. Brazil . 1864

LIGÚSTRUM.

japonicum variegatum Wht. 6, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan 1862

LÍLIUM. 1, *Saracha Kamtschatica*.

auratum spléndidum } Scar. . 6, H. Bl. P. 2 Japan . 1866
avenaceum . . Orange 6, H. Bu. P. 2 Japan . 1865
cocconeum . . Scar. . 6, H. Bu. P. 2 Japan . 1866
formosum . . Or. red 6, H. Bu. P. 3 Japan . 1862
Fortunei . . Or. yel. 7, H. Bu. P. 2½ Japan . 1862
fulgens . . . Wt. cri. 7, H. Bu. P. 2½ Japan . 1865
hamatochromum Red . 7, H. Bu. P. 2½ Japan . 1867
Leichtlinii . . Yel. . 7, H. Bu. P. 2½ Japan . 1867
nigrum 1 . . . Purple 6, H. Bu. P. 3 Kmskat 1865
Neigherrénse . White . 6, F. Bu. P. 3 India . 1862

and many beautiful varieties of *L. auratum*.

LIMATŌDES.

roseo-alba . Wht. rose 12, S. Ter. 3 Moulmein . 1863

LINDSÆA.

arenata . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 3 Guiana . 1863
cultrata . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 3 E. Indies
dubia . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. Guiana
Leprieurii . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. Guiana
obtus . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. Malacca
reniformis . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. Guiana
sagittata . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 4 Guiana

stricta . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 2 W. Ind. . 1863
trichomanoides } Brown 5, G. Her. P. 2 N. Zealand

LINDHEIMERIA, *A. Gray*. Nat. Or. *Compositæ*.

texana . . Yellow G. Her. Texas .

LINUM. 1, *L. chamissoensis*.

Macraei 1 . .

LÍPARIS.

atropurpurea . Purple . 8, S. Ter. ½ Ceylon . 1865

LISSOCHILUS. Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.

Horsfallii . Purple . 12, S. Ter. 1 Calabar . 1865

LITOBROCHIA. Synonymes: 1, *Pteris comans*; 2, *P. elata*; 3, *P. Kunzeana*; 4, *P. macilentia*; 5, *P. Apicalis*.

aleyonis . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1863
areolata . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 India . 1860
comans 1 . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Polynesia
elata 2 . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
Kunzeana 3 . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica
macilenta 4 . Brn. yel. 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal.
Orizabæ 5 . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Mexico
tripartita . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 India . 1864
undulata . . Brn. yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 India . 1860

LITSÆA, *Juss*. Not explained. *Linn*. 22, Or. 6, Nat. Or. *Lauraceae*. Synonymes: 1, *Tetradenia involucrata*.

involucrata 1 Grn. yel. 1, S. Ev. S. 20 E. Ind. . 1820

LLÆVA. 1, *Allosorus Karwinskii*, *Botryogramma Karwinskii*, *Ceratodactylus osmundoides*.

cordifolia 1 . . Brown 7, S. Her. P. ½ Mexico . 1849

LOBELIA.

Fabri . . . Lilac . 8, F. Her. P. 1 Gard. variety.

There are also many other fine varieties of this ornamental genus which are well worthy of extensive cultivation.

LOMÀRIA. Synonyme: 1, *Bléchnum capense*.

Banksii . . Brown 8, F. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1860
Bellii . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Caledon. 1860
blechnoides . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1861
capensis 1 . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 S. Africa
ciliata . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 N. Caledon. 1865
cycaidifolia . Brown 7, F. Her. P. 1 Juan Fern. 1861
dura . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Chatham. Is. 1866
gigantea . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 S. Africa
L'Hermizieri . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 . 1865
Lechlerii . . Brown 8, F. Her. P. 1 Chile . 1866
minor . . . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 Tasmania
nigra . . . Brown 8, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zealand
vulcanica . Brown 7, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zealand

LOMARIOBOTRYS. See *Stenochlæna*.

LOMARIOPSIS.

heteromorpha . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1865

LOMÀTIA.

elegantissima . Orange 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Zeal. . 1862

LONGHIËNA.

Lindeniana . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.

LONICERA.

japonica . . White . 6, H. De. S. 3 Japan . 1860
Standishii . Wht. red. 6, H. De. S. 3 China . 1860

LOPHIDIUM. See *Schizæa*.

LOPHOSORIA. 1, *Alsophila pruinata*.

pruinata 1 . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 2

LORINSERIA. See *Acróstichum*.

LÓTÆA. See *Diplazium*.

LOXSŌMA. Culture the same as *Polypodium*.

Cunninghami . Brown . 5, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. 1861

LUDÓVICA. See *Carludóvica*.

lanceifolia . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 3 Guiana . 1862

LUÍSIA.

Psyche . . . Grn. pur. 4, S. Epi. ½ Burmah . 1865

LUPINUS.

albo-coccineus . Red, wht. 7, H. A. 1½
venustus . . . Fr. wt. bl. 7, H. A. 2½

LÚZULA sylvatica, s. vittata.**LUZURIAGA.**

radicans . . . Red . 5, G. Her. Tw. 1 Chile . 1847

LYCÁSTE.

delicatissima . White pk. 5, S. Epi. 1 Guate. 1863
picturata . . . Crim. pur. 6, S. Epi. 1 Guate. 1863
purpurata . . . Purple . . . S. S. Epi. 1 Guate. 1863
Skinneri car-
minata . . . } Crimson . 10, S. Epi. 1 Guate. 1860
superba . . . } Crimson . 10, S. Epi. 1 Guate. 1860

LÝCHNIS.

Sénnæ . . . Crimson . 7, H. Her. P. 2 Japan . 1863

LYCOPLÉSIUM. 1, *Látua venenata*.

pubiflorum 1. Crim. pur. F. Ev. S. Valdivia 1862
tubiflorum . Purple . F. Ev. S. Chile . 1863

LYCOPÓDIUM.

cérnum . . . Brown 8, G. Ev. Tr. ½ E. Indies .
fastigiátum . Brown 8, G. Ev. Tr. ½ N. Zealand
Hookeri . . . Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. ½ India . .
phlegmárium Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. ½ India . . 1862
taxifolium . Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. ½ W. Indies .
ulicifolium . Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. ½ India . .
verticillatum Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. ½ Mauritius .

LYGÓDICTYON. See *Lygódium*.**LYGÓDIUM.**

Lindeni . . . Brn. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 3 Guatemala
microphyllum Brn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 4 Australia
polystachyum Brn. yel. 5, S. Ev. Cl. 6

M.**MACLEÁNIA.**

púlcra . . . Scar. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Gren. 1864
speciosissima . Scarlet . 5, S. Her. P. 4 Columb. 1864

MACÔDES.

Pétola . . . S. Epi. Borneo . . 1864
superba . . . S. Epi. Borneo . . 1864

MACROCHÓRDIUM, Regel. Nat. Or. *Bromeli-
acææ*.

luteum . . . Yellow S. Her. P. Tr. Amer. 1866

MAGNÓLIA.

Léne . . . Pur. wht. 4, H. De. T. 12 Garden var.

MAHARÁNGIA.

Emodi.

MALORTIÆA. See *Chamædorea*.

simplex . . . Yellow 3 S. Palm. 10 Costa Rica . 1860

MÁLVA.

Mertensiana . . . Rose 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Australia . 1864

MANÉTTIA.

micans . . . Or. Red 8, S. Ev. Tw. 10 Peru . . 1864

MANDIRÓLA. 1, *Scheeria lanata*; 2, *S. mexi-
cana*.

lanata 1 . . . Violet S. Her. P. Mexico 1862
Roézlii . . . Lilac S. Her. P. Mexico
Scheerii 2 . . . Purple S. Her. P. Mexico 1866

MARÁNTA. See *Caláthea*.

illústris . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Ecuador . 1865
Lindeniana . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Peru . . 1865
majéstica . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Rio . . . 1866
orbiflora . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2
picturata . . . Wht. 6, S. Her. P. 1½
roseo-picta . . . Wht. 8, S. Her. P. 1½ Amazon . 1866
Sagoniana . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer. . 1862
spléndida . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil . . 1866
striata . . . Wht. 8, S. Her. P. 2 Philippines 1864
tubispátha . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2
Ván-den-Héckii Wht. 8, S. Her. P. 2
Veitchii . . . Wht. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Peru . . 1864
and many others of great beauty, but of un-
certain position.

MARÁTTIA. Synonymes: 1, *macrophylla*; 2,
Ascensionis; 3, *Gymnotheca Verschaaffeltiana*.

Cooperi . . . Brn. yel. 8, G. Her. P. 2 Austr. 1863
fraxinea . . . Brn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 2 W. Africa

laxa 1 . . . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1½ Mexico
purpurascens 2 . Brn. yel. 7, S. Her. P. 2 Is. Ascen.
Verschaaffeltiana 3 Brn. yel. 8, S. Her. P. 2

MARGINÁRIA. See *Campyloneurum*.**MARLÁNTHEUS, Hugel.** Nat. Or. *Pittosporacææ*.

Drummondianus Blue 4, G. Ev. Cl. 6 Australia . 1865

MARSÍLEA. 1, Nardoo plant.

macropus 1 . . . H. Her. P. Australia

MASDEVÁLLIA.

civilis . . . Yel. brn. 7, S. Ter. ½ Peru . . 1864
coccinea . . . Scarlet 7, S. Ter. ½ Pamplona
tovarensis . . . White . 8, S. Ter. ½ Columbia . 1865

MATHIËNA.

galanthoides . Wht. grn. S. Bu. P. Peru

MECONÓPSIS.

aculeata . . . Purple 6, F. Her. P. 2 India . . 1864
nepalensis . . . Yellow 6, S. Her. P. 2 Nepal . . 1866

MEDINÍLLA.

farinosa . . . Pink 6, S. Ev. S. 3½ . 1865

MELIA.

japónica . . . Lilac 7, G. Ev. S. 20 Japan . . 18 5

MELOCÁCTUS.

Schlumbergerianum 6, S. Ev. S. ½ St. Thomas 1861

MENÍSCIUM.

gigánticum . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer. .
simplex . . . Brown S. Her. P. Hong Kong

MESOSPÍNIDIUM. Nat. Or. *Orchidacææ*.

sanguineum . . . Rosy S. Epi. Ecuador . 1867

METÁXYA. See *Amphidésmium*.**METHÓNICA.** *Gloriosa Plántii*.

grandiflora . . . Yellow 8, S. Bu. P. 2 Africa . . 1859
Plántii 1 . . . Orange 8, G. Bu. P. 2 Natal . . 1859

METTERNÍCHIA. 1, *Lisianthus ophiorhiza*.

principes 1 . . . Wht. grn. 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . 1852

MEYENIA, Nees. W. Meyen, a celebrated bo-
tanist. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Acanthacææ*.

1, *Thunbergia Vogeliana*.
Vogeliana . Purple 7, S. Ev. Cl. 3 Fernando Po 1863

MICÓNIA.

flammea . . . Wht. yl. 6, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1865
Teysmanniana White 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Molucca .

MICRANTHÉLLA.

Candollei . . Purple G. Ev. S. Quito . . 1864

MICROBRÁCHYS. See *Aspidium*.

MICROLÉPIA.

angusta . . . Brown 4, S. Her. P. 1 Borneo . . 1860

platyphylla . . Brown 4, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies

scabra . . . Brown 4, S. Her. P. 1 Japan . . 1862

MICROSORUM. See *Polypodium*.MICROSTÁCHYS. See *Tragia*.

tetragona . . . Scarlet H. Ev. S. Tasmania . . 1866

MICROSTÁPHYLA. See *Acróstichum*.MICRSTÉGIA. See *Callipteris*.

MILTÓNIA.

anceps . . . Grn. pr. 10 S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1866

ceréola . . . White 8, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . . 1865

MIMOSA.

hórrida . . . Yellow S. Ev. S.

MÍMULUS.

maculosus . . . Yel. brn. 7, G. Her. P. 4

repens . . . Yel. lil. 6, G. Her. P. 4 Australia . . 1864

MONARDÉLLA, *Benth.* Diminutive of *Monarda*.
Linn. 14, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Lamiaceae*. See *Pycnanthemum*.

undulata . . . Red 7, H. Her. P. 2 California . . 1860

MONGONIA. See *Pteris*.MONOCÉRA. 1. *Elæocarpus lanceolata*, *M. lanceolata*.

grandiflora 1 Crim. wht. 7, S. Ev. T. 20 Java . . 1851

MONOCHÆTUM. 1, *Heterocentron Humboldtianum*.

dicrananthærum Rose . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 N. Gren. 1865

ensiferum . . . Ros. pur. 8, S. Ev. S. 2 Oaxaca 1858

Humboldtianum 1 . . } Rose . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Caraccas 1863

sericeum . . . Rose . . 8, S. Ev. S. 2 . . 1862

multiflorum . . . Rose . . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Garden var.

ténellum . . . Purple . 7, S. Ev. S. 2 Guatml. 1860

MORENIA, *Ruiz et Pavon.* Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*.

fragrans . . . Yellow 5, S. Palm. 20 Peru . . . 1865

MORMOLYA LANCEOLATA. See *Trigonidium ringens*.

MUSSANDA.

luteola . . . Yel. wht. 7, S. Ev. S. 6 Africa . . 1866

MÚSCHEIA. See *Campánula*.

Wollastoni . . . Yellow 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Madeira . . 1866

MUTÍSIA.

Clénatis . . . Or. red 7, G. Ev. Cl. 8 Bogota . . 1864

MYOSOTÍDIUM, *Hook.* Nat. Or. *Boraginaceae*.1, *Cynoglossum nobile*.

nobile 1 . . . Blue yell. 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Chatham I. 1857

MYRIÓPTERIS. See *Cheilanthes*.

MYRTUS.

apiculata . . . White 5, G. Ev. S. 8

Chéken . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 8 Chile . . 1867

N.

NAGÉLIA. See *Achimenes* and *Gloxinia*.

albo-lutescens. Yel. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

chromatella . . . Wht. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

fulgida . . . Scar. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Vera Cruz . . 1866

besides other fine hybrids, which cannot here be enumerated.

NANODES.

Meduse . . . Purplish S. Epi. Andes . . 1867

NASÓNIA.

cinnabarina . . . Red . . S. Epi. Andes . .

NEMÓPHILA.

discoidalis . . } Red wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Gard. var.

elegans . . . } Red wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Gard. var.

auriculiflora Pur. wht. 6, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Gard. var.

NEPÉNTHES.

lanata . . . Gr. yl. pur. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10

maculata . . . Gr. yl. pur. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 10

NEPHRÓDIUM.

abortivum . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Java . . .

confluens . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1

molle-cristatum Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

densum . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

polydactylon . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

ramosissimum . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1

refractum . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . .

truncatum . . . Yel. 7, S. Her. P. 1 Sandw. Is. . .

venulosum . . . Yel. 8, S. Her. P. 1 Fernan. Po. . .

NEPHRÓLEPIS.

undulata . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 W. Africa

NEUROCÁLLIS. See *Acróstichum*.NEURONIA. See *Aspidium*.NEVRÓDIUM. See *Pteris*.NIDULÁRIUM. See *Billbergia*.

Innocentii . . . White 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . 1862

Lauréntii . . . Blue 5, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. . .

Meyendorffii . . . Cr. bl. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . 1860

Pineliannum . . . Cr. bl. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . . 1860

triste . . . Blue 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . .

NIEREMBÉRGIA.

frutescens . . . Wht. vio. 6, F. Her. P. 1 La Plata . .

rivularis . . . White 7, F. Her. P. 1 La Plata . . 1866

Vetchii . . . Lilac . 5, F. Her. P. 1 Tucuman . . 1866

NIPHÆA.

cupreo-virens . . . White 9, S. Her. P. 1/2 Mexico . . 1860

NIPHÓBOLUS.

lingua corymbi- . . } Brown 5, G. Her. P. 1/2 Japan . . 1862

formis . . . }

NIPHÓPSIS. See *Polypodium*.

NOTHOCHLÆNA.

brachypus . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1/2 Mexico . .

canariensis . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1/2 Teneriffe . .

cretacea . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1/2 Chile . . 1861

mollis . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1/2 Chile . . 1861

sulphurea . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1/2 Peru . .

NYCTÉRIUM. See *Solanum*.

selaginoides . . . Wht. yel. 6, G. A. 2 C. G. H. . .

NYCTOCÁLOS, *Tejsem et Binn.* Nat. Or. *Bigoniaceae*.

Thomsoni . . . White S. Ev. Cl. Assam . . 1867

O.

ODONTOGLOSSUM 1, *Bluntii*.

Alexandrea	1	Yel. br.	4, S. Epi.	1/2	Santa Fe	1864
astranthum			S. Epi.		S. Amer.	1867
cristatum		Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1/2	Peru	1866
crocatum		Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1/2	Peru	1866
Dawsonianum		Rose	3, S. Epi.	1	Mexico	1866
flavescens		Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1		
gloriosum		Or. br.	3, S. Epi.	1/2	N. Gran.	
hystrix		Yel. br.	4, S. Epi.	2	N. Gren.	1865
Krameria		Violet	3, S. Epi.		Costa Rica	1867
Lindleyanum		Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1	N. Gren.	1865
Pescatorei						
splendens		Yel. ro.	4, S. Epi.	2	Bogota	1865
phalenopsis			S. Epi.		S. Amer.	1865
radiatum		Br. yel.	3, S. Epi.	1	N. Gren.	1865
ramulosum		Yel. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1 1/2	N. Gren.	1865
Schlieperianum		Yel. red	3, S. Epi.	1	Costa Rica	1866
triumphans		Yellow	5, S. Epi.	1/2	S. Amer.	1866
Uroskinneri			3, S. Epi.	1	Guatemala	
vexillarium		Wht. ro.	5, S. Epi.	1	S. Amer.	1867

ODONTOSORIA. See *Davallia*.CENOTHERA. *C. Yoangii*.

ripario-glauca 1. Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1 1/2 Garden var.

OLEANDRA. See *Aspidium*.

OLEARIA.

Forsteri . . . White 5, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Zeal. 1866

ONCIDIUM.

aculeum		Wht. ver.	3, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Peru	1866
aerisum		Yel. brn.	S. Epi.		Peru	1864
cheiroporum		Yellow	4, S. Epi.	2	Brazil	1866
chrysothyrsum		Gn. yel.	4, S. Epi.	1 1/2	Brazil	1867
holochrysum		Yellow	3, S. Epi.	2	S. Amer.	1866
leopardinum		Yel. brn.	4, S. Epi.	3	Peru	1866
macranthum		Yel. pur.	3, S. Epi.	1	Peru	1866
macropus		Yellow	4, S. Epi.	1	Ecuador	1867
Marshallianum		Yel. brn.	3, S. Epi.	1 1/2	S. Amer.	1866
nubigenum		Crimson	4, S. Epi.	1 1/2	T. Amer.	1867
porrigens		Brown	3, S. Epi.	1	N. Gran.	1867

OPHELIA.

alta		Green	F.	A. 2	Himalaya	1867
angustifolia		Purple	F.	A. 2	Himalaya	1867
paniculata		Wht. pur.	F.	A. 2	Himalaya	1867

OPHIOGLOSSUM.

furcatum		Brown	6, G. Her. P.	1/2	Australia	
palmatum		Brown	6, S. Her. P.	1/2	W. Ind.	1814
pedunculatum		Brown	6, H. Her. P.	1/2	N. Amer.	

OPHIOTERIS. See *Aspidium*.OPLISMENUS. Nat. Or. *Graminaceae*. 1, *Panicum variegatum imbecillis*.

imbecillis 1

fol. var. . . . Apetal 6, S. Grass. 22 N. Caledon. 1866

ORCHIS.

maculata superba Pur. wt. 6, H. Ter. 1 Brit. mea.

OREODONTA. Nat. Or. *Palmaceae*.

regia . . . Yellow S. Palm. Cuba . .

OREOPANAX. See *Aratia*.

dactylifolium . White 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Mexico 1861

ORTIGIESIA. Named in honour of M. Ortgies, of Zurich. Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*.

tillandsioides . Red . S. Her. P. Trop. Amer. 1867

OSBECIA.

rubicunda . . Pur. yel. 6, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 Ceylon 1866

Wightiana . . Purple 7, S. Ev. S. 1 1/2 India 1863

OSMANTHUS, *Lour.* From osme, smell, and an-thos, a flower. Flowers fragrant. *Linn.* 2, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Oleaceae*. For culture see *Olea*.

aquifolius . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . 1861

hians . . . White 7, H. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1861

variegatus . White 7, H. Ev. S. 6 Japan . 1861

OSMUNDA.

regalis albescens Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., sha. pl.

acutifolia . . Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., sha. pl.

cristata . . . Brn. 6, H. Her. P. 2 Brit., sha. pl.

OTOCHILUS.

albus . . . Yel. wht. 8, S. Epi. 3 Nepal 1862

OTANTHUS. See *Otanthus*.

ceruleus . . . Violet 8, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil 1862

OURISIA. Named in honour of Ouris, governor of the Moluccas. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*. 1, *Dichroma coccinea*.

coccinea 1 . . . Scarlet 5, H. Her. P. 3 Chile 1862

Pedarcei . . . Red cr. 5, H. Her. P. 3 Chile 1863

OXALIS.

Valdiviana . . Yellow 8, F. Her. P. 1/2 Chile 1862

P.

PACHYPLEURA. See *Humata*.

PÆONIA MOUTAN. A large number of very fine varieties are now grown in our nurseries.

PALAFÓXIA, *De Cand.* Nat. Or. *Compositae*.

Hookeriana . Pink 8, H. Her. P. 2 Rocky mts. 1865

PALAVA.

flexuosa . . Crim. 6, G. A. 1 1/2 Peru . 1865

PALUMBINA, *Rohb.* Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.

candida . . . White . S. Epi. Guatemala 1865

PALISOTA. Nat. Or. *Commelynaceae*.

Barteri . Yel. pur. 6, S. Her. P. 1 1/2 Fern. Po . 1862

PANÆTIA, *Cass.* Nat. Or. *Compositae*.

Lessonii . . Yellow 5, H. A. 1 K. G. S. 1862

PANCRATIUM.

amboinense . White 6, S. Bu. P. 1 1/2 Philippines 1863

PANDANUS.

Blancoi . . . Whitish 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Philippines 1863

elegantissimus White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius 1861

glaucescens . White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Philippines 1862

mauritianus . White 8, S. Ev. T. 20 Mauritius 1861

ornatus . . . White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Philippines 1865

Porteanus . White 6, S. Ev. T. 20 Philippines 1865

utilis distichus . . . White 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Philippines 1860

PAPHNIA TIGRINA. See *Houlletia tigrina*.PARAGRAMMA. See *Grammitis*.PARITUM. See *Hibiscus*.PARMENTIERA, *De Candolle*. Culture the same as *Crescentia*. Nat. Or. *Crescentiaceae*.

cerifera . . . White 4, S. Ev. T. 20 Panama 1865

PASSIFLORA. 1, *Disémma coccinea*.

álbo-nigra . . .	S. Ev. Cl.	
Banksii 1 . . .	S. Ev. Cl.	Australia
Barquiniana . .	S. Ev. Cl.	
fúlgens . . .	Scarlet	S. Ev. Cl. Amazon. 1865
Gigliúcci . . .	S. Ev. Cl.	
glauca . . .	S. Ev. Cl.	Brazil. 1860
helleborifolia . .	S. Ev. Cl.	
macrocarpa . . .	S. Ev. Cl.	Rio Negro 1865
quadran- } gulosa . }	S. Ev. Cl.	

PAVETTA.

incarnata . . .	Rose wt.	6, G. Ev. S. 4 China .
alba . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 China .
javánica . . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 Java .
nankinensis . .	White	6, G. Ev. S. 4 China .

PÉCTIS. Nat. Or. *Compositæ*.

angustifolia . .	Yellow	6, H. A. 1 Rocky mts. 1865
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PELAGONIUM. 1, *Geranium pinnatum*.

Bowkeri . . .	Yel. pur. 5,	G. Ev. S. 2 S. Africa 1864
foliolosum 1 . .	Yellow . 5,	G. Tu. P. 14 C. G. H. 1847
Talbautii . . .	Rose . 9,	G. Ev. S. 1 1/2 1867

PELLÆA. *Link.* From *pellos*, dark-coloured.

Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*.

consobrina . . .	Brown 6,	S. Her. P. 1 S. Africa .
geraniifolia . .	Brown 6,	S. Her. P. 1 S. India .
glauca . . .	Brown 6,	S. Her. P. 1 Mexico .
Wrightiana . .	Brown 6,	G. Her. P. 1 Mexico . 1865

PELTÁNDRA. *Raf.* *Pelte*, a buckler, *aner*, a man. *Linn.* 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceæ*. See *Caladium*.**PENNISËTUM.** *longistylum*.**PENTAGÓNIA.** *Seem.* Nat. Or. *Rubiaceæ*.

Wendlandiæ . .	Yellow . 7,	S. Ev. S. 2 C. Amer. 1860
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PENTAPTERGIUM. 1, *Thibaudia flava*; 2, *Thibaudia rugosa*.

flavum 1 . . .	Yellow	9, S. Ev. S. 8 India . 1855
rugosum 2 . . .	White	9, S. Ev. S. 8 India . 1860

PENTSTÉMON.

compactum . . .	Purp. 7,	H. Her. P. 2
grandifolium . .	Lilac	7, H. Her. P. 3 Rockymts. 1865
Lobbianum . . .	Yel. 6,	H. Her. P. 2 California. 1861
princeps . . .	Blue	7, H. Her. P. 1 Rocky mts. 1860
Torreyi . . .	Crim. 6,	H. Her. P. 1 1/2 California. 1861

PEPEROMIA.

arifolia . . .	Green 5,	S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1864
marmorata . . .	Green 7,	S. Her. P. 1 Brazil . 1866
peltatiformis . .	Green 8,	S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1864
pubifolia . . .	Green 8,	S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1865

PERÍSTROPHE. See *Justicia*.

lanceolaria . .	Purple	4, S. Ev. S. 1 Moulmein 1866
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PESCATÒREA. 1, *Humileya cerina*, *cerina* 1.**PETÙNIA.** Of this genus there are now many very beautiful varieties; see the nursery catalogues.**PHALACRÆA.** See *Ageratum*.

celestina . . .	Blue . 7,	G. A. 1 Mexico . 1860
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PHALÉNOPSIS.

amethystina . .	Crm. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Sunda . 1865
intermedia . .	Wh. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Philippines 1865
Pörtei . . .	Wh. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Philippines 1865
Luddemanni . .	Wh. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Philippines 1865
Parishii . . .	C. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Moulmein 1866
Rückeri . . .	Wh. yel. 6,	S. Epi. 1 India . 1865
Schilleriana . .	6,	S. Epi. 1
sumatrana . . .	Wh. red 6,	S. Epi. 1 Sumatra 1865
Wightii . . .	Wh. pur. 6,	S. Epi. 1 Burmah 1865

PHANEROPHLEBIA. See *Cyrtidium*.**PHEGÓTERIS.** *Synonymes:* 1, *Polypodium amplum*; 2, *P. flexile*; 3, *P. rufescens*; 3, *P. rugulosum*.

ampla 1 . . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Martinique
flexilis 2 . . .	Brown	H. Her. P. Scotland .
rufescens 3 . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Ceylon .
rugulosa 4 . .	Brown	G. Her. P. N. Zeal .
Sieberiàna . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Mauritius
Walkæra . . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Ceylon .

PHILADÉLPHUS. Most of the plants named under this head in the body of the work are now considered mere varieties of *P. coronarius*.

Keteleërii . . .	White . 6,	H. De. S. 6 S. Europe 1865
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PHILODÉNDRON.

caryophyllus . .	Red wht.	S. Her. P. 3 Ecuador 1865
erubescens . . .	Cri. pur.	S. Her. P. 4 Caraccas 1866
Lindeni . . .	Red wht.	S. Her. P. 4 Ecuador 1865

PHLÓX.

Standishii . . .	Wht. red 7,	H. Her. P. 3 Hybrid .
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PHENICOPHORUM. 1, *Stevensonia grandifolia*, *seychellarum* 1 . . . S. Palm. Seychelles. 1865**PHORMIUM.**

ténax variegatum	Gn. wht. 8,	H. Her. P. 6 Garden var.
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PHORÓLOBUS. See *Cryptogramma*.**PHRYNIUM.**

dénsum	Yel. 7,	S. Her. P. 3 Rio Negro 1865
Vân-dén-Héckil .	Yel. 7,	S. Her. P. 3 Brazil . 1864

PHYGÉLIUS.

capensis . . .	Or. scar. 6,	G. Her. P. 3 Caffraria 1854
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PHYLLÁNTHUS.

rotundifolia . .	Gn. yel. 7,	S. Ev. S. 3
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PHYLLÓCLADUS.

hypophyllus . .	Apetal. 5,	G. Ev. T. 30 Borneo . 1860
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PHYLLÓGATHIS. See *Melastoma*.

rotundifolia . .	Rose . 6,	S. Her. P. 2 Sumatra . 1860
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PHYMATODES. *J. Sm.* From *phymata*, tubercles. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonymes:* 1, *Polypodium nigræscens*; 2, *Chrysopteris terminalis*.

nigræscens 1 . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Pacific Is.
terminalis 2 . .	Brown	S. Her. P. E. Indies.

PHYSÛRUS.

nobilis	White . 4,	S. Ter. 1/2
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PHYTOLÁCCA.

decandra variegata	Pur. 8,	H. Her. P. 6 Garden var.
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PIMÆLEA.

elegans	White . 5,	G. Ev. S. 2 N. Holl. . 1861
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PINÁNGA. Nat. Or. *Palmæacæ*.

maculata . . .	Straw . S. Palm.	Philippines. 1863
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PINCELËTIA TUBERCULÀTA. See *Beaucarnea tuberculata*.**PINUS.**

Bungeana . . .	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 50 China . 1864
Cembra . . .	mandshurica	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 France . 1862
flexilis	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 25 Rocky mts. 1863

Sect. 2. ABIES. 1, *A. Williamsoni*.

Albertiana . . .	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 50 Oregon .
Alcocquiàna . .	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 60 Japan .
amabilis	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 40
bifida	Apetal 5,	H. Ev. T. 50 Japan .

- bracteata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 California 1850
 canadensis } Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 N. Amer. 1860
 brevifolia }
 micro- }
 phylla } Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Canada . 1864
 crassifolia . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 China . 1860
 Douglasii }
 brevifolia } Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 80 N. Amer. 1855
 Engelmannii } Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 40
 excelsa aurea } Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 100 N. Europe 1855
 firma . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 100 Japan . 1861
 hirtella . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50
 Hookeriana . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 100 California 1855
 Itsuga . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Japan . 1861
 Kumpferi . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 China . 1855
 leptolepis . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 60 Japan . 1861
 microspérma . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Japan . 1862
 numidica . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Algiers . 1865
 Pattoniana 1 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 120 Oregon . 1853
 polita . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Japan . 1862
 Reginae . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 Oreadia . 1862
 Veitchii . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 120 Japan . 1862
- PIRONNEA.** Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*.
 glomerata . . . Violet S. Her. P. Brazil . 1866
 Ludemannii } Red gn. S. Her. P. S. Amer. 1866
 ana 1 . . . }
- PITCAIRNIA.**
 tabulariformis . . . Orange 7, S. Her. P. 2 Mexico . 1863
 viridiflora . . . Green 7, S. Her. P. 2 Brazil .
- PLATYCERIUM.**
 Wallichii . . . Brown S. Her. P. Malacca .
- PLATYCRATER.** Nat. Or. *Hydrangeaceae*.
 arguta . . . Grn. wht. H. Ev. S. Japan . 1866
- PLECTOCÉPHALUS.** *Plektron*, a cock's spur, and
kephale, a head. *Linn.* 19, Or. 3, Nat. Or.
Asteraceae. For culture of this genus, refer to
Centaurea. *Synonyme*: 1, *Centaurea chi-*
nésis.
 chinensis 1 . . . Blue . 8, F. Ev. S. 1 China . 1840
- PLEIONE.**
 Schilleriana . . . Yel. wht. br. 8, S. Epi. 2 India . 1864
- PLEOPÉLTIS.**
 hastata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 China . 1865
 incurvata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Java . 1861
 perfoliata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer.
 squamata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Borneo . 1864
- PLEROMA.**
 sarmentosa . . . Violet 8, S. Her. P. 4 Peru . 1867
- PLEURIDIUM.** J. Sm. From *pleura*, side. *Linn.*
 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceae*. *Synonymes*:
 1, *Polypodium albo-punctatissimum*; 2, *P.*
angustatum; 3, *P. crassinerviū*; 4, *P. oxy-*
lobium; 5, *P. venustum*.
 albo-puncta- } Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 tissimum 1 }
 angustatum 2 } Brown S. Her. P. Java .
 crassinerviū 3 } Brown S. Her. P. Java .
 oxylobium 4 . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind.
 triquetrum . . . Brown S. Her. P. Java .
 venustum 5 . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Ind.
- PLEUROTHALLIS.**
 Saundersiana . . . Wht. br. 9, S. Epi. 1 Brazil . 1866
- PLCOGLÓTTIS.** *Blume*. Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*.
 Lóvil . . . Oran. br. S. Epi. Borneo . 1865
- PLCOSTÉMA.** Nat. Or. *Asclepiadaceae*.
 lasiantha . . . Or. yel. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 6 Borneo . 1857
- PDA.**
 trivialis variegata Apetal 7, H. Grass. 2 Britain, gardens.
- PODOCÁRPU.**
 macrophyllus } Apetal 7, F. Ev. T. 10 Japan . 1865
 variegatus }
 Maki . . . Apetal 7, H. Ev. T. 50 Japan . 1865
- POECILOTERIS.** *Presl*. From *pakilos*, spotted,
 and *ptēris*. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Poly-*
podaceae. *Synonymes*: 1, *Acróstichum crisp-*
atulum; 2, *A. proliferum*, *virens*; 3, *A. punctu-*
latum.
 crispatula 1 . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Indies .
 prolifera 2 . . . Brown S. Her. P. E. Indies .
 punctulatum 3 Brown S. Her. P. Mauritius
- POGGENDORFFIA.**
 ròsea . . .
- POGONIA.**
 Pohliana . . . Rose wht. 8, S. Epi. 1
- POLYBÓTRYA.**
 apifolia . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 2 Philippines 1862
 caudata . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .
 incisa . . . Brown 5, S. Her. P. 2 S. Amer.
- POLYCÁMPIUM.** See *Niphobolus*.
- POLYGONATUM.**
 oppositifolium } White 4, G. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1863
 albo-vittatum }
- POLYGONUM.**
 filiforme . . . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1864
 variegatum . . . Pink 7, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1865
- POLYPÓDIUM.**
 Hamiltonianum Brn. S. Her. P. India .
 Henchmannii . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Mexico .
 longissimum . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Java . 1866
 Martensii . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Mexico .
 nigrescens . . . Brn. S. Her. P. Java .
 plebeium . . . Brn. S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 sorbrium . . . Brn. S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 tripartitum . . . Brn. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Calabar . 1865
 vulgare ram- }
 osum } Brn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, woods,
 pulcherrimum . . . Brn. 7, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, woods.
- POLYSTACHYA.**
 pubescens . . . Yellow 7, S. Epi. 1 S. Africa . 1866
- POLYSTICHUM.**
 aculeatum } Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, hedges.
 acrocladon }
 corymbif- }
 erum } Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Britain, hedges.
 amplissimum } Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Brazil .
 angulare Bâ- } Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 lise }
 diversifolium Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 grandiceps . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 Holclunum . . . Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 oxypphyllum Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 parvisimum Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 rotundatum Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 anomalum . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Ceylon .
 denticulatum . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 Jamaica .
 incanum va- } Yel. 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1862
 riogatum }
 ordinatum . . . Yel. 6, G. Her. P. 1 S. Amcr. . 1862
 squarrosum . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Ind. .
 triangulare . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1860
 laxum . . . Yel. 6, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1860
 venustum . . . Yel. 6, G. Her. P. 1 N. Zeal. . 1861
- POLYTENIUM.** See *Anthrôphum*.
- PÓPULUS.**
 angulata tor- } Apetal 3, H. De. T. 70 France . 1866
 tuosa . . . }
 Salmonii . . . Apetal 3, H. De. T. 40 Algiers . 1866
- PRENANTHES.**
 arborea . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries . 1861
 pinnata . . . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Canaries . 1861

PRÍMULA.

- acutis, var. . . Pink . 5, H. Her. P. 4 Teesdale
 cortusoides- } White . 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1865
 alba }
 Fortunei . . Lilac . 5, F. Her. P. 1 India . 1860
 intermedia . . Rose . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Gard. var.
 luteola . . Yellow . 5, H. Her. P. 1 Caucasus 1867
 Perryi . . Pur. yel. 5, H. Her. P. 1 Roc. Mts. 1865
 pratinens } Crimson 5, F. Her. P. 1 Germany 1860
 carminata }
 delicata . . Ro. wht. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Gard. var.
 filicifolia . . Ro. wht. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Gard. var.

PRINOS.

- crenatus . . White . G. Ev. S. . 1867

PROSTANTHÈRA.

- ulvea . . . White . G. Her. P. Australia 1866

PROUSTIA.

- pyrifolia . . Purple . G. Ev. Cl. Chile . . 1865

PRUMNÓPITYS. Nat. Or. *Taxaceæ*. See *Podo-*

- carpus*.

- elegans . . . H. Ev. T. 50 Valdivia . 1863

PRUNUS. 1, *Cerasus Sieboldii*, *C. pseudo-cerasus* ;
2, *C. pendula*.

- Puddum 1 . Pink 4, F. De. T. Japan . . 1864
 var. fl. pleno.
 salicifolia . . White 4, F. De. T. 10 Mexico . . 1866
 sub-hirtella 2 Pink 4, F. De. T. Japan . . 1867

PSAMMISIA. 1, *Thibaudia pendulæfolia*.

- longicollis . . Scar. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 4, S. Amer. 1865
 pendulæfolia 1 Scar. grn. 5, S. Ev. S. 4, Caraccas 1860
 sclerophylla . Crimson 5, S. Ev. S. 4, Venezul. 1860

PSOMIOCÁRPA. See *Polybetrya*.

PTÉRIS.

- ascensionis . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Ascension 1864
 aspericaulis } Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 Malacca . 1860
 tricolor }
 rubro-venia . Brown 7, S. Her. P. 2 E. Indies . 1861
 cretica pro- } Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1 E. Indies . 1861
 lifera }
 deflexa . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 Enderi . . Brown S. Her. P.
 flabellata . Brown S. Her. P. S. Africa.
 Gheisbreghtii . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 glauco-virens . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 laciniata . . Brown S. Her. P. W. Indies
 nobilis . . Brown S. Her. P.
 paleacea . . Brown S. Her. P. St. Helena
 pellicida . . Brown 6, S. Her. P. 1
 pungens . . Brown S. Her. P. S. Amer.
 pyrophylla . . Brown S. Her. P. Java .
 scaberula . . Brown S. Her. P. N. Zeal. .
 serrulata an- } Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.
 gusta }
 cristata . . Brown 8, F. Her. P. 1 Japan . . 1863
 polydictyla . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Garden var.

PTYCHOSPÉRMA. Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*.

- regalis . . . Green . S. Palm. India . .

PULTENÆA.

- Ansfeldii . . Yel. red 4, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1864
 cluytæfolia . . Yellow . G. Ev. S. . 1866
 Paxtoni . . Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . 1861

PUYA.

- grandiflora . White 6, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . . 1861

PYCNÓTERIS. See *Lastræa*.

- Sieboldii . . Brown 5, G. Her. P. 1 Japan . . 1861

PYRÆTHRUM.

- atrosanguineum Crim. 6, H. Her. P. 2 S. Europe 1860

Q.

QUÉRCUS.

- bambusæfolia . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 50 China . 1860

- densiflora . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 30 California 1865
 Hindsi . . . Apetal 5, H. De. T. 50 California 1865
 Ravenscroftiana Apetal 5, F. De. T. 40 S. Amer. 1866

R.

RAILLARDA, *Gaud.* See *Sendio* for cul-
ture.

- ciliolata . Yellow 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Sandwich Isl. . 1865

REGELIA. Nat. Or. *Palmaceæ*. *Synonymes:*
Verschaffeltia.

- majestica . Straw wht. . S. Palm. Madagascar 1864

REIDEA, *Wight*. Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

- glaucoescens 1 . Green . S. Ev. S. Siam . . 1864

REINÉCKEA. *Synonymes: Sanseviæra*.

- carnea . . . Purple . H. Her. P. Japan . 1860
 variegata . . Purple . H. Her. P. Japan . 1862

RETINÓSPORA. See *Cupressus* for culture.

- filifera . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. Japan . 1864
 obtusa aurea . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. Japan . 1864
 nana . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. Japan . 1861
 prona . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. Japan . 1864
 squarrosa . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. Japan . 1864

RHAPHIA. See *Raphia* and *Sagus*.

- tædiger . . . Straw S. Palm. . Brazil .

RHAPHIÓLEPIS. Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*.

- japonica . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1864
 integerrima . White . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1864
 ovata . . . White . 6, F. Ev. S. 4 Japan . 1864

RHAPIS.

- flabelliformis vari- } Grn. 8, G. Palm. 15 Japan . 1861
 egata . . . }

RHODÁNTHE.

- maculata alba . White 6, G. . A. 1 Australia . 1861

RHODEA. See *Rohdea* and *Orentium*.

- japonica mar- } Apetal 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1895
 ginata }
 argentea . . Apetal 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1865
 aurea . . . Apetal 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1865
 striata . . . Apetal 6, H. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1865

RHODODÉNDRON.

- Crocketii . . . Scarlet 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Bhotan . 1860
 Hodgsonii . . Purple 5, G. Ev. S. 3 Bhotan . 1865
 Lindleyi . . . White . 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Bhotan . 1864
 Lobbianum . . Yellow 5, G. Ev. S. 4 Penang . 1860
 Metternichii . Rose . 5, G. Ev. S. 5 Japan . . 1866
 moulmeinsense White . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Moulmein 1864

RHODÓTPUS, *Sieb. et Zucc.* Nat. Or. *Rosaceæ*.

- kerrioides . . White . . H. Ev. S. Japan . . 1866

RHOPALA. See *Ropala*.

- aurea . . . Green . 5, G. Ev. S. 10 Brazil . 1866

RHUS.

- glabra laciniata Gn. yel. 8, H. De. S. 6 Japan . . 1864
 Simoni . . . Green . 8, G. De. S. 8 China . . 1866

RHYNCHOPÈRA. See *Pleurothallis*.RHYNCHOSIA. Nat. Or. *Leguminosæ*.

- albo-nitens . . Wt. pur. 7, S. Ev. Cl. 8 Mexico . 1861

RHYNCHOSPÉRMUM.

- jasminoides } White . 7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Japan . 1863
 variegatum }
 vartium . . . White . 7, G. Ev. Cl. 10 Japan . 1863

RHYTIDEA.

- bicolor . . . crim. wt. . H. Bu. P. California 1860

RÍTCHEA, *Benth. et Hook.* Nat. Or. *Cappari-*
daceæ.

- polypétala . . . White . . S. Ev. S. Africa . 1862

ROBINIA.

- Pseud-Acácia } White . 5, H. De. T. 30 Europe . 1862
 aërea }
 Decaisneana. Ro. wht. 5, H. De. T. 30 Europe . 1864
 rubra . . . Red . . 5, H. De. T. 30 Europe . 1864

SÁCCHARUM.

- egyptiacum . . . Apet. . 7, S. Grass 7 Algeria . . 1863

SACCOLABIUM. 1, *Vanda densiflora.*

- curvifolium } S. Epi.
 splendens }
 giganteum 1 . . Purple . S. Epi. Rangoon . .
 Huttoni . . . Purple . 9 S. Epi. Java . . . 1867

SACCOLOMA. See *Davallia.*

SALISBÜRIA.

- adiantifolia } Apet. . 4, H. De. T. 25 Japan . 1862
 variegata . . . }

SALPIGÓPHORA.

- chilensis . . . Crims. . G. Ev. S. Chile . . 1862

SALPIGÁNTHA. See *Thyrsacanthus.*

SALPIGLÓSSIS.

- coccinea Scarlet . 5, F. A. 1 Chile . . 1851

SÁLVIA.

- albo-cærulea . blue. . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1860
 obtusa . . . Carmine 7, G. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1861
 Roézlia . . . Scarlet . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1861

SÁMYDA.

- nobilis White . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Brazil . . 1866

SANCHËZIA, *Ruiz et Pavon.* Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ.*

- nobilis . . . Yellow . . . S. Ev. S. Ecuador . 1866
 fol. var.

SANDERSONIA, *Hook.* Nat. Or. *Liliaceæ.*

- aurantiaca . . . Orange . . G. Tu P. . Natal . . 1853

SAPONARIA.

- calabrica alba. White . . . S. H. A. 1 Gard. variety.

SARCÁNTHUS.

- erinaceus . . . Grn. yel. 5, S. Epi. 1 Burmah . 1864
 Williamsont . . Purple . 5, S. Epi. 1 Assam . . 1864

SARCOGLÓTTIS.

- Ésseri. Yel. gn. 3, S. Ter. 2 C. America . 1863

SARCOGÓNUM. 1, *Polygonum depréssum, Coc-*
coloba australis.

- depréssum 1 . . . White . 5, G. Ev. T. 20 N. Holl. 1822

SARCOPODIUM. See *Bolbophyllum.*SARMIENTA. Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ.*

- repens Scarlet . G. Her. P. Chile . . 1862

SARRACËNIA.

- psittacina . . . Purple . 5, F. Her. P. 2 Florida . 1865

SAURAUJA.

- sarapigiensis . White . 7, S. Ev. S. 5 Costa Rica 1866

ROGIËRA.

- gratissima . . . Pink . 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1866

RONDELËTIA.

- Párdiei Yel. . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 N. Granada 1867

ROSTELLARIA. See *Justicia.*

- japónica Yellow . 5, F. Ev. S. 2½ Japan . . 1866

ROXBÚRGHIA.

- japónica Green . S. Ev. Cl. 6 Japan . .

RÛBUS GIRCONDIANUS. See *R. reflexus.*RÚDGEA. Nat. Or. *Rubiaceæ.* 1, *Rudgea leuco-*
céphala ; 2, *Psychotria nivosa.*

- macrophylla 1. Cream . 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . 1866
 nivosa 2 White . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 Paranas . 1866

S.

SAURÓPUS, *Blume.* Linn. 21, Or. 10, Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ.* A small stove shrub, requiring the same treatment as *Euphorbia.*

- Gardneri Red wt. 5, S. Ev. S. 1 Java . . 1861

SAXÍFRAGA.

- japónica White . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Japan . 1864
 longifolia White . 5, H. Her. P. ½ Japan . 1864
 tricolor Wt. cri 5, H. Her. P. ½ Japan . 1864

SCEPÁSMA. Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ.*

- buxifolia Gn. white . 5, S. Ev. S. 2 Java . 1866

SCHEËRIA. Nat. Or. *Gesneraceæ.* *Synonyme:*
Mandiröla.

- mexicana Violet . S. Her. P. Mexico .

SCHELLÓLEPIS. *Synonymes:* 1, *Goniophlebium*
subauriculatum.

- subauriculata 1 Yellow S. Her. P. Malay Archip.

SCHISTOCÁSIA.

- Pórtel. S. Her. P. Philippines

SCHISMATOGLÓTTIS.

- picta S. Her. P. Philippines 1864
 variegata S. Her. P. Borneo . . 1862

SCHIZÆA.

- latifolia Brown . 4, S. Her. P. 3 W. Ind. . 1861

SCHIZOCËNA, *J. Sm.* Meaning unknown.
Linn. 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ.* *Syn-*
onyme: 1, *Cyathea sinuata.*

- sinuata 1 Brown S. Her. P. Ceylon .

SCHIZOSTYLIS, *Back. et Harv.* Nat. Or. *Iridaceæ.*

- coccinea Crimson F. Bu. P. Kaffraria . 1864

SCHÛRIA. See *Achimenes* and *Mandiröla.*SCIADÓCALYX. 1, *Gesnera Regeliæna.*

- Warszewiczii 1 Sc. pur. S. Tu. P. St. Martha . 1854

SCIADOPITYS. Nat. Or. *Pinaceæ.*

- verticillata Apet. . 5, H. Ev. T. 120 Japan . 1860

SCÍLLA.

- Coopéri Purple . 6, G. Bu. P. ½ S. Africa . 1866

SCOLOPÉNDRIUM.

- officinarium } Brown . 7, H. Her. P. ½ Brit., sh. pl.
 Consensil. }
 Morgánii Brown . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Brit., sh. pl.

SCUTELLARIA.

- aurata Yellow . 8, S. Ev. S. ½ Brazil . . 1863
 sulphurea Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. ½ Brazil . . 1863
 Lindeniana Scarlet . 7, S. Ev. S. 2½ S. Amer. . 1860

SCYPHULÀRIA. See *Davallia*.

SEDUM.

carnium . . .	Pink yl. 6, H. Her. P. 1	Japan . 1861
variegatum . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Japan . 1861
Maximowiczii . . .	Yellow . 6, H. Her. P. 1	Japan . 1867
purpurascens . . .	White . 7, H. Her. P. 1	
purpureum . . .	White . 8, H. Her. P. 1	
Selkiskianum . . .	Yellow . 7, H. Her. P. 1	Siberia. 1862
Sieboldii variegatum . . .	Blue . 7, H. Ev. Cr. 1	Japan . 1863
Telephium variegatum . . .	Purple . 8, H. Her. P. 1	Brit., gards.

SELACINÉLLA. Many of the plants named under *Lycopodium*, at p. 347, are now included in the present genus. *Synonymes*: 1, *Poppigiana*; 2, *S. Vogelii*; 3, *Lycopodium ciliatum*; 4, *microphylla*; 5, *umbrosa*; 6, *S. dichrous*; 7, *dichrous*, *Karsteniana*; 8, *Schöttii*; 9, *hortensis*; 10, *L. lepidophyllum*; 11, *L. Lyallii*; 12, *lepidophylla*; 13, *L. pubescens*, *S. Willdenovii*; 14, *S. microphylla*; 15, *L. sulcatum*; 16, *cæsum*; 17, *mutabilis*, *jamaicensis*, *variabilis*.

affinis 1 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Guiana .
africana 2 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Fernan. Po.
atroviridis . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Penang .
Braunii . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 2	China .
Brénnii . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Brazil .
caulescens . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1½	E. Ind. .
ciliata 3 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	S. Amer. .
conferta . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Borneo . 1860
convoluta . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Trop. Am. .
cuspidata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1½	Mexico .
delicatissima 4 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	
denticulata variegata . . .	Brown 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1	
erythropus 5 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	Trop. Am. .
filicina 6 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Peru .
flabellata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	Tropics .
fulcrata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 2	Tropics .
Galeottii 7 . . .		Mexico .
Griffithii . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Java . 1860
hematodes 8 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 2	Trop. Am. .
involvens . . .	Brown 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Japan . 1863
variegata . . .	Brown 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Japan . 1863
japonica . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Japan . 1862
Kraussiana 9 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	S. Africa. .
levigata . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 2	Madagas. .
lepidophylla 10 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 2	Mexico .
Léobii . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 2	Borneo .
Ludoviciana . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Louisiana .
Lyallii 11 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Madagas. .
Martensii variegata . . .	Brown 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Canaries. 1863
Poppigiana . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	S. Amer. .
pátula . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	W. Ind. .
pilifera 12 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	Texas .
Poultieri . . .	Brown 7, S. Ev. Tr. 1	
pubescens 13 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	E. Indies .
serpens 17 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	W. Ind. .
stenophylla 14 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Mexico .
sulcata 16 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Columbia .
tuberosa . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	India .
uliginosa . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	Australia .
uncinata 16 . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	China .
viticulosa . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. P. 1	Columb. .
Wállichii . . .	Brown 8, S. Ev. Tr. 1	E. Ind. .

SELIGUËA.

cordiformis . . .	Yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1	Ind. Archipel. 1862
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SEMEIÁNDRA, *Hook.* Nat. Or. *Onagrææ*.

grandiflora . . .	Scarlet .	G. Ev. S. Mexico. 1853
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SEMPERVIVUM.

a'zoides variegatum . . .	Yellow 6, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries . 1864
Palve . . .	Grn. yl. 6, G. Ev. S. 1	Canaries . 1866

SENËCIO.

farfigium . . .	Yel. 7, F. Her. P. 1	Japan . 1860
Kœmpferii . . .	Yel. 8, F. Her. P. 1½	Japan . 1861
cristatus . . .	Yel. 8, F. Her. P. 1½	Japan . 1861
pyramidatus . . .	Yel. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	S. Africa . 1863

SEQUOIA. 1, *Wellingtonia gigantea*.

Wellingtonia 1	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T. 300	California 1853
abrea . . .	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	Garden var.
variegata . . .	Apetal 5, H. Ev. T.	Garden var.

SERISSA, *Commers.* The culture is the same as other greenhouse shrubs.

fetida marginata . . .	Wht. 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Japan . 1861
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SHERBOURNIA. See *Gardènia foliosa*.

foliosa 1 . . .	Wht. red 6, S. Ev. S. 4	S. Leone . 1844
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SIPANEA, *Aublet.* For culture of this *Cinchona*-ceous plant see *Pentas*.

carnea	Rose	G. Ev. S.
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SIPHOCÁMPYLUS.

fúlgens	Scarlet 6, S. Her. P. 3	S. Amer. 1866
Humboldtianus	Scarlet 6, S. Her. P. 3	

SISYRÍNCHIUM.

versicolor . . .	Blue wht. 5, F. Her. P. 1	N. Zeal. 1861
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SITOLÓBIUM. *Synonymes*: 1, *Dicksônia anthriscifolia*; 2, *D. cicutaria*; 3, *D. moluccana*; 4, *D. Pavonii*.

anthriscifolium 1	Brown	S. Her. P.	S. Amer.
cicutarium 2 . . .	Brown	S. Her. P.	S. Amer.
moluccanum 3 . . .	Brown	S. Her. P.	Mal. Archip.
Pavonii 4	Brown	S. Her. P.	S. Amer.

SKÍMMIRA.

oblata	Red 6, H. Ev. S.	Japan . . 1864
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SMILAX.

ornata	Grn. wht. 7, G. Ev. Cl. 4	Mexico . 186
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SOLÁNDRA.

vésca	White . 3, S. Ev. S. 6	
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SOLÁNUM. 1, *Cápsicum anthropophagorum*.

anthropophagorum 1 . . .	White . 6, S. Ev. S. 3	Feejee Is. . 1864
capsicastrum variegatum . . .	White . 7, G. Ev. S. 1	
cornigerum	Lilac	French gardens.
texanum	Lilac . 6, F. A. 2	Texas . 1861

SÓNCHUS.

Saundersii	G. Ev. S.	Hybrid . 1865
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SOPHRONÍTIS. *Cattleya coccinea*.

coccinea 1	Scarlet	S. Epi. Brazil . 1836
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SOROMANES, *Fee.* From *soros*, heap, and *mania*, fancy. *Linna.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Polypodiaceæ*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Polybotrya serratifolia*.

serratifolium . . .	Brown	S. Her. P. Venezuela
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SPARÁXIS.

pulcherrimus . . .	Red 4, G. Bu. P. 1	S. Africa . 1866
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SPHÁCELE.

caerulea	Blue 7, G. Ev. S. 2	Chile . .
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SPHÆRÓGYNE. Nat. Or. *Melastomææ*.

cinnamomea . . .	S. Ev. S.	Costa Rica . 1864
ferruginea	S. Ev. S.	S. Amer. . 1864
latifolia	S. Ev. S.	S. Amer. . 1864

SPHÆROSTÉPHANOS. See *Mesochlèna*.

SPIGËLLA.

ænea	White 7, S. Her. P. 1½	S. Amer. . 1860
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SPIRÁNTHESES.

margaritifera . . .	White 4, S. Ter. 1	Brazil . . 1866
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SPIRÆA.

- amurensis . . . White 7, H. De. S. 3, Amoor R. 1866
 callosa variegata } White 6, H. De. S. 3, China . . . 1860
 Fortunei alba . . . White 6, G. Ev. S. 2, Japan . . . 1860
 Van Houttei . . . White 6, H. De. S. 3, Europe . . . 1866

SPRAGUEA, A. Gray. Nat. Or. *Portulacaceæ*.

- umbellata . . . Cream red H. Her. P. California 1858

STACHYTÁRPHETA.

- bicolor . . . Blue wht. 6, S. Ev. S. 3 Brazil . . . 1865

STANGERIA, Moore. Nat. Or. *Cycadaceæ*. Synonyms: 1, *Lomària coriacea*, *L. crispata*.

- paradoxa 1 . . . Brown 8, S. Her. P. 1 Natal . . . 1858

STANHØPEA.

- deltoides . . . Yel. red . 6, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . . 1862
 ornatißsima . . . Yel. crim. 5, S. Epi. 1 Peru . . . 1862
 platyceras . . . Nankeen 6, S. Epi. 1 N. Granada 1867

STAPELIA.

- Plan'tii . . . Brown 10, G. Ev. S. 1 Cape . . . 1867

STÁTICE.

- Fróstiti . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Garden var.
 profusa Wht. bl. 7, G. Ev. S. 1 Garden var.

STAUANTHÈRA, Benth. 1, *S. grandifolia*. See *Glossanthus*.

- nardiflora 1 . . . Lilac yel. S. Ev. S. Moulmein 1863

STAUROGLÓTTIS. Nat. Or. *Orchidaceæ*.

- equestris . . . S. Epi.

STEMONACÁNTHUS, De Candolle. Nat. Or. *Acanthaceæ*.

- Peárcei . . . Red S. Her. P. Bolivia . . . 1867

STENOGÁSTER, Hamst. Nat. Or. *Cyrtandræceæ*.

- concinna . . . Lilac S. Ev. S. India . . . 1860
 multiflora . . . Lilac S. Ev. S. Garden variety.

T.

TÁCCA CRISTATA and RAFFLESIANA. See *Atrocia*.TACHIADÈNUS. Nat. Or. *Gentianaceæ*. 1, *Lasiánthus carinatus*.

- carinatus 1 . . . Purp. S. Ev. S. Madagascar 1858

TACSÓNIA.

- Buchananf. . . Scarlet 8, G. Ev. Cl. 25 . . . 1866
 spléndes . . . Scarlet 8, G. Ev. Cl. 25 . . . 1865
 Ván Volxemii . . . Crim. 8, G. Ev. Cl. 25 N. Gren. 1866

TÆNIÓPTERIS. See *Haplópteris* and *Pteris*.TALBÓTIA, Balf. Nat. Or. *Hæmadoræceæ*.

- elegans . . . Lilac G. Her. P. Natal . . . 1867

TAPEINÓTES, De Candolle. *Linn.* 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceæ*. For culture see *Gesneria*.

- Carolinæ . . . White S. Her. P. Brazil . . . 1865

TELEIANTHÈRA, R. Brown. *Linn.* 5, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Amarantaceæ*. For culture see *Gomphrena*.

- ficoidea . . . Rose 7, G. Her. P. 2 India . . . 1865
 versicolor . . . Rose 7, G. Her. P. 2 India . . . 1865

TERMINÁLIA.

- elegans . . . Yel. grn. 5, S. Ev. T. 20 Madagascar . . . 1866

TETRATHÈCA.

- ciliata Pink . 7, G. Ev. S. 1 N. Holl. . . 1866

TEUCRIUM.

- scorodònia crispum Yel. 7, H. Her. P. 1½ Brit. woods.

THÁPZIA.

- decipiens . . . White G. Her. Madeira . . . 1867

STENOLOBUS. See *Davallia*.STENOLÒMA. See *Odontosoria*.STEPHÀNTIA. Nat. Or. *Menispermaceæ*.

- rotunda . . . Orange 6, G. Ev. Cl. 3 Himal. . . 1866

STEPHANOPHYLLUM, Guill. *Linn.* 3, Or. 3, Nat.

- Or. *Eriocaulaceæ*. Culture like other stove shrubs.

- Barkèri . . . Crimson 7, S. Ev. S. 2 S. Amer. . . 1859

STEVENSÓNIA. Synonyme: *Phœnicophòrium*.

- grandifolia . . . S. Palm Seychelles . . . 1864

STEWÁRTIA.

- grandiflora . . . White 6, H. De. T. 10 Japan . . . 1864

STRELÍTZIA.

- Nicolai . . . Wht. blue 5, S. Her. P. 4 . . . 1860

STYLIOPHORUM. 1, *S. petiolatum*, *ohioensis*, *Meconopsis diphylla*.

- diphylum 1 . . . Yellow H. Her. P. 1 W. Amer. 1854

SWAINSONA.

- magnifica . . . Rose . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 Australia . . . 1860
 occidentalis . . . Purple 7, G. Ev. S. 2 W. Austral. 1860

SYMPHYTUM.

- tuberosum } Yellow 7, H. Tu. P. 4 Garden var.
 variegatum }

SYNADÈNIUM, Boiss. Nat. Or. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

- Grántii . . . Crimson S. Cent Africa 1867

SYNAMÍNIA. See *Pleopeltis*.SYNGONIUM. See *Caladium*.

- Wendlándiæ . . . White 4, S. Ev. Cl. 2

THEOPHRÁSTA.

- argyrea . . . White 7, S. Ev. T. 3 Brazil . . . 1860

THIBAUDIA. 1, *Ceratostemma coronaria*; 2, *T. cordifolia*.

- coronaria 1 . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 N. Gren. 1866
 Jéssice . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 6 Caraccas 1866
 ocanensis 2 . . . Red wht. 5, S. Ev. S. 3 Oçana . . . 1860
 sarcantha . . . Red . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 N. Gren. 1864

THLADIÁNTHA, Naud. Nat. Or. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

- dibia . . . Yellow G. Her. Cl. China . . . 1864

THRINAX.

- elegans . . . Wht. grn. 5, S. Palm. 15, C. Amer. 1861

THUJA.

- Doniana . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 15 N. Holl. . . 1845
 occidentalis } Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 20 N. Amer. . . 1862
 ensata }

THUJÓPSIS. 1, *Cupressus Nutkaensis*.

- borealis 1 . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 6 N. India
 cæroclis . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . . 1861
 dolabrata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8 Japan . . . 1861
 variegata . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 8 Japan . . . 1861
 latevirens . . . Apetal 5, H. Ev. S. 10 Japan . . . 1861

THYRSÓPTERIS, Kunz. *Linn.* 24, Or. 1, Nat. Or.

- Polypodiaceæ*. Synonyme: 1, *Paniculària Bérteri*.

- elegans 1 . . . Brown G. Her. P. Juan Fern. 1854

TÍLIA.

- europæa argentea Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 50 Brit. gard.
 parvifolia . . . Yel. gn. 7, H. De. T. 40 Silesia 1862

TILLÁNDZIA.

- argentea . . . Blue . . . 8, S. Epi. 1

TINNEA, *Kotschy*. In honour of J. A. Tinné.
Nat. Or. *Labiatae*.

aethiopica . . . Red . . . S. Ev. S. Africa . 1866

TODEA, 1, *Leptopteris Fraseri*.

Fraseri 1 . . . Brown 6, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl. 1861

TOVÀRIA, *Ruiz & Pavon*. Linn. 13, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Capparidaceae*.

péndula . . . Yel. wht. 6, G. A. 14 Venezuela

TRICHÁNTHA, *Hook*. Linn. 14, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Gesneriaceae*.

minor . . . Pur. yel. S. Her. P. Columbia 1864

TRICHOCÉNTRUM.

albo-purpureum Wht. pur. 9, S. Epi. 1 Rio Negro. 1864

cornuodpie . . . Wht. gn. 7, S. Epi. 1 S. Amer. . 1866

TRICHÓMANES. *Synonymes*: 1, *T. bilabiatum*, *Hymenophyllum alatum*.

anceps . . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1860

attenuatum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

Böjéri . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. Mauritius

concinnum . . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1

crinitum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

crispum pilosum } Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 S. Amer. 1862

elongatum . . . Br. yel. G. Her. P. N. Zeal. .

exsectum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. Chile .

filicula 1 . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. E. Ind. .

finibritatum . . . Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1862

incisum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. Brazil .

Kaulfussii . . . Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1862

Kraussii . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

muscoideus . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

pluma . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. Borneo .

punctatum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

pusillum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

pyxidiferum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

reniforme . . . Br. yel. G. Her. P. N. Zeal. .

réptans . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

saxatile . . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Borneo . 1862

scandens . . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1862

setigerum . . . Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 Borneo . 1862

URCEOLINA.

aldea . . . Yellow . . . Peru . . 1865

UROPEDIUM, *Lindl*. Linn. 20, Or. 2, Nat. Or. *Orchidaceae*. For culture see *Cypripedium*.

Lindeni . . . Pur. or. S. Ter. N. . 1849

VACCINIUM.

Thibaidtii . . . White . . . G. Ev. S. . 1867

Vitis Idaea } Pink . 4, H. Ev. S. 2 N. Am. Gards.

variegata . . .

VALDIVIA.

Gayana . . . Rose . . . F. Her. P. Chile . . 1863

VALLOTA.

purpurea eximia . . . Scar. 5, G. Bu. P. 1 Gard. variety.

VÁNDA.

Bensoni . . . Yl. rd. gn. 5, S. Epi. 1 Rangoon . 1866

VEITCHIA. See *Barbacenia*. What was called *V. japónica* proved to be merely a deformed state of some *Abies*.

VELLOZIA.

cándida . . . White . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 Brazil . . 1865

sinudsum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. W. Ind. .

superbum . . . Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 3 Borneo . 1863

trichodeum . . . Br. yel. 5, S. Her. P. 1 W. Ind. . 1862

trichophyllum Br. yel. 4, S. Her. P. 1 Borneo . 1862

venosum . . . Br. yel. S. Her. P. Tasmania.

TRICHOPILIA.

crispa . . . Wht. crim. 6, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. 1862

marginata . . . Wht. crim. 6, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. 1862

picta . . . Gr. crim. 6, S. Epi. 1 Chiapas . 1860

turalva . . . Wht. yel. 6, S. Epi. 1 C. Amer. 1864

TRICHOPTERIS. See *Alsophila*.

TRICÝRTIS, *Wall*. Linn. 6, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Melanthaceae*. *Synonyme*: 1, *Utrularia hirta*.

elegans . . . Wht. pur. 5, G. Her. P. 1 China . 1860

hirta 1 . . . Wht. pur. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Japan . 1863

pilosa . . . Grn. yel. 5, G. Her. P. 1 Himalay 1855

TRIFOLIUM.

aurantiacum . . . Or. red 6, H. Her. P. 1

TRIOLÆNA, *Naud*. Nat. Or. *Melastomaceae*.

scorpioides . . . Rose . S. Her. P. Mexico . 1860

TRISMERIA. See *Gymnogramma*.

TUPIDÁNTHUS, *Hook*. Nat. Or. *Araliaceae*.

calypttratus . . . Green . S. Ev. Cl. Bengal . 1856

TYDÆA. See *Gesnera*.

amabilis . . . Crimson . 6, S. Tu. P. 1 N. Gren. 1856

elegans . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Tu. P. 1 N. Gren. 1849

formosa . . . Ro. crim. 6, S. Tu. P. 1 Garden var.

Ichesterii . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Tu. P. 1 Garden var.

insignis . . . Scarlet . 7, S. Tu. P. 1 Garden var.

pumila . . . Red . 7, S. Tu. P. 1

pygmaea . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Tu. P. 1

splendens . . . Scarlet . 6, S. Tu. P. 1 Garden var.

tendilla . . . Red . 6, S. Tu. P. 1

TYPHONIUM, *Schott*. *Typho*, to burn, acid. Linn. 21, Or. 7, Nat. Or. *Araceae*. *Synonymes*: 1, *Arum oricena*, *A. trilobata*. See *Arum*.

trilobatum 1 . . . Purple . 5, S. Tu. P. 1 E. Ind. . 1714

U.

UROSKINNERA, *Lindl*. Nat. Or. *Scrophulariaceae*.

spectabilis . . . Lilac . . . H. Her. P. Mexico . 1856

UROSPATHA. Nat. Or. *Araceae*.

elegans . . . S. Her. P. Para . . 1866

grandis . . . S. Her. P. Para . . 1866

spectabilis . . . S. Her. P. Para . . 1866

splendens . . . S. Her. P. Para . . 1866

V.

VERÓNICA.

Anderssoni va- } Blue . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Gard. variety.

riegata . . .

Hulkeana . . . Lilac . 7, G. Ev. S. 2 N. Zeal. 1865

pulcherrima . . . Blue . 7, H. Her. P. 1 Gard. variety.

purpurea . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Gard. variety.

violacea . . . Purple . 7, F. Ev. S. 1 Gard. variety.

VERSCHAFFÉLTIA SPLÉNDIDA. See *Regelia majestica*.

VÍTIS.

Bainesii . . . Green 5, G. De. Cl. 10 W. Afric. 1866

citrifolia . . . Green 5, G. De. Cl. 10 S. Africa 1866

heterophylla . . . Green 6, H. De. Cl. 10 Japan . 1867

var. humulifolia Green 5, H. De. Cl. 10 Japan . 1867

hypoglauca . . . Green 5, G. De. Cl. 10 Victoria. 1866

macroplus . . . Green 5, G. De. Cl. 10 W. Afric. 1866

planicaulis . . . Green 5, H. De. Cl. 10 Sikkim 1849

VRIÉSIA. Nat. Or. *Bromeliaceae*.

brachystachys. Yellow . S. Her. P. Gardens. 1866

Glaziouana . . . Rose . S. Epi. Brazil . 1866

W.

WAÍTZIA, *Steetz.* Nat. Or. *Compositæ.*

- corymbosa . . . Green . 4, F. A. 1½ Swan River . 1864
 grandiflora . . . Yellow . 2, F. A. 1½ Australia . . 1864
 Steetziana . . . Yellow . 7, F. A. 2 Australia . . 1862
 tenella . . . Yellow . 4, F. A. 2 Swan River . 1861

WARSCEWICZELLA, *Rehb. f.* Nat. Or. *Orchidæceæ.*

- aromatica . . . S. Epi.
 velata . . . Wh. ro. S. Epi. N. Gren. . 1866

WALKENSTEINIA, 1, *Gómphia Theophrasta.*

- Theophrasta 1. Yellow . 5, S. Ev. S. 4 S. Amer. . 1860

WÉBBIA, 1, *Conyza canescens*, *C. pinifolia*, *Eri-geron capensis*, *Vernonia pinifolia*.

- pinifolia 1 . . . Purple . G. Ev. S. Natal . . 1863

WEIGELA.

- alba White . 4, H. De. S. 6 Japan . . 1863
 rosea variegata Rose . 4, H. De. S. 6 Japan . . 1863

There are also several fine varieties raised on

the continent; for their names, &c., see the nursery catalogues.

WELLINGTONIA. See *Segodia*.

WELWITSCHIA, *Hook.* Named after its discoverer, Dr. Welwitsch. Nat. Or. *Gnelæceæ.* We much fear there is at present no living specimen in the country of this, in some respects, the most remarkable plant known.

- mirabilis . . . Crims. . 6, S. Ev. S. 2 W. Africa. 1863

WHITLÀVIA, *Harv.* Nat. Or. *Hydrophyllæceæ.*

- grandiflora . . . Purple . 6, H. A. 2 California . . 1854

WIGANDIA.

- Vigieri Blue . 4, F. De. S. 4 Gardens . 1866

WITHERINGIA, 1, *Solanum argyreum*.

- pogonandra 1 . Yellow . 7, S. Ev. S. 1 Mexico . 1860

X.

XANTHORRHÆA.

- aves White . 4, G. Her. P. 2 N. Holl.

XANTHOSOMA.

- appendiculatum Pur. wt. 5, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1865
 maculatum . . . Yel. wt. 5, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1861
 violaceum . . . Pur. wt. 5, S. Her. P. 4 S. Amer. 1864

Y.

YUCCA.

- albo-spica . . . White . 8, F. Ev. S. 3
 californica . . . White . 8, F. Ev. S. 4 Californ. 1860
 cornuta White . 7, S. Ev. S. 3 . 1862

- giganta White . 8, F. Ev. S. 3½ Mexico . 1860
 hystrix White . 7, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1860
 lineata White . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1863
 lutea Yellow . 7, F. Ev. S. 3 Mexico . 1863
 Stokesii White . 8, F. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1862
 Trecaleana . . . White . 8, G. Ev. S. 2 Mexico . 1864

Z.

ZAMIA.

- villbosa Apetal. 7, S. Palm 3 Africa . . 1866

ZOMICARPA. Nat. Or. *Aræceæ.*

- Riedellii Green . S. Her. P. Brazil . 1866

ZOSTEROSTYLIS, *Blume.* *Linn.* 20, Or. 1, Nat. Or. *Orchidæceæ.* *Synonymes*: 1, *Z. zeylanica*, *Z. Walkeria*, *Cyrtostylis arachnitis*.

- arachnitis 1 . . . Purple . 6, S. Ter. 1 Ceylon . . 1863

ZYGOPÉTALUM.

- aromaticum . Gr. blue . S. Epi. Cent. Amer. 1867

THE END.



